47L-1943

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES PLEDGE LOYALTY

FEB 2 - 1943

Leaders From 30 States Say First Task Is to Win War

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—With Negro leaders from more than twenty States joining at Independence Hall in a pledge of the loyalty of their race to the United States, Dr. William J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. and M. College, declared today that despite all its inequalities, "this is still the best country in the world."

The occasion was a celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the Thirteenth (anti-slavery) Amendment to the Constitution. FEB 2 1943

"The first challenge to all Americans, black and white, is to win the war," Dr. Hale said. "If we Americans keep true to the objectives of the four freedoms we will correct the inequalities at home as well as in other lands."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

AWVS Motor Corps Gala Benefit Set For Alvin Theatre

FEB 20 1943

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 18—The American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., will take over the benefit spotlight Sunday night with a gala affair at the Alvin theatre in lower Manhattan.

The benefit, which will be for the motor transport branch of the national organization, will present some of the most outstanding talent in the theatrical world. Ed Sullivan, the noted Daily News columnist, is chairman of the entertainment.

During the affair, many of the colored members of the corps which does not discriminate, will take part in the program. Seats are being sold in every community and the audience Sunday night will be a cross-section of theatre-goers.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 26, 1942

Group Is Refused Mandamus Writ For Legion Rights

An application for a writ of mandamus by which about a dozen Negro World War veterans sought to force state Legion officials to issue a charter for a Negro American Legion post in Birmingham was denied Wednesday by Circuit Judge C. B. Smith.

Demurrers filed by attorneys representing the Legion were sustained by Judge Smith in a brief ruling and the petitioners' attorney, Horace Alford, entered an involuntary non-suit for the purpose of appealing.

In sustaining the demurrers, Judge Smith ruled that the courts have no control over the Legion in the matter of deciding whether or not it issues a charter for a new post. Judge Smith, moreover, held that no racial question was involved in the right of the Legion to control the issuance of charters.

The petition was filed several months ago by Moses D. Chapman and 11 other Negroes who served in the armed forces during the last war and until recently were members of the Tuskegee Legion Post. The American Legion, John T. Batten as commander, and D. Trotter Jones as adjutant of the American Legion, Department of Alabama, were named as defendants.

The case was to have been considered Nov. 6 but was postponed to permit the petitioner additional time in which to prepare an amendment. During the arguments before Judge Smith, it was disclosed, among other things, that the petitioners recently were dropped from the membership roll of the Tuskegee post.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama Superior Court Hears Veterans Plea Also

Attorney Horace Alford of Birmingham appeared before the Superior Court of Alabama, early this week in behalf of the fifteen ex-members of Brittian McKenzie Post of the American Legion of Tuskegee. The suspended members live in Birmingham and are seeking the establishment of a Post for Negro World No. I, who reside in Jefferson County. MAY 22 1943

They are alleged to have been suspended from the parent post after having sought the establishment of a post in Birmingham. Since suspension they have gone forward with their fight under the name of the George Ruffins Veterans Club of Birmingham.

Atty. Alford's appearance before he state's high court follows on the heels of his appearance before a sub-committee of he Executive Committee of he national American Legion in Indianapolis a few days ago.

MAY 22 1943

Brittian McKenzie Pos of Tuskegee extended the supended Birmingham membersa n invitation to rejoin the body upon the payment of their 1943 dues. This request was tabled by the Magic City veterans who are pushing their fight with renewed vigor. They will in all probability carry thei rfight to the U. S. Supreme Court if they do not get satisfaction in the state courts or from the Alabama Department of of the American Legion. To that end, plans are in the making to call upon World War veterans all over the nation for a'd in securing necessary funds to sustain their fight.

MAY 22 1943

The bone of contention made by the Birmingham veterans is that they are too far from Tuskegee toe njoy the advantages of that Post that by virtue of their color they cannot and do not want membership in the several white Posts in Jefferson County and as veterans who made the good fight in France to make the world safe for democracy and as loyal American c tizens they should not be the but of any policy which amounts to discrimination which prevents them from having a Post of their own in Birmingham.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

A.W.V.S. Branch For Negro Women Seeks Recruits

American Women's Vountary Services' new Cosmos branch for Negro women is recruiting members at 1212 V Street Northwest, it was announced yesterday. JUL 21 1943

Women interested in joining classes or doing volunteer services may register at the office any day except Sunday, between 5 and 9 p. m. The office is open through courtesy of A. E. F. Lichtman of the Lichtman Theaters.

Classes are being conducted at Garnet Patterson Junior High School, Tenth and U Streets Northwest, in motor corps, fingerprinting, information and war photography. The new branch is selling war bonds at the Lincoln, Republic and Howard theaters under chairmanship of Mrs. Julimae McDaniel.

JUL 21 1943

Ruling Bars Negro

Chicago, Ill.

Vets From Legion

Defender

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama Supreme Court ruled Thursday that each post of the American Legion has the right to determine its own membership, the ruling affirming a prior decision of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

The state high court ruled against a group of Negro World War veterans, who sought issuance of a charter for a Legion post at Birmingham. The case involved was Moses D. Chapman, et al, versus the American Legion—John T. Batten, commander and D. Trotter Jones, adjutant.

The original petition was made by a group of 15 colored veterans. They were residents of Jefferson County and members of Britton McKenzie Post No. 150 at Tuskegee, only Negro post in the state. Their request to establish a Negro post at Birmingham was denied by the Alabama Department of the Legion.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
September 24, 1943

OFFICERS TO TAKE POSTS

Negro Legionnaires Will Be Headed By D. W. Cook

Installation of officers of Autress Russell Post No. 27 of the American Legion (negro) will be held at 8 o'clock Sunday night at St. John Baptist Church. Rev. A. McEwen Williams, pastor, will officiate. New officers are:

D. W. Cook, commander; B. T. Hunt and Grover C. Burson, vice commanders; John McFathon and Clifton Satterfield, adjutants; Arnett Young, finance officer; Pinkston McDonald, chaplain; John Green, sergeant-at-arms; Dr. R. Q. Venson, service officer and chairman of the Executive Committee, which is composed of Charles Bradford, Frank Moody, Cary Walker, R. T. Diggs, Eddie Williams, Joshua Thomas, Ike Baskin and Nesbitt Smith.

Three More Cute MOGS

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO—"It's the fashion for duration,' explained these young, alert and charming members. They are, left to right, Corp. Evelyn McCarroll, Company Clerk of the M. O. G.'s; 22 the daughter of Mrs. Lorraine McCarroll, 6715 Champlain Ave.; Sgt. Delores Whitfield, Platoon sergeant, the ... year old daughter of Mrs. Ida Whitfield, 6117 Indiana Avenue, and Sgt. Mattye Watson, Platoon Sergeant the 18 year old daughter of Mrs. Cleo Watson, 5941 Calumet Ave. Gen. Frank Stewart is the Commander-In-Chief of the Military Order of Guards, with offices at 5536 Indiana Avenue in Chicago, with a membership of several thousand.

Hattie McDaniel And Jr. Hostesses Dedicate Swimming Pool

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

A delegation of Negro entertainers and junior hostesses, led by motion picture actress Hattie McDaniel, returned today from Bakersfield where they staged dedication ceremonies yesterday for a soldier's swimming pool at the nearby Minter Field, training depot for the Army's Negro ground crews.

The party left for camp on Saturday in an army truck in charge of Lt. Arthur Edwards and Sg Isabelle Reed, former beau operator from Cleveland, Ohio. victory vaudeville show was staged on Sunday, after which the colored soldiers were entertained at a barbecue.

An officer of the AWVS, Miss McDaniel is taking time off from rehearsals for "Since You Went Away," the David O. Selznick production in which she'll appear, to bring entertainment to the colored men in uniform. Most of the entertainers at Minter Field are members of the AWVS.

Danville, Va., Register
November 8, 1943

Negro Legion Post Planned at Chatham

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Efforts will be made at Chatham on Tuesday night to organize a colored American Legion post there. A meeting has been called for 8 p. m. that day at the Chatham community center.

G. K. Linkous, state department membership chairman, and E. T. Jones, fifth district vice commander, will attend from Danville's Post 10 and will instruct those interested.

All colored veterans of World War I and II in the Chatham area are being notified of the meeting.

Etta Moten to Serve on Nursing Committee

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
OCT 23 1943

NEW YORK—Miss Etta Moten who plays the role of Bess in "Porgy and Bess," now on tour of Eastern cities after a Broadway engagement, has accepted the invitation of Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, consultant in nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service, to serve on the Council's Co-ordinating Committee.

Commands Cavalry Co.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
NOV 27 1943

M. O. G. GIRLIES

CHICAGO—Pictured above is Captain Verdell Robinson discussing Cavalry routines with Sgt. Berl Stevens after a brisk ride on Washington Park Bridle Path. Both are popular members of the Military Order of Guard, whose Commander is General Frank Stewart. The Captain is in command of Troop B, First Calvary Regiment. The unique and interesting drill formation of the Calvary taught by Lt. Amos Sneed ex-United States 10th Cavalryman.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

50,000 SMOKES ARE SENT TO SQUADRON

DEC 8 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 7—Fifty thousand smokes have been sent to members of the 99th Fighter Squadron. This shipment was made possible, through the generosity of many individuals who responded to the appeal for funds made by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion.

The campaign was launched in August. Legionnaires who directed the campaign were Wendell B. Wrenn, chairman; Capt. S. Darnaby, Cleve Abbott, E. H. Cravens, post adjutant, and Roger E. McDonald.

NCNW Asks Full Integration If It Is to Urge Recruiting

Afro-American
AUG 21 1943
Baltimore, Md.

Tells Colonel Hobby Task Too Difficult in Face of Existing Policy of Segregation. WAC Head Bars Service Schools to Colored

WASHINGTON

As a follow-up of the inspection tour made by Miss Jeanette Welch, executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women, member of the board, this week, asked for full integration into WAC and a discontinuation of the army policy of segregation if it is to lend its support to the proposed drive for new recruits.

In a conference with Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, Monday, a committee of members of the executive board of the council told her that they found it very difficult to make recommendations which will be effective for recruiting purposes in view of the existing policy of segregation. Full integration is the goal they seek, the WAC head was told.

Must Go to Georgia

To a request of the committee that the officers training school not be moved to Fort Oglethorpe, Colonel Hobby said that granting this request was impossible, but that she guaranteed that there would be no discrimination in the school.

The request that officers be admitted to all service schools was flatly turned down. They, the director said, will not be permitted to take training in the Finance School in Virginia and the Commander General Staff School in Kansas City, Mo.

Want More Officers

The committee recommended that a sufficent number of colored officers be trained for recruiting, and assigned in every recruiting office where there are appreciable numbers of colored persons. They also asked that colored officers be designated to visit posts where colored WAC's are stationed periodically to give advice and assist company officers in building morale of the women.

The committee also recommended that colored officers be assigned to operational jobs on posts and in the War Department in Washington and that they be assigned as classification officers.

Ban All-Colored Regiment

They, said the committee, are not in favor of the establishment of an all-colored regiment at Fort Des Moines. A request that colored WAC's be given the opportunity to go overseas was also made.

The Committee included Miss Welch, Dr. Mary Bethune, president of the council; Miss Elsie Austin, Miss Dorothy Height, Mrs. Venice Spragg and Miss Thomasina Johnson.

Does Her Part To Stimulate Bond Buying

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
SEP 13 1943

By MARGARET TAYLOR GROSS
(For ANP)

While heavy weight champion of the world Joe Louis is setting a record as number one fighting man in the army and out, his "Missus" Marva Louis, is bidding fair and I do mean fair, to cop the title of number one "win the war wife." What is she doing besides mothering young Jackie? Well, plenty.

Primary in her war service activities is her work as president of the Joe Louis Service Guild, a volunteer war service organization which embraces in its membership for duty all types and classes of women from factory girls to school teachers. This organization was formerly a unit of the Women's Defense Corps of America but broke its relationship and went independent when that organization refused to place a Negro woman on its board of directors even when Negro women were contributing in a great degree to the success of its activities.

SEND NEWSPAPERS

However, even as a lone wolf the Joe Louis Service guild has possibly done more significant volunteer war work on the south side than many such organizations. They send on the average of 150 newspapers to the camps and twice a month they send cookies.

Marva Louis is the guiding spirit of this organization, and a charming one at that. She modestly claims, however, that all credit for their successful, good work should go to the girls who are almost in every case the wives, sweethearts, mothers and friends of men in service who realize the necessity of doing something to keep up the morale of the men.

As a part of her personal extra curricular win the war activity, Mrs. Louis has been visiting USO centers surrounding Chicago giving many lectures to the girl hostesses on charm and personality. She has cooperated in sponsoring dances at various nearby camps where groups of Chicago girls made caravan visits.

SHOULD FIND WORK

In answer to a few pertinent questions, concerning camp followers Mrs. Louis said she felt that the wives should visit their husbands, but that following them from camp to camp doesn't help the husband to be a good soldier as he could be. The women should find some work to do to win the war activity or a plant job. "Women shouldn't just give up and wait until the war is over but should do something to help," is the way she put it.

Mrs. Louis feels, as does her famous husband, that the winning of the war is just about the most important job before Negroes and all other Americans and that the women above all should be more conscious of this. "One way they can help," she added "is by buying bonds." And that brings up the Bond rally which her organization sponsored which netted $100,000.

How was it done? Well Marva contributed one pair of Joe's gloves, the one he won the title from Braddock with, to be raffled off to the highest bidder. The gloves purchased by the Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., brought in $20,000 alone.

A little bit regretfully Mrs. Louis admitted that she had been saving the gloves to show her grandchildren but then there was a war to be won and the country needed the money. Her grandchildren will be minus one famous relic but they certainly will be proud of what their grandpa and grandma did to secure their freedom.

471-1943

American Legion Case Will Go To U. S. High Court

AUG 28 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 26—"No one can honestly say they, (Birmingham Negro World War Veterans) are not entitled to have a Legion post for their benefit, and upon that basic principle, I have, for the past few years, been leading the legal battle for these Negroes to have granted them, and I shall continue this fight so long as I am still convinced their rights are being discriminated against and the money necessary to defray the expense to a final conclusion is provided."

These are the words of Attorney Horace C. Alford, Birmingham white lawyer, who carried to local court in Birmingham as well as the Supreme court of Alabama the case of Birmingham Negro World War I veterans against the American Legion. Some leading veterans of Birmingham who are now members of the Britton McKenzie Post No. 150, located at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, applied to the American Legion for a Post charter within their residential area, Birmingham, Ala. They were denied a charter and therefore carried their case to the local and Alabama Supreme court, where in each instance, the court held adversely to them. The Alabama Supreme court rendered such decision on June 10, 1943.

AUG 28 1943

Attorney Alford has filed a brief for the rehearing of the case and arguments to support it.

Commenting after an unfavorable decision of the Alabama Supreme court, Attorney Alford says: "It is now up to them (Negro World I veterans of Birmingham, Ala.) and all other Negroes interested in having the rights of the veterans determined once and for all time to have established a Legion post where they may be elected to membership in and enjoy the benefits thereof within their residential area the same as the vast number of white veterans through the establishment of posts at convenient locations within their residential area, and it behooves such interested parties to not only lend their help but their financial support as well as to continue the fight that will of necessity have to be carried to the Supreme court of the United States for the final determination thereof. This costs money. And while the fight is apparently local in its nature, yet it effects not only every Negro World War I veteran, but other Negroes interested in their future welfare, should come forward and lend to these local veterans their financial support in their legal battle they have undertaken."

Attorney Alford, in his fight, has represented the veterans over their signatures as diametrically opposed to social equality by mixed Legion membership in any post. "They are not interested in, nor do they wish to become members in any of said posts now chartered and established in Alabama, whose membership therein is composed entirely of white war veterans; nor are they interested in, nor do they want social equality with said white veterans either in or out of said posts in any form whatsoever; they are only interested in their lawful rights as honorable discharged veterans of World War I, to have issued a charter for the establishment of a duly constituted American Legion post in the city of Birmingham for the benefit of the petitioners, or other such qualified Negro veterans residing in said city who may make application and be elected to membership therein, and to enjoy any or all benefits therefrom, as they, as said veterans, are justly entitled to have issued said charter for establishment of said post by and under the constitution and by-laws of the American Legion; the Act of Congress, incorporating the American Legion into a body corporate."

QUESTION FOR ALABAMA SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE

"Whether the clear legal rights of those who are bona fide members of the American Legion, and of one of its chartered and established posts (the Britton McKenzie Post No. 150, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.) which is shown to be situated at a distance of 146 miles by way of travel from petitioners' permanent residential area, can be discriminated against and denied the right to have a charter issued for the establishment of a post in their residential area (Birmingham, Ala.) where it is clearly shown, as your petitioners have, that there are no such chartered posts established in their residential area where they can attend, yet in their same residential area there are now chartered and established 12 or 15 Legion posts for the sole and exclusive benefit of the white veterans of World War I, being the one and same World War as your petitioners are veterans of." This query is contained in the brief for a re-hearing of the case before the Alabama Supreme court.

Charge Prejudice Behind Ban On Order Of Guards

AUG 27 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill. 1943

The Military Order of Guards was ordered dissolved in Illinois because Brigadier General Leo M. Boyle, adjutant general, couldn't stand to see a Negro lead a predominantly white organization.

GEN. FRANK STEWART

This sensational charge was made this week by Major General Frank Stewart, national head and founder of the 21-year-old organization in an exclusive interview with the Chicago Defender.

It came in answer to the smear story appearing in Tuesday's early edition of the Chicago Herald-American in which it was reported that the MOG was under fire by the federal government. General Stewart vigorously denied that he knows of any federal criminal charges against his group, but he pointed to a controversy of over a year's standing with General Boyle who ordered the organization disbanded in this state on May 18, of last year.

Complies With U. S. Requests

"I have complied with every request that the War Department has made," declared Gen. Stewart. "When I was ordered to change our uniforms I did. When federal investigators checked up to see if this were done, they apparently went away satisfied. But there are 12,000 white members and only 400 Negroes in the organization and I as a Negro head it. I have reason to believe that this is why the adjutant general of Illinois is particularly anxious to destroy us."

In support of his argument, General Stewart pointed to an incident which occurred last summer. Two white officers, MOG Brigadier General Harold Smith and First Lt. William Boggs, both of whom were members of the Illinois Reserve Militia, were called in by one of General Boyle's aids, Colonel Swanson and interrogated on the activities of the MOG. They were asked to testify that the organization had subversive tendencies and was conducted as a racket. When they refused, they were dismissed from the militia.

"This high-handed procedure convinced me that General Boyle was out to get us regardless of the merits of the case," Stewart observed.

Previously, on May 18, General Boyle had ordered the organization disbanded, charging that its activities violated War Department restrictions on "voluntary and independent" military organizations. Ten days was set as a time limit for this order to be effected with a threat of criminal prosecution by the Illinois attorney general if it weren't carried out.

Stewart denies that his group falls within the scope of these rulings. "We are an educational organization teaching military art and science. Those orders referred to armed military units. We drill with wooden rifles and don't even march with them.

No Armed Groups

"I was both angry and amused when The Herald-Examiner article referred to our arsenal of weapons. Unless the reporter was referring to 12 muskets—Civil War variety—which belong to the now extinct John Brown post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Civil War Veterans organization, which are in our possession as museum relics, and two small bore rifles for target practice."

"No sir," he concluded, "we are no armed military organization and General Boyle knows that. You have to look further to find his reason for trying to break us up."

In answer to our query as to the probable effect of this attack on membership, he said, "Up to now in spite of reports to the contrary, only one of our white members has resigned. In fact for the past three days our enrollment has averaged better than 50 per day."

Will you dissolve the organization since you have been threatened by Gen. Boyle with criminal prosecution, asked the Defender.

"No sir," came the emphatic answer. "He has been trying to run us out of business for over a year. And unless the Federal government orders us to disband, and this would have to be through court action, we'll keep going."

Caribbean Islands Women To Train In Canada For A. T. S.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE
Courier London Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9—Women of the West Indies are about to be recruited for duty with the British army staff in Washington, to relieve men for combat duty. A British Auxiliary Territorial recruiting officer has been sent to the West Indies with that purpose in mind.

The women, who are eager to join the Women's Army Corps, will be sent to Toronto, Canada for their basic training, in a Canadian Women's Army Corps training center.

An Auxiliary training staff officer who traveled 30,000 miles in four months from Trinadad, where the largest contingent of colored doughboys are guarding U. S. air and naval bases, to Canada, she found such enthusiasm among the women for ATS that she advised the War Office in London to extend the original scheme for recruitment.

Some of the recruits from the Caribbean islands will serve in England, while local companies will be formed in Trinidad and Jamaica for service with British troops. To administer these companies, two British officers and four NCO's have left London to take over control.

Massachusetts Legion Opposes Discrimination

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

BOSTON, Sept. 9—Opposition to discrimination against minority groups because of race, color or creed was voiced last week by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

A convention resolution, expressing "unalterable opposition," opposed discrimination against minority groups and asked that "undemocratic" discriminatory paragraphs in Army, Navy and Marine Corps regulations be erased from the records.

RACIAL CONFLICTS

It charged that racial conflicts "are in many instances condoned by both labor and industry," and asked that racial proscription in every form be eliminated in order to assure all minorities that they are wholly a part of this nation's war effort.

Another resolution branded the present Chinese Exclusion Act as an "ugly" and inexcusable racial discrimination," and asked immediate legislation to repeal the act, place China on a quota basis, and establish Chinese on an equal footing with the nationals of European countries

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SMOKES FOR THE 99TH—A group of Tuskegee coeds are aiding members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in the solicitation of smokes for the 99th Fighter Squadron and other units stationed overseas.

Coeds pictured are left to right, Ola Mae Norwood of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Eleanor Bush of Birmingham, Ala.; Neal McFadden, Lancaster, S. C.; Minnie Irby, Laurens, S. C.; and Valena Withers, Mobile.

The first shipment of smokes to the 99th will be sent in care of Lt. William A. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, for distribution.

SEP 11 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Britton McKenzie Post Boys Seek Smoke Money

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 29.—Members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion have started a campaign to raise $100 to send smokes to the members of the 99th Fighter Squadron and other units stationed overseas. The first shipment of smokes will be sent to Lieut. William A. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, for distribution. Lieut. Campbell's address is 0-790453, 99th Fighter Squadron, APO 525, care postmaster, New York City. He has been highly commended in news dispatches for his daring air performances. His sister is Capt Noel Campbell who is a member of the WAC. She is stationed at Camp Forest, Tenn. His brother is Capt. Thomas M. Campbell, Jr., who is a member of the Medical Corps, Camp Good, Texas.

The 99th is commanded by Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., formerly professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute. All of the members of the squadron are well known to the students and teachers and community people at Tuskegee Institute and they are following the activities of the members of the squadron with considerable interest and pride.

Popular young women students on the campus are working with the members of the post in the campaign for funds. They are Neal McFadden, Lancaster, S. C.; Eleanor Bush, Birmingham; Velena Withers, Mobile; Minnie Irby, Laurens, S. C., and Ola Mae Norwood, Pittsburgh.

Legionnaires on the committee in charge of the campaign are Wendell B. Wrenn, chairman; Cleve L. Abbott, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Roger McDonald and E. H. Cravens.

AUG 31 1943

Dedicate Day Room At Jefferson Barracks

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

AUG 19 1943

Lou Swarz, now lieutenant colonel of the Women's Defense Corps of America, poses with officers and a first sergeant at Jefferson Barracks at the recent dedication of the 1167th day room. Seated left to right are: Maj. Henry W. Webb, public relations; Lt. Col. Swarz as she listens to Maj. Byron C. Swanson, commander of 95th wing, give praise to WDCA for its splendid work. Standing, left to right: Capt. Edwin A. Fairbairn, commander of 1167th Training group and 1st Sgt. Hector F. Crosier of the same group. The room was furnished and dedicated by the Lou Swarz chapter of WDCA, St. Louis. Miss Swarz is epistoleus of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

471-1943

Post Buys Hospital Equipment

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Crispus Attucks Post, No. 151 American Legion, presented a resuscitator costing $358 to the Mercy Hospital, 50th street and Woodland avenue, last week. In the picture (L. to R.) are: Carl B. Walker, past district commander of the post; Mrs. Irene Greene, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Crispus Attucks Post; Dr. Lawrence D. Christmas, post commander; Whit T. Carroll, chairman of the Welfare Committee; Dr. Henry M. Minton, standing back of the resuscitator; Fred Taylor, adjutant; Samuel Banks, steward; and Antonio Banks, finance officer.

OCT 9 1943

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By WALTER WHITE

AUG 28 1943

Stage Door Canteen

THE STORY is told of a colored soldier who, timorously, ventured into New York's Stage Door Canteen. One of the senior hostesses who is one of the theatre's and humanity's greatest, Jane Cowl, greeted him cordially and plied him with sandwiches and cigarettes and coffee. She then offered to assign him a dancing partner. He attempted to answer but could not get the words out. Solicitously, Miss Cowl asked him if there were anything wrong with his throat. The Negro soldier gulped and finally managed to blurt out, "Yes'm. There's a lump in it!"

Walter White

Whether this story is true or apocryphal does not matter though I intended the other day to ask Miss Cowl about it as we sat next to each other at a meeting of men and women of the theatre who met to devise plans to arouse Americans to fight race prejudice and rioting. The reason why it is unimportant whether the incident occurred or not is because it could have happened. For the Stage Door Canteen has consistently and aggressively practiced complete democracy from the very first day it opened its doors.

Once a Southern soldier had the temerity to rebuke a lovely blonde girl who is the daughter of one of the highest Washington officials because she had just danced with a Negro. "I danced with the uniform of my country!" she tartly told him.

Policy On Negroes

THE ATTITUDE of this young woman and of Miss Cowl has just been concretized for all the junior hostesses in a document which is the clearest, most unequivocal statement of human decency and democracy it has been my pleasure to read in a long time. Its author is Margaret Halsey who, when she is not serving as captain of junior hostesses at the SDC, is a well-known writer.

"The Canteen's policy about Negroes," she writes, "is based on a quotation which runs as follows: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal . . . ' I'm sure all of you know where that comes from . . . One hears a good deal of talk, in some circles, about the course ever stretched out over a semester.

"The real basis of prejudice against Negroes is economic and historical, not sexual or psychological. The people who talk about 'keeping niggers in their place' never admit this, because it doesn't show them in an entirely favorable light . . . The real reason can be summed up in two extremely unromantic little words: Cheap Labor. As long as you treat Negroes as sub-humans, you don't have to pay them so much. When you refuse to dance with Negro servicemen at the Canteen . . . all you are doing is making it possible for employers all over the country to get Negroes to work for them for less money than those employers would have to pay you. Do you find that romantic?"

It's hard not to quote every word written by Miss Halsey. How much more useful her words would be in this space than any I could write. But PM of Sunday, August 15th, published almost the full text of this epochal document. Get it and read it and thereby learn that there are decent, clear-thinking white people in the United States who really mean and practice what they say about democracy.

One final word on the responsibility of Negro servicemen to match the courage and decency of Miss Halsey and the Canteen. A few of the Negro soldiers have acted in a manner at the Canteen which brought shame upon the far greater number who proved themselves gentlemen. Let us match decency with decency and show that we know the difference between liberty and license.

Reds and long-haired radicals who want to tear down the Constitution. The Reds and long-haired radicals only want to tear it down. The people who deny Negroes democratic equality actually are tearing it down."

Miss Halsey then proceeds with devastating wit and logic to demolish any notions any of the hostesses may have of their own "superiority" or that solely because they are white every Negro soldier wants to have affairs with them.

"You unconsciously, but very arrogantly, assume that no male Negro can so much as glance at you without wanting to get you with child. The truth is that while you are an extremely attractive group of young women, there isn't a single one of you who's that good. Negro males react to you no more and no less than white males . . ."

Two Unromantic Words

WITH THIS disposed of, Miss Halsey proceeds to pack into a few paragraphs as complete an analysis of the basis of prejudice as any college

AUG 28 1943

More Red Cross Workers Added To Australia Staff

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Safe arrival in Australia of four American Red Cross club workers to augment staffs already on duty there was announced last week. The four are: Grace Outlaw, Geraldine Randall and Rosa Marie Spears, who will serve as assistant club directors, and Clara F. Wells, personal service worker.

A graduate of George Smith College, Sedalia, Missouri, Miss Outlaw also attended Northwestern University in Chicago. She served in the Chicago public schools as a music teacher, and later was a social worker with the Chicago Relief Administration.

YWCA MUSICAL DIRECTOR

Norfolk, Va

Miss Randall is a graduate of Commerce high school, Worcester, Mass., and Hunter College, New York City. For ten years she was director of musical activities at the West Side YWCA in New York City, also serving as music and program counselor at the YWCA, Summit Lake Camp in New York for twelve summers. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Randall, 9 Glen street, Worcester, Mass.

A native of Pine Bluff, Arkansas State College. She is a former executive secretary of the Portland, Oregon, YWCA. Prior to her overseas appointment she was executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the YWCA in Richmond, Va.

Miss Wells is the daughter of Mrs. Viola L. Wells, of Marshall, Texas. She was graduated from Central high school and Wiley College in her home city, later receiving a degree in social work from the University of Michigan. Before going overseas she was a fellowship psychiatrist social worker at Eloise Hospital, Eloise, Mich.

SEP 18 1943

Four Red Cross Workers Arrive In Australia

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Safe arrival in Australia of four American Red Cross club workers to augment staffs already on duty there was announced last week. The four are: Grace Outlaw, Geraldine Randall and Rosa Marie Spears, who will serve as assistant club directors, and Clara F. Wells, personal service worker.

Miss Outlaw was employed as supervisor of a punch card unit in the Finance Division of the War Department at Washington, D.C., before going overseas.

Miss Randall is a graduate of Commerce High School, Worcester, Mass., and Hunter College, New York City. For ten years she was director of musical activities at the West Side Y.W.C.A. in New York City.

A native of Pine Bluff, Ark., Miss Spears is a graduate of the Pine Bluff High School and Arkansas State College. She worked with the California State Relief Administration in Los Angeles and San Bernardino from 1935 to 1939.

Miss Wells is the daughter of Mrs. Viola L. Wells, of Marshall, Tex. She was graduated from Central High School and Wiley College in her home city, later receiving a degree in social work from the University of Michigan.

NATIONAL WAR FUND AND THE NEGRO

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

From highway posters, over radios, on the screen — from every corner comes a name symbolizing most of our worthy appeals all rolled in one.

The National War Fund signifies our wartime giving, gets the most out of what we give and makes it possible for all of us, especially the Negro people, to give well when he gives what he can. The National War Fund campaign will be launched on a nation-wide scale in October through November in conjunction with local community campaigns.

The century of the common man is not an historical accident. It is the result of a long struggle of the people to make this a people's world — a long history of giving and sacrificing. For every benefit the Negro people have received they have given tenfold in labor to build the nation; in blood to preserve it, and in money to the nation's welfare.

There is one question the Negro people ask before they support any new measure — Is it to be applied democratically to include all fairly?

When men like Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Marshall Field, CIO Philip Murray on the National War Fund's board of directors, we can be assured that this question can be answered affirmatively.

Dr. Tobias said of the National War Fund, "Our concern must be that men, women and children of all races whose needs be served according to their needs."

This means that our more than 9,000 Negro seamen can meet the hazards of wartime sea voyage with calmer thoughts of children's needs back home; that our 700,000 Negro boys overseas as well as those in home camps will be looked after by the USO and other agencies. The National War Fund means that we can now aid those millions of darker people left destitute by the war. Ten million Negroes share in the French Relief; great numbers were left homeless and maimed for life in England by the blitzkrieg of 1941; and the brave black Belgians in the Congo receive food, medical care and other necessities through the Belgian Relief Society.

By this big money raising campaign, the National War Fund, composed of sixteen agencies, is making it possible for us to aid sixteen war relief agencies at one time. Every ally will be helped and we will be helping everyone we wanted to help before but found it difficult and confusing because of appeals from so many different directions.

It is important to know that the National War Fund helps to keep alive all those relief and charities that have aided the Negro in time of need and that will play a needed part after the war.

This is our National War Fund, give to it through your local community campaign.

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Legion Denies Charters For Posts In South

Attending the American Legion National Convention in Omaha last week were Comrades Ambrose Page and Bige Wyatt of Tom Powell Post No. 77. The two reported that there were about twenty Negro delegates from various states in attendance.

A resolution sponsored by Comrade Page seeking the granting of charters to Negro Posts in the South was rejected by the Committee on Internal Organization. The National committeeman of the State of Virginia, however, promised to make a tour of the Southern States denying charters in behalf of the ending of such restriction.

The Forty and Eight donated $2500 to the Roosevelt Post (colored) of Omaha, to entertain the colored delegates. They also took newsreels of all the Negro delegates in attendance.

Publishers Advise OWI

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Publishers Association and members of OWI's Advisory Committee of Negro Newspaper Publishers conferred with Elmer Davis, Director, and other OWI officials Friday, November 12, on the overall problems of the Office of War Information and the problems of the Negro press and public. Mr. Davis, Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Branch; Charles Allen, Chief of the News Bureau, and other Domestic and Overseas officials conferred with the group. Shown after the meeting are five of the 12 conferees (left to right): ... Matthews, Frank Stanley, editor of The Louisville Defender; John H. Sengstacke, general manager of The Chicago Defender and president of the National Negro Publishers Association; Joseph Christian, business manager of The People's Voice; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Howard H. Murphy; (center) Wesley, publisher of The Houston Informer, and Thomas Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Sengstacke, Murphy and Wesley are members of the OWI Advisory Committee of Negro Newspaper Publishers. The other members, not shown in this picture, are C. A. Scott, publisher of The Atlanta Daily World, and William O. Walker, publisher of The Cleveland Call nad Post.—Official OWI Photo by Roger Smith.

Red Cross Issues Appeal For Colored Blood Donors

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By EUSTACE GAY, Editor, The Philadelphia Tribune

"Your Blood Is Needed."

This is the message which the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, in common with other colored newspapers in the Philadelphia area, has been asked to convey to its readers.

This message to TRIBUNE readers was delivered by Louis Bieler, of the Blood Donor Service of the American Red Cross, 1424 Walnut street, at a conference last Friday afternoon with newspaper representatives and other colored citizens.

"The most important thing now is to win the war," Bieler told the group, as he called attention to the fact that the quota of blood to be secured in this area was 6000 pints a month, compared with 2500 pints a month at the same time last year.

"We have asked you to come here because we need your aid in helping us to make our quota," he said.

The bitter resentment of a majority of colored people over the segregation of "colored" and "white" blood in the "blood banks" was voiced by all the persons present.

"We hear at the Red Cross have no choice in this matter," Bieler replied. "We are operating under regulations of the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy. They tell us what to do and we have to do it."

He denied that anyone who had ever offered blood had been turned away because of race or color. "If would-be donors pass certain physical tests, which are the same for all people and which are really for the donor's protection, we take it," he declared.

For the benefit of TRIBUNE readers, who are entitled to know where we stand on the matter, we say:

It is an insult and it is wrong to separate the blood of white and colored donors. Medical men have agreed that human blood is all alike ... there is no difference in the blood of a South Seas Islander and the fairest Nordic. The requirement for segregation of "colored" and "white" blood cannot be defended from any angle. It is stupid, silly, indefensible, costly.

But, colored men and women are in the Armed Services. They will need blood. Colored people who can pass the required physical tests ought to give the blood. After all, our country is at war, and we must do all we can to help, even if the rulers of our country would rather lose the war than treat colored Americans decently.

Bieler suggested that we "maximize the things on which we agree and minimize the things on which we differ" and then "after the war" get together.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 34

471-1943

OPA Survey Of Negro Communities Finds Widespread Price Violations

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — A confidential OWI memorandum, dated July 31, 1943—the day before the outbreak of the "riot" in Harlem—warned OPA of "certain black market operations and price ceiling violations which have caused considerable resentment on the part of Negroes toward white merchants."

The memorandum was pointing out efforts being made in Chicago to clean up such conditions, and suggested that similar steps might be taken in other cities where race relations are tense.

"It seems highly probable that the state of affairs existing in Chicago is widespread and merits looking into elsewhere as one of the wartime conditions which has intensified Negro-white conflicts," the memorandum stated.

Despite this warning, however, and despite a directive issued by the national office of the OPA for a survey and comparison of price and posting compliance in Negro and white neighborhoods in 33 cities to begin on August 16—only eight cities have reported the results of this survey. Almost two months have expired since the directive was issued.

The eight cities from which reports have been received are Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Charleston, W. Va., Jackson, Miss., Columbia, S. C., Durham, N. C., and Hartford, Conn.

No Reports From Big Cities

Outstanding among the 33 selected cities from which no reports have been received are New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Richmond, Memphis, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

The Defender has not been able yet to determine whether the dilatoriness is in the national office or the regional office of OPA. Two months with no reports on so important a directive is a long time—and serious.

Some of the cities from which no reports have been received have acknowledged the directive, but have excused their failure to report on an alleged difficulty in getting price panel assistants. Such assistants are volunteer workers in the communities who disseminate information on OPA price regulations, receive complaints and adjust differences between retailers and consumers.

If this alleged excuse is based in fact, it is a serious indictment which Negroes in these cities should immediately correct. It is a responsibility falling definitely upon the community itself. But this fact does not relieve the OPA. That agency should ascertain what type of efforts have been made and what encouragement has been given to community members to participate in this phase of the OPA program.

Best Report From Chicago

The best report so far received has come from Chicago, where 386 stores were contacted. Significantly, the report shows that 347 of these stores—all in the heaviest populated Negro area—are managed by white people. The remaining 39 are managed by Negroes.

In these stores, OPA regulations were found being violated "to a very great extent." About 30 per cent of the stores completely failed to post classification cards, 40 per cent completely failed to post ceiling prices, and 34 per cent failed to post ration point values.

No comparison, however, was made in the Chicago report between Negro and white neighborhoods.

In Detroit, 104 Negro stores were surveyed and 68 were in violation on both price and posting. Two hundred and one white stores were surveyed and 94 were in violation. Price violations, however, were more flagrant in Negro districts. There, they ranged from between three and seven cents per item, while in white areas the range is between one cent and three cents per item.

Cleveland Results

In Cleveland, the survey was conducted by two white ration boards and two Negro boards. One hundred sixteen white stores and 24 Negro stores were surveyed. In the white area, 35 price and 34 posting violations were discovered; whereas in the Negro section, there were 17 price and 21 posting violations. Expressed in percentages, 70 per cent of the stores in Negro areas were in violation, and 30 per cent in the white area.

Charleston, W. Va., reported its survey had covered, so far, only two of three stores, which were mostly in violation on postings.

Hartford, Conn., sent in only a general report saying the violations in the Negro and white areas were "about the same."

The Atlanta region (Southern) has about the best record of number of selected cities reporting, though the reports are not as detailed as Chicago's. There is indication, however, that about 50 per cent of the Negro stores were in violation on both prices and postings.

Need Community Aid

The survey has spurred the selection of price panel members and price panel assistants in many localities where Negroes had not been serving previously. Detroit, Louisville, and Cincinnati, complained of the difficulties of interesting Negroes in serving as price panel assistants. But in the South, Durham has eight price panel assistants; Macon, Ga., has 12; Columbus, Ga., 16; Columbia, S. C., has eight price panel members and six assistants. But Jackson, Miss., has no Negro price panel members nor assistants.

This survey is tremendously important. OPA must "clamp" down on its regions, and they in turn on their area and district offices, to get these surveys made and the reports sent in.

Negro communities must shoulder their responsibilities, too, and participate as price panel members and assistants.

OCT 9 1943

Negro Musician Recruits Sailors By Day, Sells War Bonds At Night

Columbus Ga. Ledger December 22, 1943

ATLANTA, Dec. 22—(AP)—A 41-year-old Negro musician—naval recruiting officer by day and volunteer war bond salesman in his spare time, became today one of a few Americans, and possibly the first of his race, to be twice cited individually "for distinguished services rendered in behalf of the war savings program."

He is Graham Washington Jackson, naval chief specialist attached to Atlanta's recruiting office, whose evenings and Sundays contributed to rally entertainments have helped sell war bonds totalling several million dollars.

Peacetime professional entertainer with an endless repetoire of piano melodies, all rendered from memory, he played 22 times for President Roosevelt before volunteering for naval service May 16, 1942. His most cherished possession is an autographed photo of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, given him after an early White House appearance.

"I've had it a long time," he says. "Mr. Roosevelt has been president so many years, I can't remember just when."

He received his first treasury citation Dec. 17, 1942, after participating in a five weeks campaign which helped sell $600,000 worth of bonds. His second was awarded yesterday in recognition of work in the third bond drive.

In voluntary bond performances since his enlistment he has visited every part of Georgia, as well as nearby cities like Charlotte, N. C., and Jacksonville. About one-third of his audiences are Negro.

At an Athens, Ga., Negro bond rally, one rainy Sunday afternoon, a slim crowd of 88 persons subscribed $54,000. Another occasion, at Newnan, Ga., a total of $17,000 was bought by children at one Negro junior high school.

Married and over the age limit for active service, he volunteered for naval reserve in preference to a $200-a-week musical entertainment job "because I wanted to help my country, and because I wanted to try to set an example for my people."

KEEPS TUSKEGEGE SOLDIERS HAPPY

Mrs. Eugene V. Woods of Mound Bayou, Miss., and NYC, hostess at the new Tuskegee Service Club, keeps on her toes to keep the Tuskegee Army Air Field's flying men in a happy frame of mind.—Tuskegee Air Field Photo.

Eugene Woods Directs Tuskegee Service Club

AUG 21 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—Mrs. Eugene V. Woods, daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman from the state of Mississippi, has been appointed director of the new Service Club at the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Mrs. Woods, whose grandfather, Isaiah T. Montgomery, founded the all-colored town of Mound Bayou, Miss., comes from New York City, but of recent years she has been teaching in the Mound Bayou High School and managing her eleven hundred acre farm.

The director of the new Service Club is a graduate of Howard University and attended the Chicago School of Music and the Atlanta University School of Social Work. When questioned as to why she entered this particular type of work at the Tuskegee Service Club, Mrs. Woods responded: "It's something I have always wanted to do."

Varied Background

Mrs. Woods comes to the Tuskegee post with a rich and varied background of experience. Formerly a school teacher, musician, social welfare student and farm manager, she has big plans for the soldiers' social program at the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

The new director is no stranger to Tuskegee, having lived there for over two years while her two daughters were attending Children's Home at Tuskegee Institute.

In discussing her work, which includes planning and directing recreation to keep the Tuskegee servicemen in a happy frame of mind, the genial hostess stated, "I think this is about the finest group of soldiers I could ever work with. I am very well pleased and expect to do anything within my power to make the soldiers happy."

47L-1943

Mrs. Joe Louis Is a Champ Too

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

By VICTORIA STEELE

CHICAGO.

SHE'S neither a WAC nor a WAVE and she doesn't work in a war plant, but Marva Louis is a champion in her own right like her husband, Joe Louis, the heavyweight boxing title holder.

Mrs. Louis doesn't follow Joe from camp to camp; in fact, she advises against that. She doesn't sit home and pine while Joe's away; she's against that too.

But Mrs. Louis is one of the busiest women in Chicago and wins the nomination for the champion "win-the-war" wife.

Besides caring for her young daughter, Jacqueline, Mrs. Louis finds time for many activities connected with winning the war on the home front while her husband takes his place on the fighting front. She is president of the Joe Louis Service Guild which has in its membership a varied group of women, including war workers, factory girls, school teachers, social workers, wives of professional men and just plain people.

JOE AND MARVA LOUIS—Here's the champ (before he donned Uncle Sam's khaki) and Mrs. Louis.

The Guild's Activities

Guild members formerly made up a unit of the Women's Defense Corps of America that became independent when that organization refused to place a Negro woman on its executive board. But this severance of connections has not curtailed the activities of the Guild at all.

Here are just a few of the things the Guild does to boost the morale of the men in service which, incidentally, is a blueprint for a program of other women's groups that are seeking for a win-the-war program.

Each week the Guild sends an average of 150 Negro newspapers to the boys in service. Twice a month cookies are sent to the armed forces. Regular contributions are made to servicemen's centers.

Besides these contributions the Guild sponsors a number of entertainments for service men and sells war stamps and bonds in neighborhood theatres.

Most Important

The guiding spirit of this group is Mrs. Louis who declares none of the Guild's success would have been possible if it had not been for the hard work of the "girls who in almost every case are the wives, sweethearts, mothers or friends of men in the armed forces."

Mrs. Louis' personal activities include visiting nearby U.S.O. Centers to address women hostesses, sponsoring dances at nearby camps and demonstrating how a simple old black dress can be made attractive. (Marva loves beautiful clothes and wears them extremely well, but she realizes there is a war to be won and that the machines must not be deterred from turning out bombs, bullets which are much more important than new outfits.)

Asked what she thought about women who follow their husbands to camp, Mrs. Louis declared:

"Occasional visits are all right but following your husband to camp just doesn't help to make him a good soldier. Service wives should find something to do to help bring their men home sooner.

"Service wives should join a service organization or take a job in a war plant. They shouldn't just give up and wait until the war is over. They should help to win it."

"One way they can help is by buying bonds," she said.

At the last bond rally of the Guild, $100,000 in bonds were sold. One of the features of the rally was a prize of one of Joe's boxing gloves which brought $20,000.

Regretfully, Mrs. Louis admitted she was saving the gloves for her grandchildren, but then the war came along and she parted with one of them to help raise money for the servicemen. She said somewhat ruefully:

"That's what happened to most of our relics. Joe says that some day he will come home to find that I have given away the house for bonds."

Another project which the Guild is planning is the opening of a nursery school for children of mothers working in war industries in the South Side area.

"It is up to the women, all the women, to pitch right in and help win the war," Mrs. Louis declared.

GOVERNMENT SIDELIGHTS

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C

An announcement by the War Department reveals that for the first time two Negro officers have been assigned to the Press Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations. It is gratifying indeed to know that this action has been taken by the Department. Here's hoping that many more Negro officers are placed in strategic positions in other governmental agencies.

The two officers are, Captain Homer E. Roberts of the Signal Corps and First Lieutenant Daniel E. Day of the Field Artillery. Both are of Chicago, Ill. They were here for three days recently and are scheduled to return to the Pentagon, where they will be stationed permanently, about August 20.

While speaking about the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations it is interesting to note that twenty-two per cent (22%) of its employees are Negroes. They hold down such positions as chief of reproduction and distribution, stenographers, underclerks, mimeograph operators and messengers.

A bit of warning to those who are so lavishly spending their hard earned cash and not trying to save any of it for that well known "rainy day," might be wise just here. According to a speech by Civil Service Commissioner Arthur Fleming last Friday night, War Service Appointees will be the first to go when the time comes to "weed out" government workers at the end of the war.

Better than half of the Federal employees are war service workers, 1,650,000 or 53 per cent of the total to be specific, the Commissioner stated. In some of his exact words Mr. Flemming said: "Government has no obligation whatever to extend their appointments in their present position beyond the war period."

"When the war ends, and Uncle Sam begins to reduce his pay roll, the War Service employes will be almost the very first to go.

"In addition, 'hundreds of thousands' will have to be fired to make room for former Federal employees now in the armed forces.

"Further, many additional thousands will have to be fired to make places for other veterans."

2 Negro Officers Assigned to War Department Press Branch

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The assignment of Captain Homer B. Robert, Signal Corps and First Lieutenant Daniel E Day, Field Artillery, to the Press Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations was announced by the War Department.

They are the first Negro officers assigned to the Bureau. Both have had considerable experience in public relations work. Captain Roberts has been Assistant Public Relations Officer at Fort Huachuca since assignment to that Post in 1942, and Lieutenant Day was associated with the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company of Chicago, for four years.

Captain Roberts is a resident of Chicago, and has seen service in the last war with the 325 Field Signal Battalion having enlisted as a private in 1937. He received his commission as a First Lieutenant in 1918, being the first Negro to receive an appointment in Signal Corps. Just before the Armistice he was recommended for captaincy but was discharged before it could be put into effect. His present service began in 1942 when he was commissioned a captain and assigned as commanding officer of the Military Police Detachment at Fort Huachuca. Captain Roberts studied engineering at Kansas State Agriculture College after which he entered advertising field.

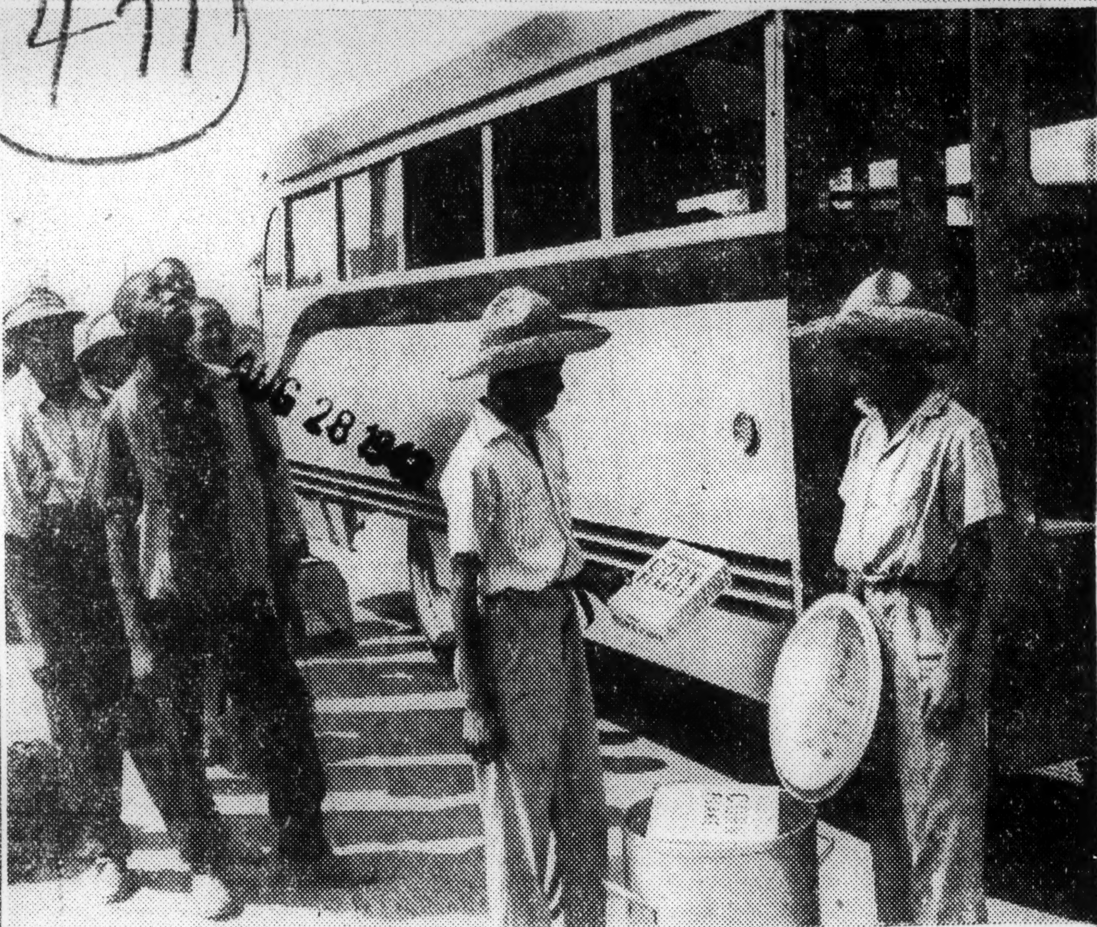
Lieutenant Day, also a resident of Chicago, entered the United States Army in 1941 when the 8th Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard was federalized and became the 184th Field Artillery. He had been a member of the National Guard

since 1938, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Field Artillery in 1941 and in 1942 was promoted to first lieutenant. His present assignment is with the 931st Field Artillery Battalion at Camp Forrest, Tenn., as Battery executive officer. Lieutenant Day attended Crane Junior College, the Lewis Institute and the College Art Institute.

471-1943

Victory FARMERS

471



AUG 28 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS throughout the nation are enlisting in the Victory Farm Volunteers to help harvest vital war crops, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Farm reports received by the department show that nearly 150,000 youths have already enrolled, and by early September the number of expected to approach half a million. Last week 26 Washington, D. C., high school boys enlisted in the VFV to help save a 15,000-acre tomato crop in Dorchester County, Md. Under the supervision of Roscoe G. Robinson, teacher of Phelps Vocational School, the boys boarded a school bus and headed for Cambridge, Md., where they will be headquartered. Mr. Robinson will have charge of the living quarters and the recreational activities of the youths. At extreme left, Roscoe G. Robinson, teacher at Phelps Vocational School, who will supervise the camp where the boys will be housed, is shown giving the youths last minute instructions before they board the bus; second from left, the Porter twins, Chester and Alfred, check up to see that the breakfast cereal is there; third from left, the youngsters load the food into the bus; at extreme right, the Victory Farm Volunteers line up to board the bus with bags, food and cooking utensils. —USDA Photos by Ackerman

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.

NOV 27 1943

War Fund Agencies Offer Wide Variety of Activities to City

From babyhood to old age recreation, counselling, child care, housing, and cultural needs of the community are served by the following Community Chest agencies:

The Banneker Service Men's Club provides a comfortable homey atmosphere for service men who find themselves in the District of Columbia. Female companionship, lodging, free tickets to entertainments, and most of the other needs of service men can be met at the Banneker Service Men's Club. Plans are underway for an additional club to be located near Georgia Avenue and U Streets.

The Hearthstone Club for War Workers, equipped with lounges, kitchen, club rooms, and trained personnel supply the home-like atmosphere so greatly missed by young war workers rooming or living in dormitories.

The Northwest Settlement House serves all groups and ages with its nursery school, play school, art, music, handicraft, carpentry, cooking, and adult education activities. A community institution, its program is flexible according to the needs expressed by its neighbors.

The Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. has long been the outstanding residence for colored girls. Its cafeteria, employment service, program for adolescent girls, educational social service, and recreational features draw children, business and professional women, older women, domestic and service workers. In recent

years it has added additional programs for service men and war workers.

The physical and cultural needs of aged persons having no relatives or friends to care for them in their ripe years are met at *Saint Anna's Home for the Aged.* Non-denominational in its requirements, it seeks to make the last days of those who have passed their years of activity decent and comfortable.

Serving one of the oldest sections of the city, *Southeast Settlement House* offers classes in cooking, dancing, dramatics, first aid, home making, piano, wood carving, and jewelry making. Through its clubs and activities it provides its neighborhood with a nursery school, adult education, and activities for leisure time.

Southwest Settlement House, serving another section of the city, sponsors boy and girl scout groups, choral groups, a game room, day care for the children of working mothers, recreation, adult classes, and a counselling program.

The Stoddard Baptist Home cares for the welfare of the aged. Concern that time does not hang heavy on wrinkled hands used to activity, church services, reading classes, current events along with the physical facilities for comfort are provided.

The Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A. makes available housing for young men, physical development for men and boys, recreational, religious, educational and cultural activities. This agency also plays an important role in providing for the needs of service men.

Concerned with the overall needs of a social and economic nature, *The Washington Urban League* stands as the community sentinel in the fields of housing, employment, and race relations. Its responsibility is to see that the needs of the community are met by the agencies serving the city as a whole. It also serves as an information center on the Negro in the District of Columbia.

From alleys and by-ways boys pour into the *Metropolitan Police Boys Club* in search of adventure under supervision. From boxing to football the needs of the robust, adolescent boy are met by this agency designed to occupy hands which, if idle, might break the law.

These are the agencies receiving support from the Community War Fund now conducting its campaign for $1,800,000. At the last report meeting on October 24 the campaign leaders reported over 50 per cent of the goal, secured. The last mile is the hardest and will be untraveled without the support of community citizens. Section D of the Metropolitan Unit is conducting its door-to-door campaign. Receive the workers courteously, and contribute generously.

NOV 27 1943

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

The following statement by Margaret Halsey, captain of the Junior Hostesses at the Stage Door Canteen, is to my mind one of the [illegible]t utterances to come out of this war. It is brave, intelligent and democratic. Soapbox is honored to reproduce parts of a reprint of her MEMO TO JUNIOR HOSTESSES. RE: DANCING WITH NEGRO SERVICEMEN AT THE STAGE DOOR CANTEEN.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

DEC 25 1943

The Canteen's policy about Negroes is based on a quotation which runs as follows: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal. . . ." I'm sure all of you know where that comes from.

The Canteen's policy about Negroes is also based on the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in which it is specifically stated that nobody is to be denied the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizenship on account of race, creed or color.

I know that some of you on our shift are very deeply prejudiced against accepting Negroes as your social equals. You can't be blamed for having that prejudice in the first place. It was taught to you when you were too young and helpless to be critical.

But you certainly can be blamed for hanging on to the prejudice when: (a) you are now old enough to know better; (b) you are being given, in the Canteen, a golden opportunity to come into contact with Negroes under the best possible circumstances and find out what they are really like.

Actually, I don't believe any of you are very deeply concerned with Negro intelligence. What worries you more is the fear of rape. You unconsciously but very arrogantly, assume that no male Negro can so much as glance at you without wanting to get you with child. The truth is, that while you are an extremely attractive group of young women, there isn't one single one of you who's THAT good.

Negro males react to you no more and no less than white males. As women, you know in your hearts that men of any description respond to you pretty much as you intend them to respond. This is especially true in the Canteen, which has hardly any points of resemblance at all to a lonely, moonlit shrubbery.

The real basis of prejudice against Negroes is economic and historical, not sexual or psychological. The people who talk about "keeping the niggers in their place" never admit this, because it doesn't show them in an entirely favorable light. Such people prefer to fall back on more melodramatic arguments, usually (1) the honor of their women and (2) the danger of a Negro revolt. Neither of these two arguments stands up very well under close inspection.

The real reason back of the refusal of some of you to mingle with Negroes at the Canteen isn't nearly as romantic and dramatic as you like to think it is. The real reason has nothing to do with rape, seduction and risings in the night. The real reason can be summed up in two extremely unromantic little words: Cheap labor.

There's only one possible basis for getting along with other sorts of people and that basis is equality. Real, genuine, three-ply, copper-bottomed equality. If we have any secret yearning to think of ourselves as a Master Race, we have only to pick up a newspaper to see that nobody is giving odds on Master Races these days.

*

One word of warning before I close. Don't be surprised if you find some of the Negro servicemen sullen and unresponsive and some of them aggressive and too responsive. The war has put the Negroes in a hell of a spot. We need them in the war effort, so we've been forced to give them more equality than we were ever willing to concede before. They aren't used to it, and neither are we. There are bound to be awkwardness and mistakes on both sides. If there are, remember that they are inevitable and take them in your stride.

Try to be a little imaginative and put yourself in the Negro's place. When you go into the Canteen, nothing worse can happen to you than getting tired or being bored.

When a Negro goes into the Canteen, he has no reason to suppose he won't be snubbed by one of the girls on our shift or openly insulted by a Southern soldier whose "superiority" has not been noticeably enhanced by rye with beer chasers.

Naturally, the Negroes are nervous and very possibly may not behave with Chesterfieldian calm. You wouldn't either, under the same circumstances.

The main thing to remember is this: The Negroes aren't under any obligation to behave better than we do. They didn't come to this country because they wanted to. We brought them here in chains. They didn't write the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. We wrote those documents, and if we now wave them in the Negroes' faces and say, "Ha-ha! Practical joke!," we must expect to meet the customary fate of practical jokers.

We kept the Negroes in official slavery until 1864 and we've kept them in unofficial slavery ever since. If you meet a Negro serviceman at the Canteen whose conduct doesn't come up to your delicate and exacting standards of behavior, just don't forget this one thing—whatever he is, you made him that way. If you'd just relax and keep your pores open, there wouldn't be any "Negro problem."

471-1943

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Call
Kansas City, Mo

NURSERY FOR CHILDREN OF MEN IN SERVICE.—Fort Huachuca, Ariz., home of the 92nd infantry division, has provided a day nursery for the children of officers and enlisted men stationed at the fort. Amid healthful surroundings some of the children are pictured here enjoying themselves at a sand table. The nursery is sponsored by Col. Edwin N. Hardy, cavalry, commanding officer of Fort Huachuca. —Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Red Cross Worker In Australia Gets Hundreds Of Proposals From Soldiers

Defender
Chicago. Ill

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—With enthusiasm and resourcefulness, three Red Cross workers, two women and a man, are carrying out one of the most difficult assignments in this theatre of warfare.

They are organizing a recreational and welfare program for Negro troops.

Working in the limited confines of two two-story store front buildings in which every bit of space has been utilized, John P. Bond, of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Grace Outlaw of Chicago and Miss Clara Wells of Marshall, Texas, daily cater to more than 1,000 men of both races and of both the American and Australian armies, navy and merchant service.

This service includes the preparation and serving of from 300 to 500 meals per day, the maintenance of dormitory facilities for an average of 50 men per night, providing recreational outlets for several hundred men, and personal service which includes, contacting lost relatives, answering letters, giving advice on financial, love, army and personal problems and assisting the soldiers in adjusting themselves to their new and strange environment.

This same type of work is carried on by the Red Cross in almost every base section of the Southwest Pacific.

Bond Does Good Job

Female companionship, and public and commercial recreational facilities are fewer. Competition between soldiers at leisure for these outlets, therefore, is keener. Result is that Negro troops find fewer doors open to them here than in larger Australian cities. This, of course, throws a greater burden on the North American Red Cross club which was opened a little over a year ago for Negro troops.

Except as a place in front of which they could congregate and watch the passing parade of vehicles and people, soldiers evinced very little interest in the club until the arrival here from a small town several hundred miles away, of Bond.

The club, as I saw it prior to the arrival of Bond was one of the most dismal places provided for troops I have seen either here or in the states.

Its plate glass front windows which might have admitted light and brightened the interior were boarded up, and the walls were covered with a dull drab paint which gave it the atmosphere of a tomb.

It was obvious because they were mismatched, and badly battered, that the furnishings were odds and ends which had been hurriedly—certainly not carefully—selected to fill a need.

Radio On Blink

I can well remember the radio, for not having heard a good broadcast since my arrival, I had been attracted by the rich looking cabinet. The instrument proved to be one of those temperamental devices which contrarily always brings in clearly small stations which have no attractive programs and expertly blocks out with static those broadcasting the entertainment you want to hear.

MISS CLARA WELLS

Fundamentally the situation is unchanged. The building is still too small and unsuited architecturally for the purpose it is intended to serve. But improvements launched by Bond and carried to fruition by Mrs. Outlaw and Miss Wells have transformed it beyond recognition.

But I say, in spite of such typical inconveniences, the place is improved, and a good job is being done by an overworked staff. It is to be expected, I suppose, that persons coming into a country which has not yet fully recovered from an imminent threat of invasion should find conditions to tax their patience and ability.

One of the purposes of this story is to show just how these workers faced with difficulties are successfully meeting them.

Brightens Place Up

Upon his arrival here, Bond decided that three things had to be done immediately. Using his words: "I felt after I had looked the place over that if I could get some light into the building, clean it up and put some bright paint on the walls and furnishings it would help immeasurably."

He had these three things done, and the results were amazing. Then along came the women, a month later, to add such flourishes as potted plants on the tables, valences and curtains for the windows, an improvement and variation of the menu and above all their own presence.

This last can't be discounted, and is not intended as a tribute to their personal charm or pulchritude. There are colored women in Australia, indeed some working in the Red Cross club itself, who have all the beauty, and personal charm a man could desire. The difference was and is that these two workers are Americans—and there were many soldiers, who until the arrival of these women, had not seen an American Negro woman in two years.

Hearty Welcome

"We have never had such a welcome as we were accorded upon our arrival in Australia," they told me. "We saw men cry, laugh themselves into hysterics, get dead drunk." Neither Miss Wells, who is 23 years old, nor Mrs. Outlaw, who is an attractive middle-aged woman, had either danced so long or so continuously as they did that first night.

"Even now," they continued, "soldiers come in here from New Guinea where they have been almost two years and just stand and look at us as if we're rare animals in some zoo."

Miss Wells has had several hundred proposals, a third in letters carefully phrased and meticulously written in a florid hand.

One soldier who came into the club night after night and sat at a table drinking orange pop and following Miss Wells' every move with hungry eyes, finally approached her, placed an envelope in her hand and disappeared.

Gets Attractive Offer

In the envelope, she found L1,000, (approximately $3,250) in cash and a note pleading for her companionship. "This is the money I'd been saving to take back to the states, but it's yours if you'll be mine."

Fortunately both women are familiar enough with life to realize that they are merely symbols of loved ones at home, so no great romance has entered the life of either.

Bond, of course, gets attention, but of a different sort. Soldiers have problems—some of them too personal to talk over with a woman or with a man of a different race—they bring to him. They feel that being a Negro and being an American, like themselves, his reaction to a situation, his solution of a problem might be more valuable than someone else's. Being regarded as an oracle, he says, makes him feel for the first time that he is really matured. Some of those coming to him are older than he, are men, who under different circumstances, he might go to for advice.

Right now the three workers are in a high state of optimism. Not long ago, Mrs. Roosevelt visited the club and she was impressed by the program of the workers and the efforts they had made to utilize every square inch of space. Since then, both the army which has charge of procurement of buildings, the Red Cross which operates the club have been studying possible new sites for the club. "We expect that shortly we may have a new and of course, larger club for the boys," Bond said.

OCT 30 1943

Race Women Represent Consumers at OPA Meet

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro consumers were represented at the first meeting of the National Consumer Advisory Committee in Washington, on November 30 and December 1, the Office

of Price Administration announced this week.

Included among the 25 persons appointed to the committee by Price Administrator Chester Bowles were Miss Ella Baker, director of branches for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Mrs. Grace Townes Hamilton, executive secretary of the Atlanta, Ga., Urban League.

All participants in the Washington sessions were chosen for their experience and knowledge in the consumer field. Miss Baker, a graduate of Shaw University, has made an intensive study of consumer cooperation and related subjects and has assisted in the publication of a survey on food costs in the Harlem section of New York City.

Mrs. Hamilton, who holds degrees from Atlanta and Ohio State Universities, has directed the work of the Atlanta Urban League in price panel and Home Front Pledge programs.

During the two-day session, the conferees heard addresses by Mr. Bowles and other ranking OPA officials, and devoted one day to discussions of specific problems facing OPA.

SEP 11 1943

OPA Establishes Office In Harlem

NEW YORK.—Establishment of a Harlem office of the New York Office of Price Administration and appointment of Negroes to work as administrative assistant, and food price specialist were announced by the New York district office of the OPA.

Franz Byrd has been named administrative assistant and Roy Lancaster as food price specialist, according to Frank C. Russel, OPA district director. A number of volunteers, most of whom are Negroes, are to assist in the work of the Herlem office.

The announcement came at the close of a four-day meeting of OPA regional information executives from regions throughout the country in the Washington headquarters of the agency. On the last day of the sessions, the regional executives heard suggestions for:

SEP 11 1943

Spot checking of price ceiling violations in Negro neighborhoods in communities throughout the country;

Arranging to service Negroes with information through community service committees of local War Price and Rationing boards;

Encouraging volunteer participation by Negroes in the work of local boards, price panels, community service communities and as price assistants.

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They stated unanimously that they were aware of the magnitude of the problem faced by Negro consumers in securing adequate protection under the Emergency Price Control Act, and asked for increased cooperation from organized Negro groups as well as from individuals in their regions to help enforce price and rationing regulations.

It was pointed out by Miss Frances Williams and Mrs. Charlotte Poole of the Information Department of the Washington office who made the suggestions, that a New York citizens committee named enforcement of price ceilings in Harlem as an important step which must be taken to alleviate condi-tins in Harlem.

SEP 11 1943

ELECTED TO AIR COUNCIL

OCT 23 1943

MISS WILHELMINA ROBERSON

Of the Air Service Command, has been elected to the council of the Air Service Command Fellowship society. She is assistant supervisor in theatre projects of the Overseas Department of ASC, joined the ASC personnel staff in 1942, coming from Cleveland, O., and a native of Jacksonville, Fla., but received her education in the Cleveland, O., schools. Miss Roberson resides at the Summit Street Branch of the Y.W.C.A. in Dayton, a government controlled project for women employees of ASC.

98 Negroes Now In Red Cross Service

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

NOV 27 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bending their varied talents toward the single vital objective of backing up America's fighting men, Negro personnel in Red Cross uniform, numbering 98, are serving in Army camps and hospitals in the United States, in major war theaters overseas and in Red Cross clubs in overseas leave areas.

Their job is to solve the problems, great and small, of United States servicemen wherever they are stationed. In the South Pacific, the British Isles and North Africa, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and the Army Flying School at Tuskegee, they shoulder the burdens of soldiers far from home and helpless to cope with family difficulties. To meet a family emergency, the Red Cross field director is able to communicate by telegraph, cable or radio with the Red Cross chapter in the soldier's home town, and the chapter Home Service stands ready to help.

50 IN BRITISH ISLES

On duty in the British Isles are 50 Negro Red Cross workers, including one field director, eight club directors, seven assistant club directors, nine program directors, 12 assistant program directors, 10 personal service directors, one staff assistant (general), and two staff assistants (clubmobile).

Sixteen such workers serve in Australia: one field director, one assistant field director, one assistant field director (recreational), two club directors, three assistant club directors, four program directors, two assistant program directors, and two personal service directors.

12 IN N. AFRICA

In North Africa are 12 workers: two field directors, four club directors, four assistant club directors and two program directors.

In the United States, 20 Negro Red Cross workers are on duty at two military stations: 14 at Fort Huachuca, comprising four assistant field directors in the camp, one assistant field director in the hospital, three hospital recreation workers, two hospital medical and psychiatric worker and three clerical workers, and six at Tuskegee, including one field director, one assistant field director and one clerical worker, all assigned to the camp, and one assistant field director, one recreation worker and one clerical worker assigned to the hospital.

Defender

Robert Anderson Made Chief OPA Rent Investigator

Chicago, Ill

OCT 23 1943

Robert R. Anderson, who for the past year has been deputy chief investigator of the OPA Rent Control Office of Chicago, was named Monday as Chief Investigator, succeeding Samuel Friefield who was called to the army.

Anderson is a native of Charlotte, N.C., graduated from Fisk university, and did graduate work in labor problems and economics at the University of Michigan. Before joining the staff of OPA Rent Control Administration in July, 1942, he was Employer Relations Representative with the Illinois State Employment Service and the United States Employment Service. He is president of the OPA division of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and has been active in labor and civic circles of the city since coming to Chicago.

OPA Director Puts Benjamin On Negro Unit

Richmond, Va.
Times-Dispatch
Dec 28th 1943

The appointment of George Benjamin as the new member of the Negro War Price and Rationing Board to succeed W. St. Elmo Reede, who was asked to resign his position in October, was announced yesterday by State OPA Director J. Fulmer Bright.

Reede resigened at the request of Henry L. Caravati, who is in charge of the personnel in the rationing boards of this district. No reason was given for the request for Reede's resignation.

The newly-appointed member of the board is vice-president of the Tobacco Workers International Union, A. F. of L. He will serve as a member of the general policy forming board. The appointment of Benjamin by Director Bright was made under the recommendation of Mayor Ambler.

Appointed to Panel

At the same time, Director Bright announced the appointment of Mrs. Isabelle W. Pettus, of 801 North Twenty-seventh St., a representative of the Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 209, A. F. of L., as a member of the community service panel of the Negro Board.

Another new member is Mrs. Bernice N. Sampson, of 803 North Fourth St. She will serve on the price panel of the board.

The appointment of the two women increases the membership of the board from three to five members. The other two members of the Negro Board are C. L. Townes, chairman, and Roscoe C. Mitchell.

The three new members will receive the oath of office Saturday by Mr. Caravati at the home of Chairman Townes, 1412 Idlewood Ave.

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Joe Baker Praises Red Cross; Sees Advancement After War

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
AUG 6 1943

ALGIERS, NORTH AFRICA.—(ANP) — "I'm so proud and thrilled at the great advancement my race is making in this war," Josephine Baker, the Philadelphia girl who made such a sensation with her singing and dancing in Paris in the middle 20's and who is still wowing audiences in gratis appearances before soldiers and sailors in North Africa, said in an interview here.

"That advancement is so evident and I see it so plainly in my appearances in Red Cross club theaters and in all my performances arranged by the army special services and the American Red Cross throughout North Africa."

Sings For Soldiers

Miss Baker made her first appearance in March in a Red Cross club in Casablanca. It was a gala occasion . . . the inauguration of four Red Cross clubs in that city and the former star of the Paris Follies Bergere sang in all four clubs that night.

Since that time she has appeared under the auspices of the army special services and the Red Cross at rest homes, hospitals, soldier camps in the desert, at airports, and at Red Cross clubs and theaters throughout this area.

"I think the Red Cross is doing a wonderful and a marvelous job, especially for my race," she said, commenting on the many types of services provided by the Red Cross for the soldiers.

Many Help

"I have found through contact with the troops through both the army special services and the Red Cross," the talented songstress and actress said, "that all of America is not prejudiced against the Negroes. I have found that those who can are helping my people in their improvement."

Miss Baker emphasized that she had two reasons for leaving a sick bed against her doctor's orders to perform for the soldiers.

"First," she said, "I want to do what I can to help win the war and thus perform whatever duty I can for my native land. Second, I want to help those of my own race. I am doing all I can to help in the war effort and to make people generally more appreciative and kinder to my race."

A Trouper

It isn't just her appearances before audiences of her own people, helping build morale and to provide much needed entertainment for war-weary Negro troops, that is helping build good will and tolerance for her race, but it is her performances before soldiers and sailors of all the allied nations. There's hardly an audience that thrills to her singing and her personal charm that isn't sprinkled with troops of almost all the nations fighting on the side of the allies in this war.

Then, too, it isn't her brilliant performance that carries the whole load of her good-will building, but part of her popularity comes from the fact that she upholds the tradition of a real trouper. In a recent appearance at a Red Cross club in a North African city, the air raid signal sounded. Miss Baker, although she admitted she was "scared plenty," began where she left off and the show continued.

'Scared Stiff'

"I don't know how I ever did it," she said. "I was scared stiff myself." But the point is, she did continue her show, and thereby not only proved herself a true trouper but added that much weight to the mounting respect she was building up for her race.

In addition to her gratis appearances before soldiers and sailors throughout North Africa, Miss Baker has put on a number of benefit performances. During her final appearances in Algiers, she performed for the benefit of the children's department of the French Red Cross. It was a truly gala occasion, the performance being attended by high civil and military authorities of France, Britain and America.

Negro Woman to Go Abroad To Serve American Red Cross

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Street Wins Honor

Busy yesterday fulfilling her quota of twenty-four pairs of stockings—one of the minor requirements for Red Cross foreign service—and attending a final round of parties, was Mrs. H. L. Street, 2308 W. Chestnut, who leaves today for a course of training in Washington.

The attractive Mrs. Street is the first Negro woman in Kentucky to serve with the American Red Cross abroad. It is an honor that was more or less thrust upon her.

Works for Insurance Firm.

Department heads of an insurance company here, Mrs. Street attended an insurance convention in Chicago recently and met a man, who, she later learned, was a representative of the American Red Cross. Subsequently he visited her here but in none of their conversations was the Red Cross mentioned. So the proposal a few weeks ago from the Red Cross came as a surprise.

After six weeks of training at the American University in Washington, Mrs. Street will go overseas, just where she doesn't know, but has been informed she will be an assistant club director.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Millersburg, Mrs. Street has lived in Louisville since her marriage to the late H. L. Street, an insurance company executive. Her brother, Sgt. Webster D. Taylor, is with the Signal Corps in Alaska.

Active In Y. W. C. A.

She has had considerable experience in Y. W. C. A. work here—she was publicity chairman and treasurer of the Phyllis Wheatley branch, and has been active in U. S. O. work. The U. S. O. staff gave her a surprise party yesterday and presented her with a large portion of her stocking quota.

A luncheon at the home of Mrs. Edna Evans-Williams, 637 E. Burnett, and a dinner given by the Mi-dears Social Club at the home of Miss Gladys Williams, 1926 W. Chestnut, also were on the day's social agenda.

"I hope I can be useful and I am pleased at the honor," said Mrs. Street of her appointment. "I don't know what else to say. After hearing several interviews (she referred to interviews of Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, who entered a horse in the Derby last year, and Phillipa Schuyler, the noted child pianist, who were visitors in her home) I thought if I were ever interviewed I would be loquacious and give all help possible. But it's harder than I imagined."

C.-J. Photo.
MRS. H. L. STREET.

DEC 19 1942

Negroes On New Orleans War Body

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Negroes will be represented in the executive committee and on the community service committees of the civilian war services divisions of New Orleans, La., Defense Council, it was announced last week.

The new policy of the organization is that both the Negro group and organized labor will have a voice in its affairs, and members of both these groups have been selected for representation on its top committees.

Negro representatives on the executive committee are the Rev. N. A. Holmes, Ferdinand Rousseve and Albert Dent. Labor members on the committee are Michael Aguzin, AFL, and Fred Pieper, CIO.

In a new handbook prepared by the New Orleans Civilian War Services Division, its principles of Negro representation are stated in these words:

"It is the policy of the C.W.S.D. to provide for Negro representation on all committees. Negro members of the executive committee are available to all committees for consultation on special problems."

AUG 28 1943

Ousted Legion Post Given New Charter

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Blocked in their efforts to regain the Britton McKenzie post charter they lost from the Alabama American Legion allegedly because of "illegal activities" former members of the post set up a new organization here Tuesday called George Ruffin post. The new veterans organization will be affiliated with the National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.

Molton H. Gray, who served as a lieutenant in the 36th Infantry during World War I, was unanimously elected commander of the new post. Headquarters of the NCNV are located in Kansas City, Mo. It was formed, leaders say, because most southern states refuse to grant charters to Negro veterans in the American Legion.

Suspension of the Britton McKenzie post here was the result of activities on the part of members who sought through the courts to make the Alabama State American Legion abandon its color restrictive policies.

OCT 30 1943

Womens Work In U.S.O. Began In World War I Centers Grow To 217

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

The vital work being done by Negro women in USO clubs throughout the country to meet the needs of Negro service men, their wives and families, as well as of Negro industrial workers had its beginnings during the first World War. Then, as to-day, it w s the force for change wrought by the war that gave Negro women an opportunity to accept responsibility and prove their abilities. In 1917 the Colored Work Committee of the War Work Council, National Board of Young Women Christian Association, was formed to help young Negro girls affected by the war. The work of the committee was expanded to include three types of centers— Hostess Houses for friends and families of colored soldiers in camps where large numbers of colored troops were located, Recreation and Industrial Centers to pro-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

vide recreation for industrial workers in boomtown communities and to help inexperienced colored workers obtain jobs in factories.

U.S.O. Should Help All

Today the USO which performs these services for the armed forces and for their families had at its very inception a keen sense of responsibility toward the Negro service men. Among the first policies it drafted was one which reads in part: "USO services are made available to all members of America's forces and to war workers in certain overburdened areas, as extensively as resources permit. . . in some communities separate facilities (i.e., for the Negroes are required by law. In other communities adequate services may be provided in the same facilities. Wherever the camp is located, the USO should endeavor to help the entire community regardless of race, should feel a responsibility to all members of the armed forces located there."

As one of the six participating agencies of USO the Young Women's Christian Association is today carrying on, through USO, the work it pioneered during the last War. Other USO agencies are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, and the National Army, and the National Travelers Aid Association.

217 USO Clubs

Compared with 8 Hostess Houses in 1918, a hut at Camp Green and temporary quarters at Camp Taylor, there are today approximately 217 USO clubs and drop-in centers in the United States specifically authorized and operated for Negroes. In addition, there are 5 Negro Regional Supervisors of USO Negro Affairs, one representing the YMCA, one representing the NCCS, and three representing the National Y.W.C.A. At National Headquarters in the Empire State Building, New York City, Judge Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court serves on the Board of Directors. Mr. Henry W. Pope is the USO Consultant for Negro Services.

SEP 18 1943

One Training School

Whereas in 1918 a separate training school was maintained for the few New workers, today colored and white trainees attend training school together and participate in discussions and exchange of problems on an equal basis. In communities where separate USO units for Negroes are maintained, the USO Council made up of leading citizens is often inter-racial in character in order that the policies of the whit USO club and Negro USO club will be worked out together by representatives of both groups. USO staff meetings are always inter-racial, workers from both white and colored USO clubs meeting together to make plans for their clubs.

Colored Citizens To Be Represented On La. CD Councils

Philadelphia Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG 28 1943

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Colored citizens will be represented on the executive committees of the Civilian War Services Divisions Defense Council, it was announced here last week. The new policy of the organization is that both the colored group and organized labor will have a voice in its affairs, and members of both these groups have been selected for representation on its top committees.

Colored representatives on the executive committee are the Rev. N. A. Holmes Ferdinand Rousseve and Albert Dent. Labor members on the committee are Michael Aguzin, AFL, and Fred Pieper, CIO.

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The Division's plan of organization calls for the establishment of 13 committees: consumer interest, education, health, housing, mental health, nutrition, recreation, religious needs, salvage, transportation, war recreation, war savings, and welfare and child care. Other committees may be created as needed. The executive committee of the Division consists of the chairmen and executive secretaries of these committees, together with Mme. Schumann in Rock-ed labor representatives.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

SEP 18 1943

...oup of Tuskegee co-eds who are [illegible] members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion at Tuskegee Institute, is soliciting funds for smokes for the 99th Fighter Squadron and other units stationed overseas. Shown in the picture, reading from left to right: Ola Mae Norwood, senior, education, Pittsburgh; Eleanor Rush, senior, home economics, Birmingham; Neal McFadden, senior, home economics, Lancaster, S.C.; Minnie Irby, junior, Laurens, S.C.; Valena Withers, junior, education, Mobile, Ala.

The first shipment of smokes will be sent to the 99th Fighter Squadron, in the care of Lieut. William A. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, for distribution.

SEP 18 1943

Our Record To Date In Civilian Defense

—Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

VIRGINIANS of color have a sound reason to feel encouraged concerning their participation in civilian defense activities. This is not to say that more ought not to be done, but the record as outlined by James F. Nichols, supervisor of Negro defense activities for the state, and reported in last week's Journal and Guide, is by no means one to be ashamed of.

In 66 counties, cities, and towns having Negro representation on local defense councils there are 405,305 Negroes—or 61.3 percent of the state's colored population, as of the 1940 census.

One paragraph of the report is worthy of emphasis: that the work of Negro air raid wardens and auxiliary policemen has been outstanding and that there is no record of friction or disturbances of a serious nature which have resulted from the actions of any Negro air raid warden or auxiliary policeman. The available sections of the report say nothing of Negro auxiliary firemen, but those that we know of have served notably in numerous instances.

Before the appointment of colored auxiliary policemen the use of men of the race in any phase of law enforcement in Virginia was discussed theoretically; at least, in Virginia that was so. We could point to their records elsewhere, including cities in the South, but we had none in Virginia whose demonstrated ability could be cited. There were, of course, a few welfare, probation, or attendance officers; but these were in a specialized work.

In Norfolk, for instance, our colored auxiliary policemen have executed their civilian defense duties with [illegible]ness, regularity, and a sense of responsibility. Many are being used almost daily in functions to which they are assigned as special policemen by the city—at the beaches, during parades, at ball games, dance halls, boxing matches, and other public gatherings. Their fine record is recommendation of the highest order.

In a sorely under-policed city—and Norfolk is not alone in this category—the appointment of some of these proved and qualified men as regulars on the police force seems in order. Without exception, to our knowledge, the sixty-odd auxiliary policemen here are men of character and courage, and have received their sound training in police work and first aid through the splendid cooperation of the Office of Civilian Defense and the Police Department. The city needs additional men of their caliber; that is a certainty.

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AT HOME and ABROAD

With The WAACS.

NOV 27 1943

By Chas. P. Howard

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

PVT. EASTER CROSBY, of 2103 Cross street, Philadelphia, has been assigned NOV 27 1943 at Camp Pickett, Va. She received her WAC training at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

NOV 27 1943

PVT. BEULAH H. PATTEN, of 600 east 8th street, Wilmington, Del., has been assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. She received her training at First WAC Training Center, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

NOV 27 1943

PVTS. EMMA E. WHITE (above), 104 Linn avenue, Washington, D. C., and Miriam N. Elzie, 1719 Jefferson street, Philadelphia, have been assigned to duty at Camp Pickett, Va.

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—(HNS)—Consistent with the new policy of training officers for field duty now in operation at the First WAC training Center here, 8 colored WAC officers have been placed for training in operational jobs.

NOV 27 1943

They are: 1st Lt. Doris Norrell of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lt. Evelyn S. Smith of Muskogee, Okla.; La. Madeline Walker, of Monterey, Cal.; Lt. Margaret A. Curtis of San Antonio, Texas; Lt. Catherine Godfrey of Birmingham, Ala.; Lt. Oleta Crain of Denver, Colorado; Lt. Marguerite Martin of New York City, N. Y., and Lt. Ernestine Woods of Stamford, Conn.

47m-1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

New And Old Colored Regiments In World War

MAR 27 1943

(Reprinted from lats week and concluded)

By ANSELMO KRIGGER

(KNS) The recent War Department Order which broke up the 184th Field Artillery Regiment at Fort Custer, Michigan, was in keeping with the new policy of having battalions of Artillery functioning with Infantry Regiments in the new streamlined divisions which do better than the old divisions which were unwieldly, according to new tactics of war.

However, this order made Colonel Pitts and his staff of officers surplus officers, and some of these officers may be retired because of age. It also was an order which abolished a colored regiment which for years has been famous.

This regiment is none othe than the Eighth Illinois of Chicago. In the last World Wa the colonel was Col. Dennisor and in France this outfit was known as the 370th Infantry It is unnecessary to tell of it brilliance. However, all militar; men are sorry to hear that the Eighth Illinois is no more, although for some time now, it has been known as the 184th Field Artillery.

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Perhaps you remember the 15th New York; well, if you do not, just recall where "Jim Europe's Band" originated and with what outfit i twas. Now this famous regiment is none other than the 369th Coast Artillery, stationed in Honolulu at last report.

In Boston, we are fortunate that the 372d Infantry, which is just as famous as any regiment and which also fought with the French in the last World War, is still intact and still keeps its old World War designation. Of course, Bostonians now furnish only the 3d Battalin in this al colored infantry regiment, but Boston is proud of the entire regiment which is commanded by a Boston boy, by the way o: Florida, who began his army life as a private in Company K, Third Battalion, 372d Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard in 1924. Today this former private is Colonel Edward O. Gourdin, Commanding Officer of the 372d Infantry, United States Army.

MAR 27 1943

His executive officer is a native Cambridge boy, who also began as a private in the Third Battalion. This officer is Lt. Col. Herbert Barrow, Executive Officer, 372d Infantry, United States Army.

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While these few paragraphs were not originally intended as a tribute to any regiment other than the Eight Illinois, it will be pardonable if I mention that Lt. Col. Harry F. Lofton is in Command of the Third Battalion of the 372d Infantry and also that Major Henry Sandbridge is his Executive Officer. Also that Major Karl Russell is a staff officer in the Regiment. There are many Company commanders, s u c h as Captains Hugh Bosveld, Philip Morris, Cliftotn Cooper, Warren Donelan, Wallace Davis, Elmer Hatton and First Lieutenants such as Nathaniel McIntyre, Fitz Paul Hamilton Kelley, Sidney Smith, C. Johnson, Theodore C a r t e r, Richard Crawford, George Bingham, Willard Phillips and others too numerous to mention. When it comes to Second Lieutenants we throw our hands up, because all over Boston and, as we understand, New York City, Brooklyn, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, as well as Fort Devens, Massachusetts, are these young officers. There are so many that to name them all would be a day's work. However, we must name Lt. Elmer Kountze, the former 1st Sgt. of Co. K, Lt. James Bosley, the former 1st Sgt. of Co. L and of course Lt. Lloyd Wheaton the former 1st Sgt. of "Mighty M," or (Co. M). This last officer has the distinction of having risen from the mascot of Company M to become its First Sergeant. Right now along with the other two Second Lieutenants mentioned above, he is stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, a long ways from Co. M, 372nd Infantry but he need not worry about "Mighty M" since First Sergeant John Collins, the old Everett High School quarterback is calling the signals for the new lieutenants-to-be. Yes, folks, the 372nd is doing all right for our Uncle Sam. Ask almost any new colored Second Lieutenant in Boston who is not wearing the 366th Infantry insignia, where he is from, and the answer is from the 372nd Infantry by the way of Fort Benning, Ga., site of the Officer Candidate School.

Lt Col Hewitt, Maj Harvey Wilson, Captains Herbert Gould, Oliver Lewis, Franklin Myers, Clarence Hayes, 1st Lieuts Julian D. Rainey, Eugene Gordon, 2nd Lieut Stephen Douglass, all retired, also the late Lt. Col. Edward Dugger, Caut Raymond Jackson, Capt. Wm Simmons, and 1st Lieut William Wilson would have felt proud of their proteges.

MAR 27 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

M'ARTHUR SETS PRECEDENT, ALL-NEGRO UNIT

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, May 20—Gen. MacArthur set a new precedent in the Southwest Pacific area. He has now "established" an all-colored unit. First Lt. Edward H. Lowe, Muskogee, Okla, was assigned as commanding officer and company commander of a quartermaster railhead company, an independent unit, which makes this the only all-colored outfit in Gen. MacArthur's command.

MAY 23 1943

Lt. Lowe has been under Gen. MacArthur's command since November, 1941. In that period he has established an enviable record. Coming to the Southwest Pacific area as a second lieutenant, he was first attached to an all-white signal corps unit at Port Darwin, Australia, acting in the capacity of supply officer.

Later he was transferred to the special service division of the army, where he did remarkable work. He was then promoted to first lieutenant. He arrived in New Guinea where he continued his enviable record with special service.

Lt. Lowe's new job as commanding officer, while requiring leadership ability will be nothing new to him. His leadership ability shows in better than eight years of productive army experience credited to his military career. Rising from a buck private to a staff sergeant in the famed and crack 25th infantry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., he was one of the first Negroes to graduate from Fort Benning, Ga., Infantry officer's candidate school in 1941.

Although the outfit he has been assigned to is comparably a small unit, it still marks advancement for Negro officers in this theater. Then, too, until the latter part of last year there were only two Negro line officers (both infantry) besides chaplains over here. Two terms of officer's candidate schools have been held in this area. The first, which was an experimental school, graduated two out of four Negroes in attendance. The number in the most recent graduation is not know to the writer.

The job of the unit that Lt. Lowe now commands is handling the vitally important subsistence supplies. His outfit has a variety of competent men from the clerks who do the administrative "paper" work down to the soldiers who do the common labor.

Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

NEGRO WOMEN IN THE ARMY

MAY 27 1943

Several companies of American Negro women who belong to the American Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have arrived in Britain where they will serve with the American Negro men in the army. Receiving the same pay as their brothers, they also rise to ranks of officers.

WAC's Face Jim-Crow Camps with Transfer from Devens

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

AUG 21

WASHINGTON

Because of the need of the army for some of the facilities used for the training of the Women's Army Corps, the Fourth WAC Training Center at Fort Devens, Mass., will be closed September 1, the War Department announced, last week.

Personnel now at Fort Devens will be distributed among other WAC training centers, the six specialist training schools in army administration, the three radio schools and other centers where WAC specialist training is given. Many of the WAC officers will be assigned to the new operational jobs made possible under the new status of the corps as a branch of the army.

May Go South

AUG 21 1943

Tentative plans provide for the transfer of basic training troops to the First WAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and the Second WAC Training Center at Daytona Beach, Fla.

The part of the motor transport school used for the training of WACs will be transferred to the Third WAC Training Center at Oglethorpe, Ga., Arrangements have been made to give limited number of students instruction in more advanced motor transport and maintenance work.

The typist school will be moved to Daytona Beach. The readjustment of the training facilities will necessitate the moving of the Officer Candidate School from the WAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines, where it has been for the last year, to the Third WAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe.

Fear Race Prejudice

Colored WACs, transferred to training centers, such as those at Fort Oglethorpe or Daytona Beach, Fla., will thus be subjected to the same racial prejudice that soldiers have complained of. While it has not been ascertained whether they will be sent to those posts, at the present time the majority of colored trainees, other than those trained in cooks' and bakers' schools, have been put in the motor mechanics and administrative specialists' classes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WACS Arrive At Fort Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(ANP)—A cadre of three officers and 12 enlisted personnel of the first company of colored WACs to be assigned in Georgia has arrived at Fort Benning becoming the fourth company of the Women's Army corps at the post.

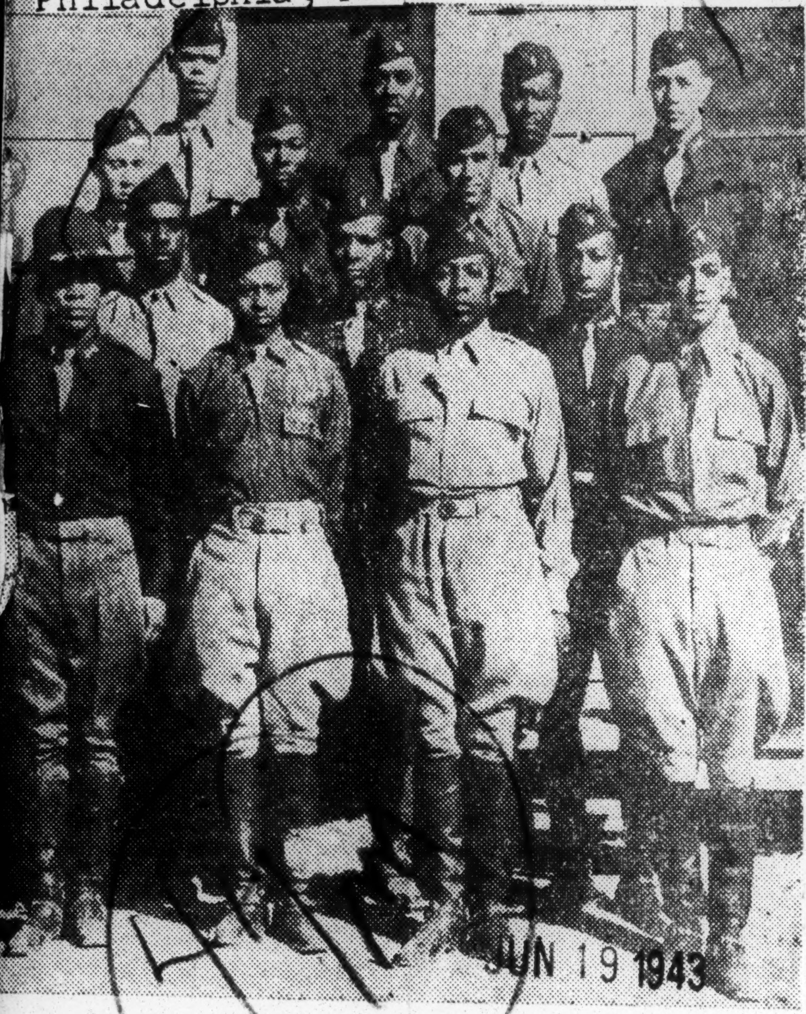
Under the command of 2nd Lt. Lucille Y. Mayo, the unit will replace colored enlisted personnel on duty at the reception center and other installations at Fort Benning.

SEP 13 1943

A special detail will be included in the company, which is designated WAC detachment, station complement, Section 2, to assist in an educational program at the Reception center.

Calvary Officers

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



JUN 19 1943

FT. CLARK, Texas—A group of officers of the 27th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Cavalry Division here. Left to right, front row: Lieuts. William E. Becks, Beatrice, Neb.; Robert F. Wells, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Pascal A. Todd, Rawling, Wyo.; Albert O. Bly, Leavenworth, Kan. 2nd row: John R. Ishmael, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred H. Payton, Salina, Kan. 3rd row: Virgil Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.; John E. Leath, South Bend, Ind. Rear row: Willis Porter, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Hammond, Ohio; Ernest Ashford, Los Angeles, Calif., Kenneth M. Wright, Sheridan, Wyo.—Official U. S. Army Photo.

...fort would be made to force Statewide equalization based on the Festus decision. The State teachers' asosciation is planning to raise funds to finance this follow-up program.

Although St. Louis teachers do not suffer from wage differentials, they contributed more than half of the money raised to take the case to federal court.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
AUG 28 1943

DAVID M. GRANT

MAY 27 1943

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

A PRESENT FOR WAC—Sgt. Anna Russell, Fort Huachuca's talented artist of WAC Section, SCU 1922, is shown here receiving a gift from Brig. Gen. W. H. Colbern on behalf of the 92nd Division Field Artillery. The gift, an attractive Travannes gold watch, was presented to Sgt. Russell in appreciation for her painting a group of organization insignia for display in the artillery officer's mess. Sgt. Russe[redacted] Philadelphia, does much important art work for the Post and is staff artist for the "Apache Sentinel."—U.S. Signal Corps

Mo. Teacher Wins Equal Salary Fight

AUG 28 1943

ST. LOUIS — The practice of paying colored teachers less than whites in Festus, Mo., was ruled unconstitutional by newly appointed Judge R. M. Hulen in the U.S. District Court here August 14.

The decision ended a six-year fight of the Mo. State Association of Negro Teachers. Representing Miss Emma J. Lee, plaintiff in the case, were David M. Grant, local attorney, and Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP.

$320 Average Raise

As a result of the decree, six colored teachers of Festus, will receive increases of $1905 a year an average of about $320 per teacher. It is estimated that $225,000 will be needed to complete equalization in the State.

Mr. Grant stated that every ef-

SUPT. SCANTLIN BACKS FIGHT TO END INEQUALITIES IN MO. SCHOOLS

PM
New York, N. Y. OCT 15 1943

Pledges Action To Aid MSANT Efforts

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—In a conference with representatives of the Missouri Asscoiation of Negro Teachers Saturday, Roy A. Scantlin, state, superintendent of schools, promised the cooperation of his office in officially notifying school districts throughout the state of the federal court decision in the Festus equal salary case.

Supt. Scantlin said that he would prepare a statement on the decision for the Missouri Bulletin, monthly publication of the state department of education and in addition would send a letter to each of the 150 districts in Missouri whose wage differentials exist.

In the Festus case Federal Judge Ruby M. Hulen dealt a blow to wage differentials when he ruled in favor of Miss Emma Jane Lee, teacher of Festus, who sued the board of education of that city for paying her and other Negro teachers salaries lower than those paid white teachers with the same train- and experience.

At the Saturday conference, David M. Grant, St. Louis attorney who was employed by the teachers' associations to handle the equal salary suit, was spokesman for the association.

The teachers association, thru Attorney Grant, will submit a proposal changing section 2, article 11, of the constitution at the constitutional convention now in session at Jefferson City.

Others at the conference were D. F. Martinez, state supervisor of Negro schools; Miss Marinda Ferguson, assistant supervisor of Negro scholos; Lloyd Grimes, assistant state superintendent of schools; [illegible] Mayberry, Kansas City, executive secretary of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers and Earl D Thomas, Kansas City, chairman of the association's steering committee.

OCT 15 1943

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Two New WAC Officers

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

The two new WAC officers, who graduated recently from Officer Candidate School at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, are Company Officers for WAC Companies here. (Press Photo Service).

Third Officer (Second Lieutenant) Alice Margaret McAlpine, of 679 Union Street, Springfield, Mass., left, pins the gold bars of a Third Officer in the Women's Army Corps on the shoulders of her classmate, Third Officer June Ellen Springs of 5030 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Chaplain Welcomes WAAC Unit

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Photograph by Signal Section, Hq. Armored Force

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY—Chaplain (Captain) Robert Skelton, for fourteen years pastor of the Barnes Methodist Church, Indianapolis, welcomes 3rd Officer Evelyn Edwards of Tuscaloosa, Ala., with the first contingent of WAACs to arrive here. They have been assigned to service in the Fort Knox hospital. This is Chaplain Skelton's second war. He was a Sergeant with the ... Infantry in the first AEF.

This Training Could Be for Business

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

If these WACs can do this for the army, why not for themselves? The two above refuel staff cars, jeeps, peeps, truck and other army vehicles at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., as part of their day's work at the post filling station where they are assigned as attendants. They are Privates Callie Fentress (left), East St. Louis, Ill., and Sarah G. Walker, Barnesville, Ohio. They also keep the complete record for all outgoing fuel at this filling station.

CAPTAIN ADAMS MADE MAJOR

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Major Charity E. Adams (center) Tuesday received gold oak leaves and congratulations at Fort Des Moines on her promotion from Col. Frank H. McCoskrie, post commandant, and Major Harriet M. West, Washington, D. C.

Major Adams, supervisor of plans and training in headquarters of the first WAC training center at Ft. Des Moines was promoted to the rank of major Sept. 21. She is the second Negro member of the WAC to hold this rank. The other is Major Harriet M. West of Washington, D. C.

Major Adams is the laughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Adams of Columbia, S. C. The Rev. Dr. Adams is general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal church there and supervises education in more than ten A.M.E. colleges in the country.

Major Adams taught mathematics for four years at a high school at Columbia, and was studying for her master's degree at Ohio State university when she joined the WAC. She was graduated in tre first officer candidate class in August, 1942. (Courtesy of Register.)

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

1st Lt. ANNIE L. BROWN
Inventor of the "Brownie-Veg-Bin"

BY THELMA THURSTON GORHAM

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — First Lieutenant Annie L. Brown, mess officer of Fort Huachuca's WAC section, is a typical example of the ingenuous type of leader that one finds among the United States Army's female soldiers. The men wait on "orders from headquarters" but the women in the Army—well, thereby hangs a tale.

Mostly it is a tale of a very humble article — a bin designed to hold vegetables. Lt. Brown has the rather tremendous task of supervising the operations of three WAC messes and one officers' mess. She thought at once of simplifying not only her own duties but the job that confronted her WAC Sergeant.

That's where the story of Lt. Brown and the vegetable bin begins.

Air-conditioned, compact and convenient, the vegetable bin designed by the WAC officer is the answer to a mess sergeant's dream. Made with a solid beveld-ed bottom of three-fourth inch stock which prevents peeling clutter, the bin has eight wedge-shaped compartments which will hold 400 pounds of vegetables. The compartments provide storage for eight varieties of vegetables and their wedge-shaped edges allow continuous shifting of the vegetables to handy outside openings as the produce is used.

The "Brownie-Veg-Bin," as the new invention has been christened, simplifies the food storage problem by maknig concentrated vegetable storage possible as well as helping to cut down on the waste of foods due to spoilage.

Moreover, the streamlined, air-conditioned vegetable bin unit and its companion food cabinets combination both serve to improve the appearance of Army storerooms by preventing clutter and eliminating sacks and other containers previously provided for vegetable and produce storage. In mess pantries where desk space is not always provided, the top of the bin comes in handy for planning menus and checking lists.

The usefulness of the bin was quickly recognized by the Post Commander, Colonel Edwin N. Handy and others, and the pattern has been rapidly adopted. Use of the "Brownie-Veg-Bin" and cabinets in Army mess halls throughout the country is being contemplated by the Inspector General of the War Department, according to Lt. Brown.

Lt Brown is a native of Brenham, Texas, is a graduate in home economics from Prairie View State College where she received the bachelor's and master's degree and has done graduate study at the University of California at Berkley. Before joining the Women's Army Corps, she served as family life consultant for the Cuney Homes, largest federal housing project in Southwest Texas. She has also served as supervisor teacher and trainer of practice teachers in Home Economics at prairie View State College and for one year taught at Pickard High School in her home town.

Although she was successful enough as a civilian, before joining the Corps in August, 1942. Lt. Brown feels that her Army job offers a far greater challenge and is one of far greater importance. She has four good reasons for feeling as she does about the Army. Her husband, S. Sgt. Isaac B. Pendergraft and three brothers, Lt. Tom Brown, Lt. Reginald Brown, and M. Sgt. Connie Mack Brown are all in the Army, and are likely to do a beter job knowing that their wife and sister is also doing her bit toward hastening the coming of victory.

SEP 25 1943

They Do Detailed Office Work at Des Moines

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
SEP 4 1943

Here is a cadre of a basic company at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The cadre does much of the detailed office work and instruction of the company. Reading left to right, first row: Cpl. Addie Young, Martinsville, Va.; Cpl. Marcella Goodman, NYC; Pvt. Helen Wilson, New Orleans, La.; First Sgt. Cleopatra V. Daniels, Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. Velma Exter, Nashville, Tenn.; Sgt. Johnny M. Cole, Dallas, Texas; Sgt. Odessa T. Bryant, Chicago, Ill.; back row: Pvt. Mona E. Washington, Washington, D.C.; Pvt. Winnie R. Hamilton, Houston, Texas; Pvt. Mattie Duncan, Washington; Cpl. Addie Jackson, San Antonie, Texas; Cpl. Jessie Kate Gaulk, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Jane A. Forrest, Los Angeles, Calif.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
DEC 4 1943

Pvt. Dorothy Paul of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II, is holding up an x-ray film that she has just removed from the chemical which developed it. Pvt. Paul's home is at 529 Douglas Street, Indianapolis.

WAC Aides Are To Replace Enlisted Hospital Personnel

AUG 28 1943
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, Ky., Aug. 26—A nurses' aid course, the first of its kind, has been inaugurated for WACs at Camp Breckenridge hospital. It includes three weeks intensive training in first aid, ward management, nursing care, and hospital administration. These aids are to replace enlisted hospital personnel.

Captain Ann Neal, Los Angeles, Calif., Commanding Officer of the detachment aided in forming the curriculum. The classes in first aid and medical procedure are conducted by Major Jerry Crist, Commanding Officer of the hospital and his executive officer, Captain Thomas R. Curran. Two members of the Army Nurse Corps, Lieutenants M[illegible] Kapotochny and Reba J. Hale are nursing instructors. Classes are daily and held from 8:30 a. m. until 3 p. m. in a model ward set up for both classroom work and its practical application.

Included among the members of the training course are the following: Esley Williams Creek, Baton Rouge, La.; Ann Mae E. Davidson, Savannah, Ga.; Thelma N. King, Lebanon, Pa.; Cora Walden, Raleigh, N. C.; Elizabeth Williams, Richmond, Va.; Ruth E. Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lucille Caldwell Morran, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Eunice Russell and Alberta Webster, Atlanta, Ga.; Thelma Blueitt, Greenville, Miss.; Ophelia Thomas and Rosem[illegible] Hutcherson, Alexander City, Ala.; Willie Mae Perkins, East St. Louis, Ill.; Elma T. Stover, Grenada, Miss.; Mary Maniece, Montgomery, Ala.; Claudia Yarborough, Wichita Falls, Texas; Ara Skinner, Cleveland, Ohio; Ophelia Mills, Houston, Texas; Lue C. Ramsey, New Orleans, La.; Thelma Allen, Columbus, Ga.; Geneva Pipkin, Memphis, Tenn.; Brunetta Hyman, Laurel, Miss.; Maria A. Couture, Lowell, aMss.; Lethelma Moore, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; Nancy L. Cannon, Charlotte, N.C.; Helene Seele, Summerville, S. C.; Sarah M. Walker, Newport, R. I.; Lera J. Ware, Columbus, Ohio, and Maggie Latta, Durham, N. C.

WOMEN'S ARMY GETS ANOTHER MAJOR

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
OCT 2 1943

Captain Charity Adams of Columbia, S.C., left photographed with Major Harriet M. West of Washington [illegible] week at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was this week, promoted to rank of major. They are the only women to hold this rank in the Army Component.

47m-1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill

OCT 30 1943

Huachuca Gets House Cleaning; Now Model Camp, Scribe Finds

By SAM LACY
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

FT. HUACHUCA, Ariz.—I saw army life through rose-colored glasses here last week.

I came out here for the two-fold purpose of witnessing exercises marking the first anniversary of the reactivation of the 92nd Division and to investigate conditions among the men assigned to this station. As I was one of the official "guests" of the division, I had a real "show" put on for me.

It may be that use of the term "show" is rather harsh, but judging from the reports I received, that is exactly what it amounted to. Men who have been with the 92nd since its arrival here declare that the reception I was given has been unmatched on any previous occasion. In other words, I was "treated like a prince."

Notwithstanding, I devoted much of my time here prying into what I have heard goes on behind the scenes. I disregarded the "front" that was supposedly put up for my benefit and went to the business of investigating conditions that prevail here when "company's not around."

My search revealed that although it is still far from being ideal—no army station is just that—this post is becoming a model center of military training.

Racial antipathies, though still present, have been reduced to a minimim and, in fact, seem to be on the verge of disappearing entirely. A large majority of the officers and enlisted men questioned by me agree that over the past four months conditions here have shown marked improvement. And those of them who have watched the steady transition attribute the change to the efforts of Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond and his chief of staff, Col. F. E. Barber.

Gen. Almond, most agree, has done exceptionally well in "cleaning house" of the high-ranking officers whose Southern background influenced their treatment of Negro officers and soldiers on the post. It is due to his purge of bigoted brass-hats that this command has developed into a real military unit, with a morale undoubtedly higher than that in 80 per cent of Negro units serving under the American flag anywhere.

Whereas there are some men here who feel that they have been, and are still being, imposed upon, for every one of these there are from eight to ten who declare they are reasonably satisfied. These latter, when told of the complainants, invariably replied, "Well, there are always going to be some gripes among us."

So far as I could personally see, the 92nd is in much better spirit than is generally believed. This is due to the fact that those of us on the outside hear only the bad reports emanating from the post, and rarely do we learn that many of the units enjoy a fellowship that is to be envied.

One sparkling example of this can be found in the 370th Infantry regiment, commanded by Col. R. G. Sherman. I had occasion to visit their mess during my stay here and I found a geniality I had no idea existed on this station. Throughout the meal, from the time Col. Sherman said, "At ease, men," there was an air of informality and all-round good-will that is hard to describe.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, I found no segregation here by compulsion except, of course, that which permits the maintenance of separate officers' clubs. Wherever a separation of the races obtains, it is of a voluntary nature. This much I saw and this much I heard from the mouths of many of the Negro officers themselves.

Almond Cleared

I learned, from questioning, however, that this has not always been true. One regimental commander, in particular, made a practice of enforcing a segregation. When complaints reached the office of Gen. Almond, this man was quickly shifted to another post.

An investigation of the report that Gen. Almond referred to his men as "n——r" disclosed that this was not true. The general was absolved by no less than eleven colored officers who stated they were present when he made the questionable remark. All agreed that the rumor was circulated by one or two commissioned officers who have failed to make the progress they had expected to make.

Colored officers are gradually moving forward in rank. The medical battalion has several high ranking officers and more are being made by the week. Last week saw the first infantry captain named, Capt. William S. M. Banks, of New Orleans, La. Gen. Almond told the Defender that 12 other Negro lieutenants are now acting as company commanders and will be moved up to captaincies as soon as they have satisfactorily completed their periods of probation.

"Negro officers will be placed in charge of companies as fast as they prove their capacity for leadership and qualify in other respects," Gen Almond declared. They will not be hampered by race or color, he assured the writer.

Makes News

Aside from Gen. Almond, Col. Barber, Col. Sherman and Col. E. N. Hardy share tremendous popularity among a majority of the men.

It is not for me to say whether the 92nd division is in readiness for combat, I do not know enough of military demands and requirements for that. I am not attempting to say that they are anywhere near ready to take their places in the firing line. I can only assume that the men charged with the responsibility of preparing them for battle know what they are doing.

I can say, however, and I do say that the morale of the men of this division is steadily on the improve and that I found here conditions far different than what I had expected to find.

Here is an army camp where racial indignities are negligible, where topline white officers are striving to give to their colored soldiers an even break, and where Negro officers are treated with respect by white men of equal rank. Today, that's news.

47m-1943

Well Trained Boys Not To Be Used As Combat Troops, Say

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ANP Investigator Sees Effort Being Made To Put Negro Soldiers Wholly In Service Outfits, Under White Officers; Senate Probe Looms

By ALBERT ANDERSON

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—(ANP)—Is it true that the United States army has been deliberately breaking up well-trained Negro combat units and distributing them among service outfits rather than sending them across to do battle? The statistics would seem to bear out an affirmative answer to this question. The sometimes plaintive, frequently disgusted and bitter complaints of men who have been part of these fighting outfits likewise point to such a conclusion.

Trained up to the minute, proud of their organizations, ready for the big test, soldiers report frequently find their [illegible], battalions [illegible] as they are ready to be sent across, broken up except for small cadres or [illegible] which are then used as a basis for training other groups. In opinions expressed too often not to have considerable veracity, these tactics seem to disclose a ruthless determination to prohibit Negroes, trained in actual fighting, from reaching any of the front lines where they might gain glory and prestige for themselves or their race, or where they might engage in killing white men even if they be Nazis.

Practically every combat unit in the army with the exception of the two all-Negro divisions, the 93rd and 92nd and the veteran 24th Infantry, reputedly in the Southwest Pacific, has been broken up in this fashion. There are said to be a few airbase protective units whose business [illegible] bases but the real [illegible] units of which the army is proud are conspicuous by their absence on the fronts. The almost total lack of Negro casualties, while not to be prayed for, bears out the truth of these statements. Just where the 9th and 10th calvary regiments are, few seem to know. Reports are that part of them are in a camp at Texas training newer recruits with some at Fort Riley where they engage in more common tasks.

CITES NEGRO UNITS BROKEN UP

To recite the names of a few units which have been busted in the fashion described:

The 78th Field artillery regiment, Fort Bragg; four battalions, white officers, well trained. Disbanded [illegible] group. Highly efficient men sent [illegible] quartermaster and engineer groups.

350th and 351st Artillery regiments both at Camp Livingston, La. A few men were taken from these two outfits and made the basis for the new 350th Artillery group composed for the most part of new recruits. The men in the former regiments who had been trained for a year and a half had that training thrown to the winds. They went to engineering and quartermaster corps. These outfits had white officers with a few colored second lieutenants. Some of these latter remain with the raw troops just starting training. Others went to the 92nd and 93rd divisions.

The 823th Tank Destroyers battalion, the oldest of the tank groups in point of service, broken with all new men to train over. The 823th Tank Destroyer battalion also at Camp Hood, Texas, broken up after it had gotten as far as California and had desert training. Sent to Vancouver barracks were more than 400 men as quartermasters The balance went in the same category to Camp Swift, Texas. These boys were crack soldiers. Even their white officers [illegible] to see the change and [illegible] expressed themselves as disgusted, according to some of the men.

The 795th Tank Destroyer battalion, Camp Hood. Col. Theo Mann, a tough officer whom even white fellow officers respected, commanded this outfit, which was activated at Fort Custer, Mich. The 795th was [illegible]. Colonel Mann is [illegible] the woods in Texas [illegible] small group of men marking time according to reports. His men, who had been trained, went to quartermaster and engineer groups.

The 184th, crack national guard regiment from Illinois. This group trained at Fort Custer also, and was broken up there into two battalions. New training methods in the army call for smaller units, the explanation said. The regiment became two units, the 931st Field Artillery battalion, led by Lt Col. Marcus Ray of Chicago, an officer idolized by his men, and the 930th Field Atrillery battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Wendell T. Derrick. All three of these commanders were Negroes as, of course were the officers under them. A time honored ritual of the army prevents placing white officers under Negro commanders if it can ever be avoided.

EXPENSIVE TRAINING FOR NAUGHT.

The training of those artillery groups proceeded apace. Days upon days they learned to manipulate their batteries of 155's, firing shells which cost $27 every time a gun spoke. As soon as they were hard as nails and really fit, their range records being outstanding, the order came stripping the majority of the men from the regiments.

The 930th F[illegible] battalion is now at Camp Butner near Durham, N. C., with just a handful of its original men and a lot of new recruits whom it will take a year to whip into any sort of shape. The same is true of the 931st. It is now at Camp Forrest, Tenn., the camp named so proudly for the famed rebel general of the Civil War. It too has a handful of its old personnel, the balance shanghaied to service units.

The army breaks these groups up but never abolishes them. They leave small segments, cadres. These, rumor says, serve the purpose of permitting the army to still boast that it has Negroes in every branch of the service. The army knows these boys are crack shots, that they have mastered the function, nomenclature and handling of numerous firearms, that they are potentially superior soldiers. It knows they have stamina because down in Texas, it is said that while Red Cross ambulances trail white troops to pick up soldiers unable to stand the heat and the grind, such is rarely true of Negro soldiers.

PUT NEGRO TROOPS ON GUARD.

The two national guard outfits are presumably combat troops. Actually they are guard units according to reliable information. The 366th up at Camp Devens, Mass. under Col McQueen is reported not to have been trained in any true sense for combat duty. It guards points on the New England coast. One battalion goes out on guard for two or three weeks. It returns and the other battalion takes its place. Observers expect it to be in this country for the duration.

The 372nd is in New York City. It, too, a proud national guard outfit, is doing guard duty in New York City. It's role is important but no one even pretends it has been put into any shape for arduous front line battle ordeal. It's a grand regiment but is expected to remain in New York until the war is over.

The 369th Anti-aircraft regiment at Hawaii is outside the country and in an important spot. It, with the 24th and the gallant Tuskegee flyers now on convoy duty somewhere off North Africa, presumably are the only Negro troops which can really lay claim to being combat and the 369th in the sense is doing guard duty also. Guarding a key defense area but still guarding.

QUARTERMASTERS AND ENGINEERS.

The 93rd is ready. It has been so for many weeks according to information trickling back from the men who are part of it. The division has had desert training, specialized training, is as hard as nails and would like nothing better than to get a few symbols of Nordic supremacy out in front of it, but it still languishes "somewhere in California." Why, no statement has so far indicated.

The 92nd is proceeding to get into shape. Under the rigorous hand of Maj. Gen. Almond it is expected to be in high fettle ere the year is gone. Those in it say they either will be ready or exhausted for Gen. Almond is determined to make them fit. Just what part these two black divisions will be permitted to play is a matter of speculation. Whether they will go to Europe or against the colored Japanese is another question. It would seem quite the height of folly and waste of manpower to turn either of these divisions into either quartermaster or engineering groups.

None of these men has disdain for the quartermaster or engineer regiments except they are not the combat duty outfits for which they were trained, and they fear some deep, diabolical plot within officialdom is bent on not letting Negro troops get a break. As a matter of fact the engineers and the quartermasters, while they don't get the glory, have every bit as much danger to confront as any other troops. They have to keep up the supply lines, an important factor in modern warfare. They build the roads. The chief difference is that they carry boxes, shovels and picks with their guns being only incidental. That appears to some to be the policy of the grand old American army.

Sen. Downey of California is to launch a request for an investigation of the use of Negro troops in congress. Whether it materializes or what comes of it is a question for the future. It is reported that the colored friends of Senator Downey will approach Congressman William L. Dawson, only Negro congressman, in an effort to have Dawson sponsor a similar resolution in the house of representatives.

HE'LL RETIRE WHEN WORLD WAR IS OVER

Sergeant Quillian Has 9 Honorable Discharges But Won't Quit Now

FORT RILEY, Kans. — "Thirty years in this man's army with service in Hawaii and the Philippines as well as in continental United States have left Sergeant Robert F. Quillian, Leavenworth, Kansas, with the belief that nothing will ever threaten our government except "disunity among its citizens."

Sergeant Quillian enlisted for the first time in 1913 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He has since had nine honorable discharges and an equal number of re-enlistments showing 30 years of continuous service. "If this was peace time," said the sergeant, "I'd have retired on June 16, but soldiers don't retire when there's a war going on and I'm happy to stay in the army for the duration."

World War I Vet

The sergeant served during the World War as a member of the 25th Infantry in Hawaii. "It wasn't exactly a battle front," said he, "but we did seize 27 German ships and interned about 10,000 prisoners." In August, 1918, he thought he was bound for the front lines at last, when his regiment embarked for France via the Panama Canal, but on the way word came of trouble with Mexico on the Arizona border and the 25th Infantry was order to Nogales, Ariz. "We occupied trenches on the International Border for a month and a half," the sergeant recalled. "Just the day before we arrived at Nogales, there was an engagement that caused casualties on both sides."

In 1922, Sergeant Quillian sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines, where he was attached to the 9th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Stotsenburg. Six months later, however, the United States army pulled its stakes in the Philippines and the sergeant started back via the northern route along the coast of China, stopping for two days in Nagasaki, Japan.

On his return in 1922, the sergeant was assigned to a detachment of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth and served there until April, 1942, when he came to Fort Riley, which has long been headquarters for the Regiment.

Colored Woman In Party Touring WAC Posts Travels In Army Plane

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
AUG 14 1943

By Chas. P. Howard

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—Thirty women, presidents and directors of organizations representing about 13 million women, flew into Des Moines Tuesday, August 3rd, and spent two days looking over the Wacs in an ordinary day's schedule. Among them was one colored woman, Miss Jeanetta Welch of Washington, D. C., executive director of the National Council of Negro Women. These thirty women are all members of the Advisory Council of the Women's Interest Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

They were pleased with what they saw the Wacs do at Fort Des Moines, an the program. In the group were three Jewish representatives. Also included were Mrs. Linville W. Martin, Pass Christian, Mississippi, a Junior Leaguer, the president of the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat of Indianapolis, Indiana, a D. A. R., Mrs. William H. Pouch, New York City, president of the General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a Daughter of the Confederacy; Mrs. Robert D. Wright, Newberry, South Carolina, president of the United States Daughters of the Confederacy.

Miss Welch Pleased

The efficiency, womanliness and capabilities of the members of the Women's Army Corps impressed the visitors. Miss Welch, the Negro member of the party, had this to say after a strenuous fifteen hour day with the Wacs, "Negro women again have dedicated their lives to work for the real and true democracy which must come to all peoples after this war is over. I think the training they are getting here is excellent. I went through the barracks this morning; it was interesting to note that everything was in place. I am particularly interested in the work of Captain Charity Adams. She is doing an excellent job. I am informed that she is one of the highest ranking Wac officers on the post. I visited the Motor School and noticed that the Negro girls were particularly apt. I understand they excel in the Motor Transport division. I've had a most interesting and informative trip. My treatment both by the members of the Wac organization and the members of our own party shows that democracy can work."

AUG 14 1943

Travel In Army Plane

Upon the completion of their tour, which consists of visits to other Wac contingents located in other parts of the country, this party will return to Washington and prepare a joint report on their trip. They also will make a report of their findings to their own organizations and will work out a program of activities to interest young women in the Wacs.

The party all traveled on the tour in a single army plane.

War Worker Wins Production Award

New York, N. Y.
People's Voice
OCT 16 1943

WASHINGTON—A Detroit janitor in a factory whose ingenuity has already saved 12,000 gallons of oil worth $10,000, became the second Negro war worker to win a Certificate of Individual Production Merit, the War Production Drive Headquarters announced recently.

The award winner is Edgar Gaston, 31, who is handicapped having only three fingers on his right hand. He is a janitor in the Cadillac plant of General Motors where Army tanks are made. One of his responsibilities is the disposal of chips and shavings from metal working machines.

He realized that quite a large amount of good oil was being thrown away when the chips were cleaned from the machines and dumped into small carts for disposal. So Gaston proceeded to build a cart with a false bottom. He filled this cart with the chips and let it stand for awhile. The oil drained off easily and could be replaced in the machine it came from.

OCT 16 1943

24th Infantry Credit To Race, General Says

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
NOV 6 - 1943

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The Reception center here, largest colored reception center in the country, is one of Col. William Hobson's principal hobbies, the post's new commanding officer told officers of the unit last week in promising that he would visit them often.

Colonel Hobson, his guests, Brig.-Gen. Robert B. McClure, Col. Ulric James, commanding officer of the center, and members of the headquarters staff watched more than 3,000 colored inductees pass in review, after which they were guests of the Reception center for mess.

PRAISES 24TH

Following mess, General McClure, who has returned from combat duty in the Southwest Pacific told some 1,000 noncommissioned instructors in the Reception center that he thought that the famous 24th Infantry, so long stationed at Fort Benning, is bringing great credit to the entire colored race.

Colonel Hobson, who has just assumed command of Fort Benning, told officers of the Reception center that he, too, had worked with the 24th Infantry and that they had "a wonderful opportunity in being able to work with the colored troops."

"You should be proud of your record here as I am," he said. "In this large body of troops there has been no serious problem and no discord. The Reception center is a model of discipline worthy of mention by all military units of our Army."

NOV 6 1943

War Department Lists 582,861 Negroes in Army

Des Moines, Iowa
Bystander

Washington, D. C.—There were 582,861 Negroes serving in the Army at home and abroad as of August 31, 1943, the War Department announced Thursday, November 4

For reasons of security, the War Department explained, publication of a complete breakdown into components and branches would be feasible. The tabulation, with explanatory notes, follows:

Total Negroes in Army	582,681	(a)
Infantry	57,323	(b)
Coast & Field Artillery	58,328	(b)
Cavalry	9,750	(b)
Engineers	92,171	(b)
All other arms and services	360,903	(a)
Commissioned Officers	4,386	
Including:		
Medical Corps Officers	395	
Dental Corps Officers	67	
Chaplains	158	
Nurses	202	
Serving Overseas	153,900	(c)

(a) Includes officers, enlisted men, nurses, warrant officers, hospital dietitians, physical therapy and Women's Army Corps.

(b) Officers and enlisted men only.

(c) Officers, enlisted men, warrant officers, and nurses.

NOV 1943

COURIER VERSE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
DEC 11 1943

DARK WARRIORS

(Dedicated to all American Negro Men and Women in Military Service)

Their souls enduring yet the stubborn thorn,
That pierces deep to cause the pains of hate,
I see the sons of Slavery shoulder'ring arms—
And fighting for a proud democracy.
I see courageous daughters born of peace,
Also defending this embattled land.

Denied the "Rights" that glorify the land,
And learnt to sing and labor with the thorn
Embedded in their hearts—the joys and peace
Of which provoke to wrath the tongues of hate—
I see them shielding this democracy,
These daughters brave; these sons now up in arms.

At every urgent call to battle-arms;
In every conflict yet to storm the land,
These adopted children of democracy
Have sallied forth, unmindful of the thorn—
And undismayed despite the ills and hate
That loomed before them on the road to peace.

In all these wars they've nobly fought for peace,
Like Trojans they have triumphed with their arms,
With patriotic zeal and warrior-hate.
Unsung, they've helped to heal the wounded land—
Extracting here a thistle, there a thorn,
And thus again, they'd nurse democracy.

DEC 11 1943

'Tis love for country and democracy,
That stirs their present great desire—"Peace!"
No treason high, the State's most feared thorn,
Nor sabotage, nor smuggling of arms,
Shall e'er condemn a Negro of the land.
Not one shall stoop to touch the bribe of hate.

With trust in God that love shall vanquish hate,
And imbue the spirit of democracy,
These native sons and daughters of the land,
Will fight and die for victory and peace.
For them there's no relinquishing of arms;
For them, there's no succumbing to the thorn.

Out with the thorn! that these who suffer hate,
May lay down arms in a true democracy,
When once again, there's peace in Freedom's land.

—Lance Allen Lynch.

DEC 1943

47M-1943

MANY PEOPLE ARE OVERLOOKING THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF THIS WAR

COLORED LEADERSHIP AMAZING WORLD; 372nd OFFICERS HAILED BY MEN

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

THE ROVER

There are some good things coming out of this war. Acceptance of Colored leadership by thousands of military men (and women) both at home and abroad is one of the good things to remember. Paens of praise have lately been heaped upon Colored leaders in Uncle Sam's war services of earth, sea and sky. This increasing faith in Colored leadership will have tremendous political possibilities in the future post war world.

99th Over Europe

During the last world war Colored leadership never received a fair chance. We had few ranking officers in the Army, very little recognition in the Navy, and no Colored boys in the airforce, at least in any notable number. Today, we have entire regiments staffed by Colored officers from Colonel down. We have a Colored Brigadier General, Colored marines, naval cadets, trained Colored American leaders and several full squadrons of Colored aviators, commanded by Colored squadron leaders and one of the squadrons—the 99th Pursuit—took part in the initial American offensive in the Mediterranean wa rtheatre and is now engaged in the smashing offensive into southern Europe. Moreover Colored women havebeen organized on a scale never known before and placed under Race women leadership in the military forces, and fields of skilled specialists. This every day unity, discipline and forward cooperation in addition to higher learning, greater initiative and a militant will to get things done will not disappear overnight when the war is over. Rather, from this war will emerge the leadership and mass cooperation that we shall need to improve our Democracy. After this war many changes are going to be made.

Gourdin Fine Colonel

Captain Hugh Mulzac, pilot of the mixed crew sailing the war cargo "Victory Ship" Booker T. Washington, has, along with Dorie Miller, Seaman French, Leonard Roy Harmon, and illustrious others, brought great honors to this war's Colored leadership on the sea. The Destroyer Escort named after Harmon was built in the world rcord time of 92 days, the past time for this type of craft being no less than 128 days. And, on the land we have excellent leaders and will hear more about them in the future. At the start of this war there were only three known Colored regiments entirely staffed by Colored officers. These regiments, all national guard units, were the N. Y. 369th, the Chicago Eighth, and the Second and Third Battalions of the 372nd. Too few Colored regiments hold this distinction today but one of those still maintaining the honor is the 372nd Infantry commanded by Colonel Edward O. Gourdin of Boston, who is rated one of the finest regimental commanders in the country. His officer staff is said to be second to none.

372nd Crack Outfit

While many of the present day Colored military units have comparatively recent origin, the 372nd Third Battalion traces its beginning back to 1863 to an unattached company in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1877 the company was attached to the Mass. First Brigade and in 1878 was assigned to the Sixth Regiment as Old Company L from which has stemmed the crack Third Battalion. The Ohio Second Battalion had a similar origin and the New Jersey First had a tough uphill fight to the present efficient status it now enjoys. As a matter of fact, today there are no exclusive Massachusetts, Ohio and Jersey units. Sectionalism has been abolished under Colonel Gourdin who has mixed his officers and men in a more democratic structure. A former great athlete himself, Gourdin has stressed team-work. 372nd men now represent many states. They are the pride of a nation.

Daring Airmen

A new daring, a greater aggressiveness is being injected into the Colored youth of today in addition to its readiness to follow Colored leaders. This is not now evident on the home front so much as it is in the military ranks. Denton Brooks of the Chicago Defender has written an almost unbelievable eye-witness account of the new 332nd Fighter Group of Colored airmen now training in Michigan. The 332nd Group consists of at least three full squadrons of sepia airmen who are flying the most modern aircraft and are being trained by battle scarred veterans recently returned from the various war fronts. The Chicago reporter reveals the Colored boys daily training of dive bombing, skip-bombing, ground strafing and death defying plane manoeuvers one could never associate with the perpetually "scared characters" of Octavious Roy Cohen. These young men in training today are of a different breed. The whole world is going to find that the Amos and Andy era is past. It has been past a long, long time.

Following Leaders

The brightest part of the picture, of course, is that the Colored men are following their leaders with an implicit faith that propaganda has told us could never possibly happen. In the 332nd Fighter Group all of the squadrons are led by Colored flight commanders. On the war front, the Fighting 99th is led by Colored officers commanded by Lt. Colonel Ben Davis, Jr., and allready some of the boys, Charlie Hall especially, has been cited for bravery. The land forces of Colored have even a greater amount of Colored officers. Even though some may not be assigned, these Colored officers are trained and disciplined to assume greater responsibilities after the war. It thus seems beyond any doubt that our trained young men and women in this war are going to provide a great deal of progress in the post war world.

Saga Revealed Of Five Negroes On Buna Trail

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Engineers Turn To Combat To Knockout Japs

By "SCOOP" JONES
(Associated Negro Press War Corespondent)
(Copyright, 1943, by the Associated Negro Press)

WITH THE AEF IN NEW GUINEA — (ANP) — "For 33 days we lay hidden in bushes and grass with our supplies piled up before us as a barricade while the Japs fired on our position."

This is the startling revelation of Cpl. Roland Collins, of Gulfport, Mississippi. The words to us mean only one thing — our dusky soldiers were the first American ground troops to join that mighty drive which wiped the Japs out of the Buna area, their last stronghold in Papua, New Guinea, one year ago. The story here can be told of how five brave Negro soldiers volunteered to go on a conquest of our most deadly enemies, Tojo's Nipponese fighters . . . and they succeeded with that one immaculate result — VICTORY!

This is an old story that we all have read about. Daily newspapers in the States, our papers and even I have already written of the incident, but the real facts . . . the thunder of the story has never really been told in all its glory.

MISSION HAZARDOUS

Last December we learned of five colored soldiers who took a 37 millimeter gun along with a party of Australian soldiers into the Jap populated Owen-Stanley mountain range to knock out a Nipponese mountain gun. The facts of the articles were somewhat confused resulting in the main theme being a story of a lost gun crew. Later, the group returned to their home unit. Following this, their organization, which was an engineer outfit, was dispersed into scattered groups all over the island. For months I have been trying to find the man who took this hazardous mision into the Owen Stanley.

Cpl. Collins, who has just returned off leave and much needed rest to Australia, reveals here an adventure that makes us proud to write and print. Before going into the details, here are the names of the other heroes of the triumph: Pfcs. Roy Hicks, Troy, South Carolina, Charles Perry, Chattanooga, Tenn., Robert Davis, Charleston, W. Va., and James Smith, Thomasville, Ga.

TELLS STORY

With no further suspense, here's Cpl. Collins', commander of the gun crew, thrilling story:

"One night in the latter part of August, my company commander called me into the orderly tent. 'Corporal,' he said, 'how would you like to go into combat service?' Thinking he was only joking, laughingly, I said 'that would be swell.'

"This is no joke," he told me; "the Japs are somewhere on the Owen-Stanley with a mountain-gun, which is somewhat like our 75 millimeter. All of the Aussies' artillery is too large to get into close range of the gun without attracting attention. What is really needed is a 37 millimeter like we have. You and your men with the help of the Aussies, could move into close enough range and fire upon the Nips' position.

"This is not an order, so it's up to you all to volunteer for the task. Are you interested?" Always having the desire to fight and despite the fact that I was somewhat shaky about the whole matter, I took the bold notion and said 'yes.'

"We reported later to an Australian lieutenant and corporal. A party of thirty-seven men was made up.

"We hiked for days through tangled jungle, mounted steep hills and waded through water. I never walked so much in my life. I was losing hope. Without warning, our native bearers dropped our supplies. I asked the Aussie corporal what the fools were doing, because I couldn't see anything. 'Duck for cover,' he yelled.

"We had hit the ground only a few seconds before a volley of machine gun bullets started fanning the air above our heads. When darkness came, the shooting ceased. Through the cover of the night, we found ourselves more secure positions. Shortly after daybreak, the Japs opened fire on us again. A few minutes later, the big mountain gun cut loose.

"Australian scouts sneaked off to try and locate their position. For 33 days we lay hidden there, trapped, while the Japs fired on our position. Late one night the Australian officer awakened me. He asked if I thought I could put our gun together in the darkness, because they believed they had located the mountain gun.

"We found the various bags of parts and assembled the gun as quietly as possible, in the pitch darkness.

"After setting up the gun," the corporal continued relating his story in between puffs on a cigaret, "we lay there with ammunition ready, awaiting orders. Just at daybreak, the officer came to me and pointed out the position where the Japs' gun was supposed to be lo-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

cated. He asked if I thought we could hit it. He cautioned me to be positive, because if we missed, it meant showing our exact position. The Japs outnumbered us ten to one. Showing our position and missing would be suicide. It was all a gamble, and I felt confident we would score on the Japus.

"We loaded the gun and sighted our target, estimating the range. With nervous hands I threw the hammer. Somewhere in the distance the explosion went off. The ground seemed to shake beneath us from the recoil of the gun. Jimmie started reloading the chamber. We figured the range and started firing continuously until we were given orders to cease firing. Under the cover of Aussie machine guns, scouts went out again.

"Soon the officer came back to us and congratulated us on knocking out the gun. For the next 27 days, we followed the Aussies in a continuous advance on the enemy."

Cpl. Collins said when they found that their services as gunners were no longer required, they started on the return to their home base, although the Aussies tried to persuade them to go further just for the adventure.

Cpl. Collins and his crew said this was an adventure of a lifetime that they never will regret. They are proud to have been the first American ground troops to tackle the Japs in the Northeast territory.

These are second of our men to be in action within close range of the enemy. The others were at Milne bay last year when the Nips made an attempted invasion there.

Topkick Honored

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RETIRES AFTER THIRTY YEARS

AUG 14 1943

CAMP STEWART, Ga., Aug. 12 —Troops of the 493rd Anti-Aircraft Battalion, passed in review before First Sgt. Ralph Johnson last week, honoring him on his retirement after more than 30 years army service.

Lt. Col. Oswald J. Lacerte, commanding officer of the 493rd, led his troops past the reviewing stand. Col. Frank B. Rhodes, Jr., commanding the 32nd Group, took the review with Sgt. Johnson.

Music for the review was by AAATC Band No. 3.

Lt. William J. Carr, Battalion Adjutant, read an order of the day chronicling Sgt. Johnson's military career that began with his enlistment July 24, 1913. The order wished the veteran colored sergeant "Godspeed and best wishes on completion of a splendid army career," and pointed out that during all his years of service, he had not been absent a single day under the Articles of War.

War Correspondent

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

ART CARTER, formerly sports editor, who broke all AFRO records last week in getting off to overseas. He got notice Monday to report at an embarkation point, when he had only begun his innoculations against typhus, typhoid, tetanus, small pox, yellow fever, etc. In four days he got his passport, his uniform and equipment, and was on his way. He will finish his innoculations en route. Before he left, fellow employees gave him a shock and waterproof watch with luminous hands. He is the third AFRO war correspondent to begin overseas duties.

OCT 23 1943

ENDS 30 YEARS' SERVICE

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

First Sgt. Jackson Williams, 53-year-old veteran at the Ft. Sill, Okla., Field Artillery school, completed 30 years of service with the United States Army on June 30. Looking forward eagerly to the day of his retirement, Sergeant Williams announced his plans when the day comes. "I'm just going to travel and do a little fishing," the veteran declared. Sergeant Williams was born near Aragon, Ga., and plans to make his future home at Frankfort, Ky.

Colored Engineers Ahead of Infantry

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SEP 11 1943

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Sicily

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SOMEWHERE WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SICILY —(By Cable)—You don't always meet or hear about units that wrap themselves in glory in heat of battle. Often news of exploits is late making the rounds.

Daily now, I encounter outfits that were in the thick of the campaign from the first day to the last but always out of sight when I visited the front. I am thinking now of a small, fast-moving engineering unit that I saw Friday, which invaded Sicily with first wave, but never remained a week in one place until Messina fell.

Handyman Outfit

Three days was the usual pause because they accompanied the advance and once preceded the infantry to prepare roads, bridges and transport mine detector squads. You could easily call this a handyman outfit, because when I asked what they did, they said that their job was to do what nobody else could be found to do and not one day's work was planned in advance.

Pvt. James Harvey, of Baltimore, took me in charge, he said: "Don't ask me how glad I am to see somebody from Baltimore, and from the AFRO, or I will break down and cry."

Between talking about his sister, Mrs. Queenie Anderson, and his uncle, Montee Lenay, he gave a vivid account of the dangers that he had escaped. Sergeant Mickey Stevens, of Philadelphia drove our jeep and wondered whether his wife had given birth to a boy or girl.

A Clevland, Ohio, gang included Corporal Theodore (Cisco) Kidd, Pfc. Booker Braxton, Pfc. Lockiel Letcher, Pfc. Edward McElroy, Cpl. George Currie, Cpl. Spurgeon Oliphant, Pfc. Claude Haley.

Sgt. Cornelius Watson, Cpl. Beauttis Morrow, Chicago; S/Sgt. Owen Taylor, Providence, R.I.; Sgt. Ezekiel Moore, Oklahoma City, Pvt. Willie Wilson, Newport News; Pvt. George James, Long Island; Pvt. Henry Key, Detroit; Cpl. Ernest Jackson, Buffalo were also there.

Multiply this outfit many times and you get an idea of the part colored troops played in this island victory.

Cite Progress Of Negro On Ordnance Anniversary

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—When high ranking Army officers and civilians of the War Department recently celebrated the 131st anniversary of the Army Ordnance Department, in the Pentagon building in Arlington, Va., Edgar D. Amacker, supervisor in the dispatch unit of Ordnance mail and records, was singled out for special distinction.

Mr. Amacker, Major General Levin H. Campbell, Jr., chief of Ordnance, pointed out, has completed 28 years' continuous service in the department and has worked his way up through the ranks.

NEGROES HAVE ADVANCED

"If you compare Negro civilian employment here with that of the last war," Mr. Amacker said, "We've come a long way. In the last war there were no Negro civilians employed above the rank of messenger—and there were even very few at that rank."

In talking it over, Mr. Amacker just cited his own career in Civil Service as proof of the progress made by Negroes since he came to Washington from New Orleans with the idea of entering Howard Medical school. Starting out as a War Department messenger as a means of financing his medical career, he remained in the service and worked his way up. Today, he is the ranking civilian supervisor in the mail room and one of the most respected employees in the department.

47m-1943
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

CADET NURSES

First Enrollee In U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps

MINNIE TETTIS OF ALIQUIPPA, PA., has the distinction of being the first student nurse at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, to enroll with the new U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. Miss Tettis, a graduate of Aliquippa High School and a student of nursing at Freedman's since June, was immediately followed by nine fellow students who signed up with Miss Rheva Speaks, director of nurses at the hospital. They are, left to right, Laura Cook, Elouise Pleasant, Jesstine Anderson, Naomi Hicks, Murie Caffee, Lillian Carr and Joyce Gilliam. Seated is Miss Rheva Speaks, director of nurses at Freedman's Hospital. Each star of the service flag (background) indicates a Freedman's nurse now serving in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps.
Official OWI Photo

SEP 4 - 1943

COMPLETE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE SUMMER CAMP FOR NURSES

Four Negro Cadets In First Group

Argus

OCT 1 - 1943

By LeRoy M. Want

St. Louis, Missouri

A three-year-old Summer School of Nursing, born of the desire to relieve the already pressing shortage of registered nurses, has given as a by-product, a practical demonstration of racial harmony and cooperation in the field of professional training.

On September 14 this "camp" on the campus of one East's outstanding girls' colleges ended its third summer. With their three months of pre-clinical work behind them the girls reported to the five cooperating schools to complete their nursing courses. Among those who left Bryn Mawr for the remainder of their training were four Negroes, who are continuing their education at Lincoln Hospital in New York City.

The Bryn Mawr Camp—now a summer school financed by the United States Public Health American Red Cross—was modeled after the famous Vassar Camp of 1918.

One of the applicants for this summer course of 1941 was Emily Hill, daughter of the president of Cheney Institute for Colored Teachers. She had all the qualifications and, as a matter of course, was accepted.

For three months, with twenty-nine other students who came from twenty-three colleges and ten states, Miss Hill lived as a Bryn Mawr nursing student. Then, she went on to Lincoln.

The Summer School's executive committee was so impressed by the work of Emily Hill that in 1942, the members deemed it advisable to open the school to a group of girls selected by Lincoln. In the words of Mrs. James Chadwick-Collins, director in residence of Bryn Mawr College who has been loaned by the college for each session of the summer school as administrative officer:

"The committee had in view the imperative need for nurse training of college-trained Negro girls who can assume in the post-war world important positions in public health and other nursing services for their own race."

In 1942 ten of the 80 students were Lincoln girls and this year four of the sixty-six who completed the three-month course are doing their practical work at Lincoln. The other students this year are divided among Presbyterian Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, New York; University of Rochester School of Nursing, Rochester, N. Y., and the nursing school at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Although many of the girls are college graduates before taking the Bryn Mawr course, the requirement now is two years of college work.

Of the 1943 Lincoln group of four, Elaria D. Durant, of New York, had two years at Fisk University, and Leron Mable Wright, of Detroit, two years at Wayne University. Mrs. Lorraine Johnson, of Washington, has a B.S. and a M.S. from Howard University.

The Bryn Mawr Nursing School has a distinguished faculty which includes representatives of each of the participating schools. Hazel Jean Stewart, of Macedonia, Ohio, a Lincoln graduate of 1939 and now instructor in science there, is on the summer faculty at Bryn Mawr.

Answer The Urgent Call Of The U. S.

Argus

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 15—Miss Minnie Tettis of Aliquippa, Pa., has the distinction of being the first student nurse at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. to enroll with the new U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. Miss Tettis, a graduate of Aliquippa High School and a student of nursing at Freedman's since June, was immediately followed by nine fellow students who signed up with Miss Rheva Speaks, Director of Nurses at the hospital. Twenty-seven girls at Freedmen's are joining the newly created Corps and will complete their training in an accelerated 30 month course.

The U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is the Government's answer to the critical nursing shortage resulting from demands on essential civil- The official U. S. Cadet Nurse gomery type beret complete the
ian and military service. Under Corps uniforms, chosen by outfit. The Nation-wide appeal is for
the program, administered by the jury of fashion experts, includes The 65,000 new student nurses to join
Public Health Service of the a winter and summer issue. The gray the corps. Women between the
Federal Security Agency, qualified winter uniform is of soft ages of 18 and 35, who are high
candidates receive all expense wool contrasted by red epaulets school graduates with satisfactory
scholarships covering the cost of silver buttons, and the silver and grades, and in good health may
tuition, fees and maintenance. red Maltese Cross insignia of the quality for scholarships.
Cadet nurses will be paid monthly U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. A sum-
allowances of from $15 to at least mer uniform of striped gray and
$30 depending on grade. Street guardscoat of gray velour, a sum-
uniforms will be issued to all white cotton, a raincoat of gray
members of the Corps, the wear- paratroop satin and a Mont-
ing of which is optional.

SEP 3 - 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Signs For U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps

Students of Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing sign for entrance into the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, which will entitle them to enter as Pre-Cadets and Junior Cadets.

Left to right: Miss Juanita Short, Senior Student, from New Orleans, La.; Miss Mary Porter, Pre-Clinical Student, from Ft. Smith, Ark. Mrs. Henrietta F. Farrar, Superintendent of Nurses; Miss Pauline Jones, Junior Student, from St. Louis, Missouri Dr. Wallace B. Chrisitan, Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Homer G. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing has full support and cooperation from the administration, to participate in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps under the Bolton Act. The school is eager to welcome students, who are interested in nursing, to consider planning entering in our mid-year class, March 1st.

47m-1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 WAAC'S ARE PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN'S RANK

JAN 2 1943

16 Others Are Made 1st Lieutenants In First Promotions

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—(HNS) — The War Department Thursday, Dec. 24, released a list of promotions of WAAC officers including 20 first officerships—comparable to a captaincy—and 204 second officerships—comparable to a first lieutenantcy.

JAN 2 1943

Of the 20 first officers named three were Negro officers: First Charity Adams of Columbia, S. C.; First Officer Frances Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, and First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson of New York City, N. Y.

The promotions were made on the basis of recommendations from WAAC regimental commanding officers and approved by Director Oveta Culp Hobby of Washington, D. C.

Those receiving advancement were all previously third officers having graduated and been commissioned with the first class from Fort Des Moines, August 29.

Former Math Teacher

First Officer Charity Edna Adams wears double silver bars on the shoulders of her olive drab tunic as she performs duties as commanding officer of a basic WAAC company.

A former instructor of mathematics and general science at Columbia public school, First Officer Adams directed the art club and Junior Red Cross chapter at the school in addition to her teaching duties. She holds the American Red Cross certificate which qualifies her as an instructor of first aid.

Miss Adams received her bachelor of arts degree at Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio, in 1938. She later took two years of graduate work in personnel and administration at Ohio State university. She is an accomplished pianist and speaks, reads and writes French fluently. First Officer Adams is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Toledo Clerk

First Officer Frances Camille Alexander, commander of a post headquarters company of Negro auxiliaries in the WAAC, was a bookkeeper, machine operator and chief clerk at the Water Works Division of Toledo, Ohio, in civilian life. Her permanent address is 1125 City Park, Toledo.

Miss Alexander was commissioned a third officer in the corps August 29 after she completed her officer candidate course. She majored in physical education at Michigan State Normal, where she was interested in college sports and plays, and in addition to her civilian job, she taught evening classes in athletics at various community centers for eight years before her enlistment Stamp collecting is the hobby of this former president of the N.A.A.C.P., in Toledo.

First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson, commander of a WAAC post headquarters company at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was one of the first WAAC officers to take a company of auxiliaries to an army post.

In civilian life, First Officer Donaldson assisted her husband, Dr. Isiah T. Donaldson of 2301 Seventh street, New York, in his dental work for six years preceding her arrival at Fort Des Moines as an officer candidate last July. From 1934 until 1936, Mrs. Donaldson taught vocal music to high school students and supervised grade school teachers in their music program.

Aircraft Warning

JAN 2 194

An Iowan by birth, First Officer Donaldson attended grade and high school in Des Moines, Ia. She received her bachelor of music degree at the University of Michigan in 1939. Before joining the women's army, this recently-promoted company commander served as a plotter with aircraft warning service for 10 months.

The following is the list of officers promoted to the grade of second officers, stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia.: Second Officers Myrtle Estelle Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Geraldine Gwendolyn Bright, Pittsburgh, Texas; Abbie Noel Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Vera Campbell, New York City; Sarah Emmert, Chicago; Geneva Virginia Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio; Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Mary Frances Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mary B. Lewis, Orlando, Fla.; Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Atlanta, Ga.; Corrie Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta, Ga.; Jessie Louise Ward, New York City.

Stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Second Officers Violet Ward Askins, Chicago; Annie Lois Brown, Houston, Texas; Irma Jackson Cayton, Chicago; Vera A. Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio.

WAACS

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored WAAC's Promoted To Capt.; 20 Receive First Lieutenant Bars

JAN 2 1943

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—The War Department released a promotions of WAAC officers including twenty first officerships—comparable to a captaincy—and two hundreds and four second officerships—comparable to a first lieutenancy.

Of the twenty-first officers named three were colored: First Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina; First Officer Frances Alexander of Toledo, Ohio; and First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson of New York City, New York.

Those receiving advancement were all third officers having been graduated and commissioned with the first class from Fort Des Moines, August 29.

JAN 2 1943

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

The following is the list of officers promoted to the grade of second officers, stationed at Fort Des Moines Iowa: Second Officers Myrtle Estelle Lewis, Orlando, Florida; Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Atlanta, Georgia; Corrie Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta, Ga.; Jessie Louise Ward, New York, N. Y.

Stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona—Second Officers Violet Ward Askins, Chicago, Illinois; Annie Lois Brown, Houston, Irma Jackson Cayton, Chicago, Illinois; Vera A. Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Anderson, Kansas City, Missouri; Geraldine Gwendolyn Bright, Pittsburgh, Texas; Abbie Noel Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Vera Campbell, New York City, New York; Sarah Emmett, Chicago, Illinois; Geneva Virginia Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio; Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Mary Frances Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mary B.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

It's Sgt. Turman For Ex-Boro Girl

DEC 4 1943

WALLA WALLA ARMY AIR BASE, Wash., Dec. 1—Cpl. Sarah J Turman has been promoted to the grade of sergeant. She is a member of the WAC Detachment at the Walla Walla Army Air Base, Wash.; the first colored unit to be assigned to the Army Air Forces.

Sgt. Turman is Platoon Sergeant with sixty servicewomen under her charge. She entered the Army in April of this year and was transferred to Walla Walla after being stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Janie Turman of 248 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, New York.

WAAC Jim Crow Travel Policy NAACP Target

"The Call" JAN 1 1943 Kansas, Mo.

NEW YORK.—If there is no segregation in traveling, training barracks and mess hall at the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines why is it necessary to achieve a given quota before any of the newly recruited Negro WAAC's can leave for camp, the National Association for the Advancemeent of Colored People asked this week in a letter to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC director.

JAN 1 1943

The attention of the N. A. A. C. P. was recently brought to the predicament of Negro women inductees who after having passed all tests more than a month ago have been told that they must wait until the Negro quota has been reached and all Negro recruits can make the trip to camp together.

Columbia, S. C., State
September 13, 1943

A contingent of Negro WACS including three officers and 11 enlisted women arrived at Fort Jackson as an advance guard to make arrangements for the Negro WAC detachment soon to arrive.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

CAPTAINS' BARS TO THREE GIRLS; OTHERS ADVANCE

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31 (HNS)—The War Department Thursday, December 24, released a list of promotions of WAAC officers, including 20 first officerships—comparable to a captaincy—and 204 second officerships—comparable to a first lieutenantcy. Of the 20 first officers named three were Negro officers: First Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina; First Officer Frances Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, and First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson of New York City, New York. The promotions were made on the basis of recommendations from WAAC regimental commanding officers and approved by Director Oveta Culp Hobby of Washington, D. C.

Those receiving advancement were all previously third officers having graduated and been commissioned with the first class from Fort Des Moines August 29.

WAS FORMER TEACHER

The Department of Public Relations released the following concerning those appointed first officers: First Officer Charity Edna Adams, formerly of Columbia, South Carolina, wears double silver bars on the shoulders of her olive drab tunic as she performs her demanding duties as commanding officer of a basic WAAC company.

A former instructor of mathematics and general science at Columbia public school, First Officer Adams directed the art club and Junior Red Cross chapter at the school in addition to her teaching duties.

She holds the American Red Cross certificate which qualifies her as an instructor of first... Miss Adams received her b... of arts degree at Wilberf... versity, Wilberforce, Ohi... She later took two ye... graduate work in p... administration at O... versity. She is a... pianist and speaks... writes French fluently. ...cer Adams is a memb... Sigma Theta, national...

BOOKKEEPER ADVAN...

First Officer Camille Alexander, commander of a post headquarters company of Negro Auxiliaries in the WAAC, was a bookkeeper, machine operator and chief clerk at the Water Works Division of Toledo, Ohio, in civilian life. Her permanent address is 1125 City Park, Toledo.

JAN 2 1943

Miss Alexander was commissioned a Third Officer in the Corps August 29 after she completed her Officer Candidate course. She majored in physical education at Michigan State Normal, where she was interested in college sports and plays, and in addition to her civilian job, she taught evening classes in athletics at various community centers for eight years before her enlistment. Stamp collecting is the hobby of this former president of NAACP in Toledo.

JAN 2 1943

ONE OF FIRST

First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson, commander of a WAAC post headquarters company at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was one of the first WAAC officers to take a company of Auxiliaries to any army post. In civilian life, First Officer Donaldson assisted her husband, Dr. Isaiah T. Donaldson of 2301 Seventh street, New York, in

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Jan. 11. 1943

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

his dental work for six years preceding her arrival at Fort Des Moines as an Officer Candidate last July.

From 1934 until 1936, Mrs. Donaldson taught vocal music to high school students and supervised grade school teachers in their music programs. An Iowan by birth, First Officer Donaldson attended grade and high school in Des Moines, Iowa. She received her bachelor of music degree at the University of Michigan in 1939. Before joining the women's army, this recently promoted company commander served with the Aircraft Warning Service for ten months.

JAN 2 1943

The following is the list of officers promoted to the grade of second officers, (equivalent to first lieutenant) stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Second Officer Myrtle Estelle Anderson, Kansas City, Missouri; Geraldine Gwendolyn Bright, Pittsburg, Texas; Abbie Noel Campbell, Tuskegee institute, Alabama; Vera Campbell, New York City, New York; Sarah Emmert, Chicago, Illinois; Geneva Virginia Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio; Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Mary Frances Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mary B. Lewis, Orlando, Florida; Sarah Elizabeth Murphy, of Atlanta, Georgia; Corrie Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta, Ga.; Jessie Louise Ward, New York City, New York—Stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona—Second Officers Violet Ward Askins, Chicago, Illinois; Annie Lois Brown, Houston, Texas; Irma Jackson Gayton, Chicago, Illinois; Vera A. Harrison, Wilberforce, O.

Third Officer Jessie L. Ward, special service officer, has organized a group that will sing Christmas carols on the post. in town and for shut-ins during the week. The group was selected from those auxiliaries in Officer Training and Basic Training on the post.

Auxiliary Thesera L. Lewis was away on emergency leave last week to attend the funeral of her father, Ernest Waller, who died at Lewisville, Arkansas.

JAN 2 1943

The officer candidates under the direction of Officer Candidate Aurelia Harris of Kansas City, Missouri, will present a marionette show at the Post Service Club party on Christmas day. At the party there will be a Christmas tree, an improvised fireplace with stockings hung before it, and gifts for every auxiliary.

About ten percent of the personnel of the WAAC Training Center have been granted furloughs for the holiday season and will be at home with their families and friends.

JAN 2 1943

Third Officers Ruth A. Lucas and Dovie M. Johnson, on recruiting in the Fourth Service Command with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, have been traveling for a month in that area and last week were in Columbia, South Carolina. According to the report much is being accomplished.

Third Officer Sarah Murphy now commanding Company 14, Third Regiment, left the first of the week on a fifteen day leave to her home in Atlanta, Georgia.

The next group of officer candidates are due for graduation and commissioning January 9, 1943.

Savannah Ga. Press
January 23, 1943

COLORED AUXILIARIES ARE BEING SOUGHT

Two colored lieutenants in the WAAC, here in an effort to recruit a quota of 100 auxiliaries will appear at the Bryan Baptist Church and St. Phillips A. M. E. Church tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock. From 2 to 7:30 tomorrow afternoon they will be at the colored SSSS at Thirty-seventh street and Ogeechee road with other speaking dates during the evening.

Monday they will visit Beach High School at 10, Georgia State Industrial College at 11:45 and report to the WAAC induction center in the Post Office Building at 1 o'clock for the afternoon. From 7 to 10 Monday evening they will be at the colored SSSS again.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
February 4, 1943

NEGRO WAAC IS RECRUITING GIRLS AND WOMEN HERE

First Lt. Dovey M. Johnson, who has been assigned by the War Department to recruit Negro women in this area for the Women's Auxiliary Corps, arrived in St. Augustine yesterday. Her headquarters while here will be the Excelsior High School. Office hours are from 9 until 5:30. Lieutenant Johnson will be in the city through Friday. In the mornings from 9 until noon she will interview and assist applicants in making out the necessary application forms. Those women who qualify will be given their mental test in the afternoons from 2 to 2:30. The remainder of the afternoon will be spent interviewing women who wish to enroll.

Lieutenant Johnson, native of Charlotte, N. C., is a graduate of Spelman College. She was a member of the first class to be trained at Ft. Des Moines for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She received her commission August 29, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant Dec. 23. Her area of specialty is Motor Transportation. After receiving her commission she taught Convoy Driving and Black Out Operations in the Motor School at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Qualifications for one wishing to enroll in the WAAC are given as follows:

1. She must be a citizen of the United States.
2. She must be between the ages of 21 and 45.
3. She must be mentally alert, morally clean, and physically fit.
4. If married, children must be at least 14 years old.
5. She must have no DEPENDENTS.

Today at 3 p. m. Lieutenant Johnson was heard in an interview with Audrey Lindsay over Station WFOY. This young girl, who lives at No. 166 School Street, has already been sworn in as a WAAC and is awaiting her orders to proceed to Ft. Des Moines for training. She will assist Lieutenant Johnson in recruiting young Negro women of St. Augustine.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FROM THE RANKS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAN 30 1943

These seven outstanding Negro women were commissioned Third Officers in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in graduation ceremonies for the 11th officer candidate class at the First WAAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines. They were the first Negro women to be selected for officer candidate school from the ranks.

Back row, left to right, are Third Officers Irmah L. Moore, Chicago, Ill.; Virginia M. Moore, Honor, Mich.; Sophie Stanglin, Atlanta, Ga., and Ethel Heywood, Washington, D. C.

Front row, left to right: Third Officers Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.; Blanche L. Scott, Washington, D. C.; and Mary A. Moore, Magnolia, N. J.—Howard News Syndicate.

47m-1943

366 Reach Fort Des Moines For Training

Atlanta Daily World

BY CHARLES P. HOWARD

Atlanta, Ga.

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — (HNS)—A total of 366 Negro women from all parts of the United States arrived at First WAAC Training Center, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa this week for training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The new group of auxiliaries, which is the largest contingent of Negro WAACs ever enrolled for Basic Training at Fort Des Moines, has been divided into two companies, each under the command of Negro officers. The new auxiliaries, whose rank is equivalent to private in the Army, this week have been issued uniforms, classified and tested for job aptitude and given immunization shots and vaccinations to protect them from typhoid fever, tetanus and small pox.

During Basic Training, which starts next week, the new WAACs will learn infantry drill, military discipline and courtesy, organization of the WAAC and Army, defense against air and gas attacks, map reading and other fundamentals of Army life to prepare them for their roles of women soldiers. At the completion of Basic Training they will either be assigned to immediate service at an Army Post, camp or station or will be sent to WAAC Specialist Schools for additional training before starting to work.

First Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina, who holds a rank equivalent to Captain in the Army, started the training of her sixth company of Auxiliaries when 135 of the new Negro WAACs were assigned to her company this week. The other new company of 231 Negro auxiliaries is under the command of Second Officer Geneva Ferguson of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Other Negro officers assigned to company work at Fort Des Moines are: Second Officer Sarah Murphy of Atlanto, Georgia; Second Officer Abbie Campbell of Tuskegee, Alabama; Second Officer Vera Campbell of New York City New York; Second Officer Corrie Sherard of Atlanta, Georgia

Third Officers Alma Berry of Houston, Texas: Irmah Moore of New York City, New York: Ann M. Clark of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky: Virignia Moore of Honor, Michigan: Ruth E. Caldwell of Orangeburg, South Carolina and Mary E. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the new Basic Training companies of auxiliaries seventy Negro auxiliaries are studying in the Administrative Specialist and Motor Transport schools in Downtown Des Moines and other Negro WAACs are students at the Bakers and Cooks school at Fort Des Moines.

APR 7 1943

WAACS

First To Be Stationed Here

March 19, 1943

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

47m

Lt. Katherine J. Hunter, former teacher at Tugaloo College, who has been assigned to this district as WAACs recruiting officer. She is the first army officer of the race ever stationed here. Lt. Hunter stated that the WAACs are one of the greatest service organization in existence and she encourages every woman who is interested to apply at the New Federal Building for enlistment in this department which needs women to serve their country.

New Assignment

April 21, 194

Lt. Alice Marie Jones Gets New Assignment

Informer Houston, Texa

HOUSTON—Lieutenant Alice Marie Jones, who for three months has been in charge of the WAAC recruiting office here, received orders to report to the commanding officer at Ft. Devens, Mass., not later than April 16. 4-21-43

Lieutenant Jones stated that she did not know what her new assignment would be but that she is certainly sure that she will enjoy it inasmuch as she wants to get all the thrills and experiences that she knows the WAAC holds.

"I have enjoyed my work here and I want to thank all of the fine people of Houston for their splendid cooperation and hospitality. My work has been so much more enjoyable working among such a swell group," stated Lt. Jones on her departure. April 21, 1943

Incidentally Lt. Jones led her last group of recruits to the station Tuesday afternoon. She had to leave that night in order to comply with her order to report not later than the 16th of this month. In her three months here she has been instrumental in recruiting 185 young women into the WAAC.

Houstonians will deeply miss her presence for in her short stay here she has met and made many friends and has added much to the cultural element of our city.

Five Graduate Officers are Assigned Duty

Washington D.C. Tribune

—FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. —Five members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were graduated from Officer Candidate School at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia., on July 7.

They are: Third Officers (Second Lieutenants) Verdia May Hickambottom of 479 Westgate Street, Pasadena, Calif.; Ann Greene Hall of 437 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Martha Ann Settle of 1315 Willow Street, Noristown, Pa.; Tenola Tyvola Stoney of Box 388, Hempstead, Tex., and Charity Emmogene White of 4404 Durazno Street, El Paso, Tex..

The five new Third Officers have been assigned to duty as Company Officers for WAAC

JUL 24 1943

Companies at Fort Des Monies.

Much Interest in WAAC

The above women are members of the Negro WAAC committee to interest Negro women in joining and to help in sponsoring WAAC Week March 8-13. If you are interested in joining please give your name and address to a member of the committee or visit the local recruiting office in the post office building. Those shown above are, seated: Mrs. F. R. Coble, Miss Rachel E. Diggs, Sergeant J. W. Giddens, public relations director of the local recruiting office, Mrs. Jeanetta Kilgore, Mrs. Marion Wilson. Standing, left to right: Miss C. Beatrice Moore, Mrs. E. O. Donohue, Mrs. L. B. Williams, Mrs. F. L. Atkins, Mrs. Nell B. Wright and Mrs. Gladys Butler.

Lieutenant Dovey Johnson and Lieutenant R. Lucas, above, who visited here recently recruiting WAACs, have earned a promotion as second officers. They were the only ones in the fourth service area, Negro or white, to earn a promotion. This area takes in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

Columbia, S. C., State
September 7, 1943

Negro WACs Arrive Here

A contingent of Negro WACS, including three officers and 11 enlisted women, have arrived at Fort Jackson as an advance guard to prepare for quarters and make other arrangements for the Negro WAC detachment soon to arrive at this post. One sergeant, one corporal and nine privates comprise the enlisted personnel.

The new Negro women's army unit has been designated WAC Detachment No. 2 and will be composed of approximately 130 members, all of whom will be detailed to duty in various jobs at the large Station hospital here. WAC Detachment No. 2 will be commanded by the three Negro women officers, Second Lt. Catherine G. Landry, commmanding officer and Second Lts. Katherine Stateman and Ethel Mae Jackson, who have already arrived at Fort Jackson.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

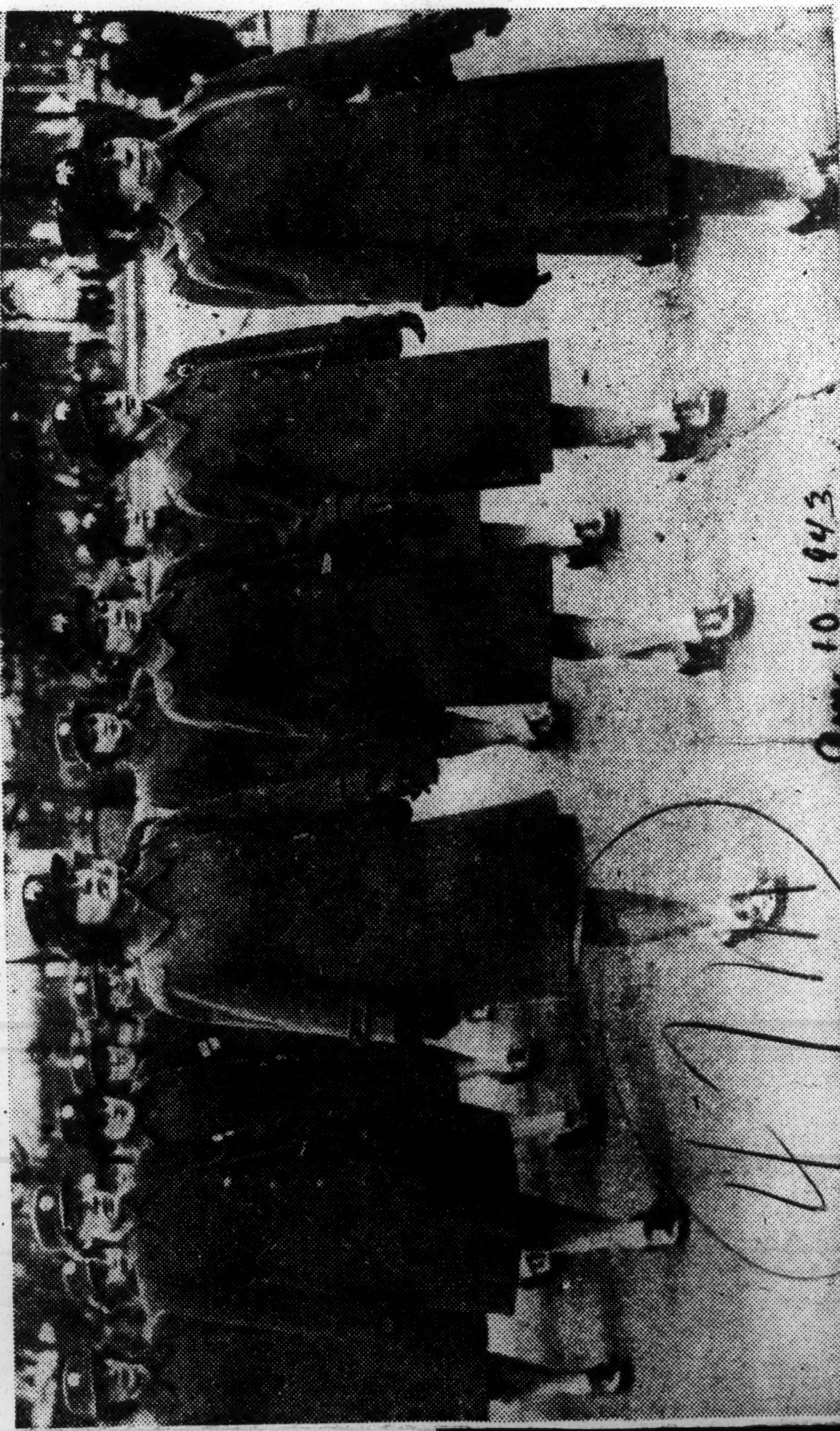
FORT HUACHUCA'S WACS NOW IN ARMY

SEP 9 1943

Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. (ANP)—Not until last week were the ceremonies held at Ft. Huachuca which transformed the WAACs into the WAC. An impressive ceremony in which the members of the now-activated Woman's Army Corps passed in review before Lt. Col. E. L. Hogan, post executive officer and Capt. Lenora D. Amerman, white, of Washingtin WAC headquarters was held. Capt. Frances C. Alexander, WAC commanding officer and Lt. Irma J. Cayton, assistant commanding officer, led the review. While there were a number of members of the Woman's Auxiliary Army corps who did not reenlist in the WAC which makes the women a definite part of the army, there were not enough to affect the work here, Capt. Natalie F. Donaldson reported.

Colored WAAC Leads All-White Section

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



Second Officer EVELYN F. GREENE, assistant recruiting officer, is shown leading an all-white section of the WAAC parade down Parkway, last Saturday

Apr. 10, 1943

47m-1943

WAACS

WAACs Get Classification For Specialist Training

Bystander Des Moines, Iowa

MAR 4 - 1943

Fort Des Moines, Iowa—Second Officer Myrtle E. Anderson of Everett, Mass., has been named Commanding Officer of a company of specialist students in the Women's Auxiliary Corps at the First WAAC Training Center here.

Her staff of officers include Third Officers Willia G. Cherry of Detroit, Mich.; Dorothy H. Scott, Alton, Ill., and Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.

Second Officer Anderson's company includes 70 Auxiliaries, 63 of whom are studying in the WAAC Administrative Specialist school and seven in Motor Transport school. All the Auxiliaries completed Basic Training at Fort Des Moines and were chosen for the specialist work to equip them for jobs in Army headquarters, offices supply depots and driving units in Army posts, camps and stations.

Second Officer Anderson also has four acting non-commissioned officers to assist with the operation of the company. They are Acting First Leader Gladys C. Wayns of LaMott, Pa.; Acting Supply Leader Sallie A. Woods of Indianapolis, Ind., anh Acting Platoon Leaders Mildred Griffin of Tulsa, Okla., and Alice K. Jacobs of Los Angeles, Calif.

Each of the officers and cadre of this specialist company has had considerable experience in company work at Fort Des Moines. Second Officer Anderson, who was a member of the First Officer Candidate Class, received her commission as Third Officer Aug. 29, 1942, and her promotion to higher rank Dec. 23. She was commander of a Negro specialist company last fall and saw her company complete two months of training and move to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to work at non-combat jobs.

Recently she was graduated from a special Mess Officer Course at Fort Des Moines and received a Certificate of Proficiency from the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Third Officers Cherry and Scott who received their commissions with the Twelfth Officer Candidate Class on Jan. 23, and Third Officer Simmons, commissioned with the Eleventh Class Jan. 9, all have been doing company work at Fort Des Moines. They have been with a company of women in Basic Training.

Headquarters for their present company are in a downtown Des Moines hotel, one of three where Administrative and Motor Transport students are housed.

The Administrative Specialist students have classes in the realistic atmosphere of an office building, while the Motor Transport trainees get their schooling in a garage equipped with demonstration motors and other special equipment.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thorough Training Given WAACs In Gas Mask Drills

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4—Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are thoroughly trained in defense against chemical gas attack as part of the basic course which converts them from civilians into soldiers.

Knowing that war is no respecter of even the civilian population, officers in charge of the planning of WAAC training are insuring that if members of the corps are ever in an area where gas may happen to be used, they will be trained in proper use of the gas mask for defense against it.

Drill in the use of the gas mask and practice in recognition of gases is a fundamental of the basic course. Kits of sample gas are provided for classes in which all members of the WAAC learn to recognize the more commonly used gases by their odors. Also studied are the effects of such gases and —more important—methods of decontaminating areas in which gases have been deposited.

Through practice, members of the corps learn to don an Army mask in 20 seconds, holding their breath meanwhile to avoid contamination. To insure protection for each member of the unit, every auxiliary is taught that good discipline means she will be responsible for her own mask.

DON MASKS IN JIFFY

FEB 6 - 1943

At the command "Gas," each person immediately holds her breath and dons the mask. Then she automatically tests for proper operation by clamping the hand over the air intake tube and inhaling sharply. This tests whether or not the mask is air-tight.

Auxiliaries are further taught that when the command "Remove masks" is given, each is individually responsible for checking for gas before removing her mask. This is done by bending low on the ground, inserting a finger under the side of the face-piece, and sniffing for the odor of one or another of the gases. If gas is detected, the mask is kept in place.

Since the WAACs are releasing men from non-combat Army jobs, they must be sufficiently "Army," which means disciplined personnel, to fit into Army situations. And one of the prime requisites for that is to be prepared for any emergency, to be ready to take care of one-self and at the same time to be ready to help with the work at hand no matter what happens.

WAAC COMPANY OFFICERS

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

APR 8 - 1943

WAAC COMPANY OFFICERS—Second Officer Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Atlanta, Ga., seated, has been assigned to duty as Company Commander of a new company of Negro Auxiliaries at the First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. She is assisted by the following Company officers, standing left to right: Second Officer Geraldine G. Bright of Pittsburgh, Texas; Third Officer Ann M. Clark of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Third Officer Ruth E. Caldwell of Orangeburg, S. C.—(Official WAAC Photo.)

RACE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF COMPANY WORK

MAR 13 1943

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Mar. 11—(HNS)—A total of 366 Negro women from all parts of the United States arrived at First WAAC Training Center this week for training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The new group of auxiliaries, which is the largest contingent of Negro WAAC's ever enrolled for basic training at Fort Des Moines, has been divided into two companies, each under the command of Negro officers. The new auxiliaries, whose rank is equivalent to private in the Army, this week have been issued uniforms, classified and tested for job aptitude and given immunization shots and vaccinations to protect them from typhoid fever, tetanus and smallpox.

NEW WAAC's WILL LEARN HOW TO DRILL

During basic training, which starts next week, the new WAAC's will learn infantry drill, military discipline and courtesy, organization of the WAAC and Army, defense against air and gas attacks, map reading and other fundamentals of Army life to prepare them for their roles of women soldiers. At the completion of basic training they will either be assigned to immediate service at an Army post, camp or station, or will be sent to WAAC Specialist schools for additional training before starting to work.

First Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, S. C., who holds a rank equivalent to captain in the Army, started the training of her sixth company of auxiliaries when 135 of the new Negro WAAC's were assigned to her company this week. The other new company of 231 Negro auxiliaries is under the command of Second Officer Geneva Ferguson of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OTHER OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY

Other Negro officers assigned to company work at Fort Des Moines are: Second Officer Sarah Murphy of Atlanta, Ga.; Second Officer Abbie Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala.; Second Officer Vera Campbell of New York City; Second Officer Corrie Sherard of Atlanta, Ga.; Third Officers Alma Merry of Houston, Tex.; Irmah Moore of New York City; Ann M. Clark of Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Virginia Moore of Honor, Mich.; Ruth E. Caldwell of Orangeburg, S. C., and Mary E. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition to the new basic training companies of auxiliaries, 70 Negro auxiliaries are studying in the Administrative Specialist and Motor Transport schools in downtown Des Moines and other Negro WAAC's are students in the Bakers and Cooks' school at Fort Des Moines.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
September 10, 1943

Negro Wacs Arriving At Fort Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A cadre of three officers and 12 enlisted personnel of the first company of Negro Wacs to be assigned in Georgia has arrived at Fort Benning, the Public Relations office announces.

The group becomes the Fourth Company of the Women's Army Corps at the post. The unit will replace Negro enlisted personnel on duty at the reception center and other installations.

The advance unit arrived from Fort DesMoines, Iowa, and the remaining members of the unit will arrive later, the announcement said.

First WAAC Non-Commissioned Officers Receive Stripes

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 5 1943

By CHAS. F. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—Six Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who have served as acting non-commissioned officers in a Basic company here, have won promotions to non-commissioned grades as First Leader, Leaders and Junior Leaders.

The six women are: First Leader Margaret E. Charity, Richmond, Va.; Leader Vera Carter, Detroit, Mich.; Leader Oleta L. Crain, Denver, Colo.! Leader Evelyn G. Cunningham; Chicago; Junior Leader Virginia L. Dunlap, Indianapolis, Ind.. and Junior Leader Vera F. Jones, Fort Worth, Texas.

MAR 5 1943

First Leader Charity, whose grade in the WAAC corresponds to that of an Army First Sergeant, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin M. Charity of 108 South Randolph Street, Richmond, Virginia. Her duty in the WAAC company to which she is assigned is to carry out the instructions of the Company Commander, arrange duties, make out duty rosters, sick books and morning reports, and in general act as the link between the Commander and members of the company.

MAR 5 1943

First Leader Charity was educated at Armstrong High School and Virginia Union University in Richmond. She is a singer and pianist. She worked at William and Mary College for a time.

Leader Carter has the duties of a Supply Sergeant in her company at the First WAAC Training Center here. Daughter of Mrs. Alice Ford of 9118 John Road, Detroit, she formerly was a beautician and cashier. She won the Detroit Beauticians Trophy in 1940.

The Supply Leader was graduated from Talladega College High School and took a two-year college course at the same place. She did volunteer work as an air-raid warden in Detroit before enrolling in the WAAC.

The detailed work of keeping up company files and carrying on military correspondence won a promotion for Leader Evelyn Cunningham, Company Clerk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson of 101 Maple Street, Dickerson Run, Pa. Leader Cunningham, who worked for the Federal Housing Authority, lived at 5616 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Among the schools attended by Leader Cunningham is the American Conservatory of Music School of Drama at Kimball Hall, Chicago. She also attended Dunbar Township High School at Leisenring, Pa.; Douglas Business College, Connellsville, Pa.; and the Stenotype Institute in Chicago. She formerly belonged to the Negro Actors Guild in New Work.

MAR 5 1943

One of three Platoon Leaders in this WAAC Company is Leader Oleta L. Crain, who supervises the general activities of her platoon and helps to instruct them in Infantry drill. She is the daughter of Mrs. V. Paula Crain of Wewoka, Oklahoma, and lived at 2460 Welton Street, Denver.

Leader Crain taught history and coached the basketball team at Hugo, Oklahoma, and later was an inspector at the Remington Arms plant at Denver. She attended Douglass High School, Wewoka, Oklahoma. She was ac. University, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Langston University Langston, Oklahoma. She was active in the YWCA and was a member of the Nat'l Executive Council. She also was a member of the Oklahoma Teachers Association and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

The two new Junior Leaders in this WAAC company also act as Platoon Leaders, assisting in the Infantry drill instruction and in other phases of the Basic Training of Auxiliaries in the unit.

Junior Leader Virginia L. Dunlap, wife of Flournoy Dunlap of 1025 N. West Street, Indianapolis, attended Washington School and Parker High School in Dayton, Ohio. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs Jesse Mitchell, also lives near Indianapolis.

A former chauffeur, Junior Leader Vera F. Jones lived at 1204 Steadman Street, Fort Worth, Texas. She is the daughter of Mrs. Evelyn Jones of 220 Blue Bonnet Street, San Antonio, Texas.

She attended school in Chicago, where she was graduated from Du Sable High School and Hobson's Business College. She sings both popular and spiritual numbers and has appeared in Chicago and Clarksdale, Mississippi. Tennis, basketball and photography are among the hobbies that must take second place now to Infantry drill while she carries out the duties of a Platoon Leader in the WAAC.

WAACs Form League At Fort Huachuca

The Call
Kansas City Mo.

APR 1 6 1943

Kansas City Girl and Reba Caldwell Of Pittsburg, Kas.. Lead Teams

APR 1 6 1943

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—Athletic activities have been initiated among the Army's feminine personnel by the formation of a league composed of army nurses, WAAC and civilian personnel at Fort Huachuca. First event was an All-WAAC, inter-company basketball game, with the 32nd Company emerging victorious with a final score of 13-10.

Athletics are nothing new to these girls, most of them having won individual honors in some sport or other before entering the army. According to their coach ,they play a fast, clean game of basketball, and with a few conditioning games behind them, teams to top them will be noticeably scarce.

Particularly outstanding on the 32nd Company team, is Auxiliary Lorese Jackson, who has the ability, (unusual in a woman basketball payer), to do good pivot shooting. She also has excellent blacking ability and is an all-round basketball player. Auxiliary Jackson is from Grambling, La., where she attended Louisiana Rural Normal College and obtained her school and league championship team letters.

Another outstanding member of the 32nd Company is Captain and Forward Margaret J. Barnes of Tuskegee Institute, who is the possessor of two women's national championship records—the quarter-mile sprint and the Javelin Throw. She also ran in third position on the women's A. A. U. relay team while in school.

The balance of the 32nd Company team is composed of Auxiliaries Sally Cogdell, Kingston, N. C.; Gwendolyn Seymour, Roanoke, Ala., who played with State Agricultural and Mechanical institute, Huntsville, Ala.; Emogene Springer, Dixon, Tenn., formerly a player of Tennessee State college; Beulah Ellis, Omaha, Neb., who played with the University of Omaha; Evelyn M. Edwards, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Georgia L. Goens, who played with Indiana Ball State and Teachers college; Mildred Freeny, a former director of McCosh School playground, Chicago, Ill.; Willia Hardgrow, Gallipolis, Ohio, former assistant coach at Garnet high school, Charleston, W. Va., and Lillian W. Duncan, Talladega, Ala.

The 33rd Company is captained by Auxiliary Reba A. Caldwell of Pittsburg, Kas., who also plays forward. She attended Kansas State Teachers college, where she participated in athletics from her freshman through her junior years. She received trophies during her high school and college years from the Women's Athletic Association for the best athletic record.

APR 1 6 1943

Besides its captain, members of the 33rd Company team are: Auxiliaries Rosanna Lewis, Kansas City, Kas., who played with Wilberforce university; Dorothy Jackson, Wheeling, West Va.; Odessa Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.; Edna Fletcher, Magnolia, Miss.; Carmen Jones, Houston, Texxs; Minnie Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lacy Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.; Crudell Haley, Quincy, Ill.; Fleeter Richardson, Wisconsin; Lily C. Truly, Shelby, Miss.; Virginia Moyer, Ironton, Ohio; Mildred Gilmore, Chicago, Ill., and Fanny P. Burford, Columbus, Texas. APR 1 6 1943

Fifty-eight Waacs Graduate from Administrative School

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

APR 2 4 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(ANP)—Fighty-eight WAAC's were graduated from the administrative school at First WAAC center here on April 2.

They include:

Catherine Godfrey of Birmingham; Ella T. Madison of Birmingham and Delores H. Smith of Mobile, Alabama; Myrtle D. Anderson, Edna Cunningham and Alice E. Edwards of Los Angeles, Calif.; Eleanor Black of Hartford, and Charlotte E. Congo of Fairfield, Conn.;

Mary C. Blount of Collins, Mattie L. Adams of Albany, Julia M. Baines of Calhoun and Helen G. Starr of Decatur, Ga.;

Beatrice Barry, Blanche W. Degan and Florida M. Lundy of Indianapolis, Ind.;

Helen K. Brown of Baltimore, Vivian N. Elzie of Crisfield and Corrine E. Walker of Baltimore, Maryland; Juanita O. L. Jenkins, Una G. McRae and Marietta E. Moore of N.Y.C.; Hattie L. Saxon of Buffalo and Thelma D. Smith of White Plains, N.Y.;

Ruth J. Cooper of Columbus and Mary A. Howe of Cleveland, Ohio;

APR 2 4 1943

Hazel F. Luby of Kenkintown, Silvia A. Hatton, Stella E. Patillo, Dorothy E. Taylor and Mildred C. Ware of Philadelphia and Gertrude S. Williams of Washington, Pennsylvania;

Vivian A. Mazyck of Kingstree, S.C.; and Katrina B. Mance of Washington, D.C.

Two Graduate as WAAC Officers

The Call
Kansas City Mo.

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. — (ANP) — Two Negro women were graduated from officer candidate school and presented with their commissions and the gold bars of third officers at First WAAC Training center. Their rank is equivalent of second lieutenant in the army. APR 30 1943

The two new WAAC officers are Ermane S. Faulk, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Vivian M. Corbett, Tulsa, Okla.

APR 30 1943

Both have been assigned to duty as company officers. In their new posts, they will aid with the direction and instruction of new auxiliaries during basic training serves.

Third Officer Corbett, who is the daughter of Mrs. Leona B. Corbett of Tulsa, was employed at the state hospital in Taft, Okla., before she joined the WAAC's. She is a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school in Tulsa and was formerly active in high school clubs and in the Girl Reserves.

APR 30 1943

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WAACS Sent Home From Kentucky Camp

Five or six WAACs, sent to Camp Breckenridge, Ky., from Des Moines, Iowa, recently were discharged dishonorably Tuesday of last week and given until the next day to get off the Post. The Public Relations office at Camp Breckenridge, reached by a TRIBUNE representative on the long distance telephone, admitted that members of the WAAC had been asked to leave, but refused to give their names or to say why.

One of the discharged WAACs is said to come from Pleasantville, N. J.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 84

Segregation Rules WAAC Training Camp; Race Volunteers Lag Far Behind Quota

JAN 1 6 1943

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—In May 1917, 1,250 young men from all sections of the country gathered at this quiet army post to begin training as officers in the United States army.

It marked the first time that the War Department had approved the training of Negroes for officers, and their presence here was a tribute to militant Negro organizations and individuals who had wrung this concession from their government.

There had, of course, been Negro officers in the United States army prior to this time. Some were West Point graduates like Young, Flipper, and Alexander. Others had worked their way up through the ranks. But these men were exceptions. As a matter of policy, officerships were not open to Negroes.

Twenty-five years later, on July 20, 1942, 39 young women from all sections of the country gathered at this same historic army post to begin a new chapter in the history of the Negro in the United States army.

Fill Non-Combatant Jobs

They were members of the first group of 400 women to be trained as officers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, an outfit born out of the urgent need for every possible man on the fighting line. These women, WAACs as they have since been known, are trained to fill non-combat jobs formerly held by men who can be released for more vital service.

Today some seven months later, this new program is just swinging into high gear. Thirty-six of the original 39 women who first volunteered for service are now officers. One is serving in Washington as aide to Lt. Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the women's corps. Another is in the public relations bureau of the War Department.

Several are serving as recruiting officers in various sections of the country where they are stimulating the recruitment of more and more girls.

Others are in charge of units and assigned to special tasks about the post and at two hotels in Des Moines where some of the WAACs are quartered while being trained as specialists in administration and motor transport. Several others were recently transferred to Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, in charge of two companies of auxiliaries who have taken over a number of light duties thereby releasing a number of men for field duty.

This is the ninth of a series of articles written by Enoc P. Waters Jr., of the Chicago Defender staff, on his observations and experiences while visiting the army camps.

Sought Racial Democracy

These officers and the thousands of other young Negro women expected to follow the trail they have blazed were trained in an atmosphere and under circumstances which were set up over the protests of a majority of the Negro leaders and the liberal, democracy-loving elements of our population.

In both houses of congress while legislation creating the women's corps was being enacted, efforts were made to insert clauses into the bills guaranteeing the operation of racial democracy in the corps. These efforts were effectively stymied and as a result the WAAC follows the traditional jim crow policy of every military organization in our country.

The failure to have guarantees written in the WAAC law which would prevent racial, religious distinctions or other artificial separations was a severe blow.

Because the women's corps is an innovation and did not necessarily have to follow some of the traditions of the regular army, and because the democracy which we are fighting to preserve is not the democracy of World War I which was based on race, it was believed that the WAAC should have been a slap at Hitlerian race bigotry and an inspiration to our darker allies.

Not Inspiring

So we, who came here to see the hoary policy with respect to race that other branches of the military do, so these conditions caused no surprise or shock. Those who have enrolled either approve of the biracial policy or are willing to submit to it in order to be of service to their country, but in either case, once having accepted it, they realize, we believe, that they can no longer effectively fight against it.

So resentment to the policy cannot be expected from within. It must come from without, and that may explain why today so many of the Negro officers in the WAAC are engaged in recruiting. Resentment of Negro girls to the policy of the WAAC is being effectively expressed through their refusal to join the organization.

Volunteers Scarce

We asked the officials what they felt was the reason Negro girls are not joining at the same rate as white girls. They said they didn't know.

One ventured the guess that new employment opportunities in civilian life, long closed to them, might have some bearing on the scarcity of Negro WAAC volunteers.

Girls are being admitted to the corps at the rate of approximately 900 per week. In full strength, the organization is to consist of 150,000 women of which roughly 10 per cent will be colored. To date, Negroes in a generous estimation constitute only five per cent of the total.

Ironically, it is the War Department's policy of strict racial separation carried to an absurd extreme in many local recruiting offices which partially accounts for the lag in Negro volunteers.

Can't Get Blanks

Cases have been reported where in the South, Negro girls could not gain access to buildings in which WAAC, recruiting offices are located. In still others, application blanks have been refused them. Pretty generally until recently when the Negro WAAC officers were sent out into the field, no special effort was made to interest Negro girls in the organization, and special efforts are needed in the South where Negro girls cannot attend rallies which might have been held in their cities.

Believed at least partially attributable to the efforts of the Negro recruiting officers is a slight upswing in Negro volunteers. Most of them, it is reported, are coming from the South.

WAACs are being trained to perform a great variety of tasks for army units not in combat zones. In all cases the young women have had previous training or experience or both in the specialties to which they are assigned here. The training they receive after arriving here then consists principally of orienting them to army routine and procedure. This, of course, is superimposed upon four weeks of basic training during which they learn to become good women soldiers.

They have the same discipline, the same respect for authority, the same loyalty to their units and to their country and the same comraderie as regular troops.

Really Soldiers

They drill with the same precision, they salute as snappily, they carry themselves as West Pointers. In every sense of the word they are soldiers with the single exception that they don't handle arms.

After 10 weeks of rigid training—and their program is so full, extending from a 5:30 a.m. reveille to an 11 p.m. bed check, that they have but little time for recreation—they are turned out as good army accountants, bakers, bookbinders, bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, cooks, dental assistants, dietitians, drivers, draughtsmen, hospital assistants, hostesses' aids, laboratory assistants, library aids, messengers, mimeograph operators, motion picture projectonists, pharmacists, printers, radiographers, radio operators, radio technicians, receptionists, secretaries, statisticians, stenographers mess sergeants, store accountants storewomen, telegraph and telephone operators, teleprinters, teletype operators, typists and waitresses.

The morale and background of the average WAAC is higher than that of the average soldier. The reasons are obvious. WAACs are in the corps because they want to be there, and they have to meet certain requirements which only girls with training can pass.

No Guardhouse

We believe the WAAC to be the only division of the army in which guardhouse facilities are unnecessary. To be sure some WAACs violate regulations, but the violations are petty requiring only such punitive measures as confinement to barracks, or to post, denial of privileges or in severe cases perhaps even a monetary fine. Were a WAAC to commit an offense serious enough for guardhouse assignment, she is dismissed from the service.

Living facilities for WAACs, with the exception of a few extra little embellishments, are very similar to those of the men. In the barrack we visited, the cots, we think, were a little more comfortable than those we have seen in men's barracks.

Because their toilet articles are so many, and perhaps because some are of a rather personal nature, each WAAC is furnished with a wall locker above her bed. They have the same type of foot lockers that men have. One novelty we found in the WAAC barrack was a full length mirror, but after all men soldiers do not have the problem of slips showing to contend with.

women's army in action, cannot report honestly that we have seen an inspiring sight. However, in all fairness to the type of setup that it is, we can report that it is the best that can be expected as long as it operates under a jim crow policy.

There is no hope at this end of the administration of the WAAC for a change in policy. Leaders here—or those with whom we talked—are convinced that the separation of races is a sound social policy which cannot be improved upon.

One of the WAAC officers in trying to justify to us the existence of two service centers—had the following to say:

"I think the theory back of the two centers is basically sound. When colored girls relax, they want to relax among their own kind and the same is true of white girls. Each group has a lot in common which is lost when thrown together."

No Band Members

In none of the administrative offices that we visited did we see even one Negro girl. This we were told was just one of those things. No effort had been made to bar them as workers in these offices, it just happened that none had been assigned to them. But we still noted their absence.

When we asked an official why no Negro girls were in the WAAC band, he said he didn't know unless it was that none of the colored girls were musicians. He said a general order had been issued requesting all girls able to play certain instruments to apply for membership in the band. No Negroes appeared.

We asked some of the Negro girls why they hadn't applied for membership in the band. They said they were certain they would not have been accepted. The band members sleep and eat together, they informed us, and so the jim crow policy of the WAAC precludes their membership, they felt.

As proof that the jim crow setup of the WAAC was not offensive to Negroes, it was pointed out to us repeatedly that the Negro WAACs seem satisfied.

Few Will Talk

Generally this is true, we discovered. Of course almost every girl has a complaint to make of some feature of the organization or of other relationship to it, but we weren't able in our conversations with the girls to sense any passionate objection to the policy under which they live. In fact there was a noticeable reticence on the part of the girls to talk about the organization at all.

Even blunt, direct questions got vague or evasive replies made more out of courtesy than out of desire to be informative. All these things,

eased susceptibility to infections (b
ulcers, felons, "colds" and so fortl
mature hardening of the arteries
.
grene of the extremities (depend:
erosis).
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been intimated, these complication:
the patient whose diabetes is kep
ntrol. Note that the word contr
used in this discussion. Diabete
en with insulin, but it can be c

the diabetic should know his dise
his teacher, but he should supple
's instruction by independent read
pose there are a number of bc
ts written in language easily under
layman. (Your physician will re
rks, or you may apply by lette
for the information.)
l, and equally important, he must
carry out continuously and unfail
management that he has learned.

New Lieutenants To Be Assigned To Duty At Once

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FORT DES MOINES, La.—(SNS)—Six Negro women are among the new officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps commissioned in the 12th graduation ceremonies at the First WAAC Training Center at Des Moines recently.

The six are now ... d Officers in the WAAC, holding a rank comparable to that of Second Lieutenants in the Army. They are: Third Officers Alma O. Berry, Houston, Tex.; Ruth E. Caldwell, Orangeburg, S. C.; Willia G. Cherry, Detroit, Mich.; Mildred V. Dupee, Charleston, W. Va.; Aurelia I. Harris, Kansas City, Kan.; and Dorothy H. Scott, Alton, Ill.

"Daily World"

The members of the class will be assigned to duty immediately. They will go to all branches of the WAAC, training and supervising the work of Auxiliaries who are replacing men in non-combat Army jobs.

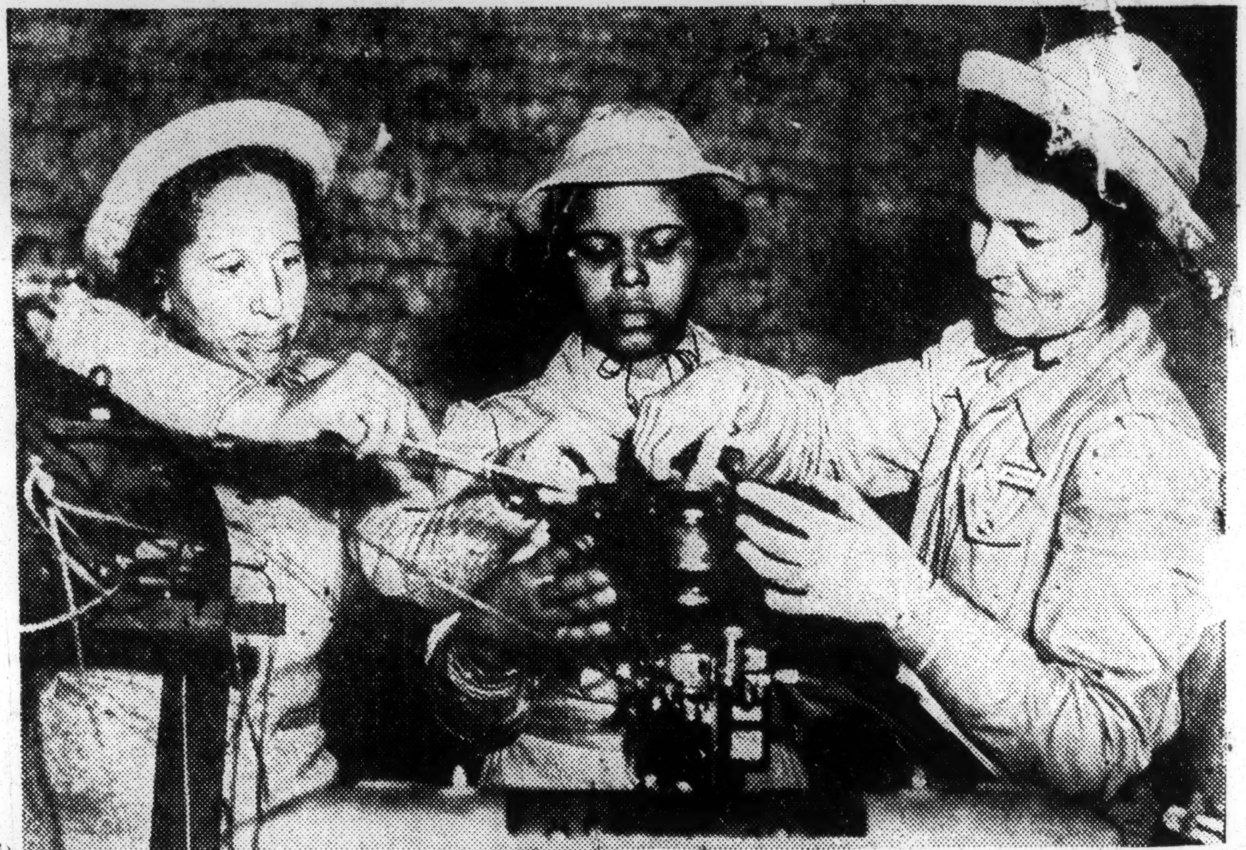
FEB 16 1943
Atlanta, Ga.

Speaker for the exercises was First Officer Mary S. Bell, WAAC Service Command Director for the Seventh Service Command. The oath of office was administered to the group by Capt. Roy S. Ethnyre, assistant post adjutant. Col. J. A. Hoag, commandant, welcomed the group into the ranks of officers of the Corps.

FEB 16 1943

It was the third group of officers drawn from the ranks of Auxiliaries to attend Officer Candidate School. Admission to Officer Candidate School is based upon outstanding ability, devotion to duty, and performance in previous work, as well as leadership qualities of the individual members. All mem-

LEARNING WHAT MAKES A TRUCK GO



Adjusting an air filter on a motor is part of the work of students in the WAAC motor transport specialist school at Fort Des Moines. Working on the adjustment of the air filter in a motor

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEY RECEIVED THEIR GOLD BARS

The above graduates of the Officers' Training school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa recently received the gold bars of second lieutenant's rank. Left to right are: Third Officers Alma O. Berry, Houston, Texas; Willia G. Cherry, Detroit; Aurelia I. Harris, Kansas City, Kansas; Ruth E. Caldwell, Orangeburg, S. C.; Dorothy H. Scott, Alton, Illinois, and Mildred V. Dupee, Charleston, W. Va.—Howard photos.

JAN 30 1943

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

"DOES WAAC QUOTA POLICY INDICATE JIM CROW?"-NAACP

JAN 2 - 1943

NEW YORK CITY—"If there is no segregation in traveling training barracks and mess hall at the Womans Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines why is it necessary to achieve a given quota before any of the newly recruited Negro W. A. A. C.'s can leave for camp," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked in a letter to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC director.

JAN 2 - 1943

The attention of the NAACP was recently brought to the predicament of Negro women inductees who after having passed all tests more than a month ago have been told that they must wait until the Negro quota has been reached and all Negro recruits can make the trip to camp together.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SOUTH SIDE DRIVE FOR NEGRO WAAC RECRUITS OPENS

Four information booths have been opened on the south side to begin an intensive campaign to recruit at least 50 Negro women each month in the Chicago area for the WAAC. The first opened was at the Y. W. C. A. 4559 South Parkway. Other booths are at the Metropolitan Funeral home, 44th and South Parkway; Walgreen's drugstore, 4701 South Parkway, and Walgreen's drugstore at 58th street and Prairie avenue. Booths will be manned by members of the AWVS unit. To enlist in the WAAC, women must be between 21 and 44 years old; must have no dependents, and must be at least five feet tall and weigh not less than 100 pounds.

Send 130 WAACs To Fort Clark

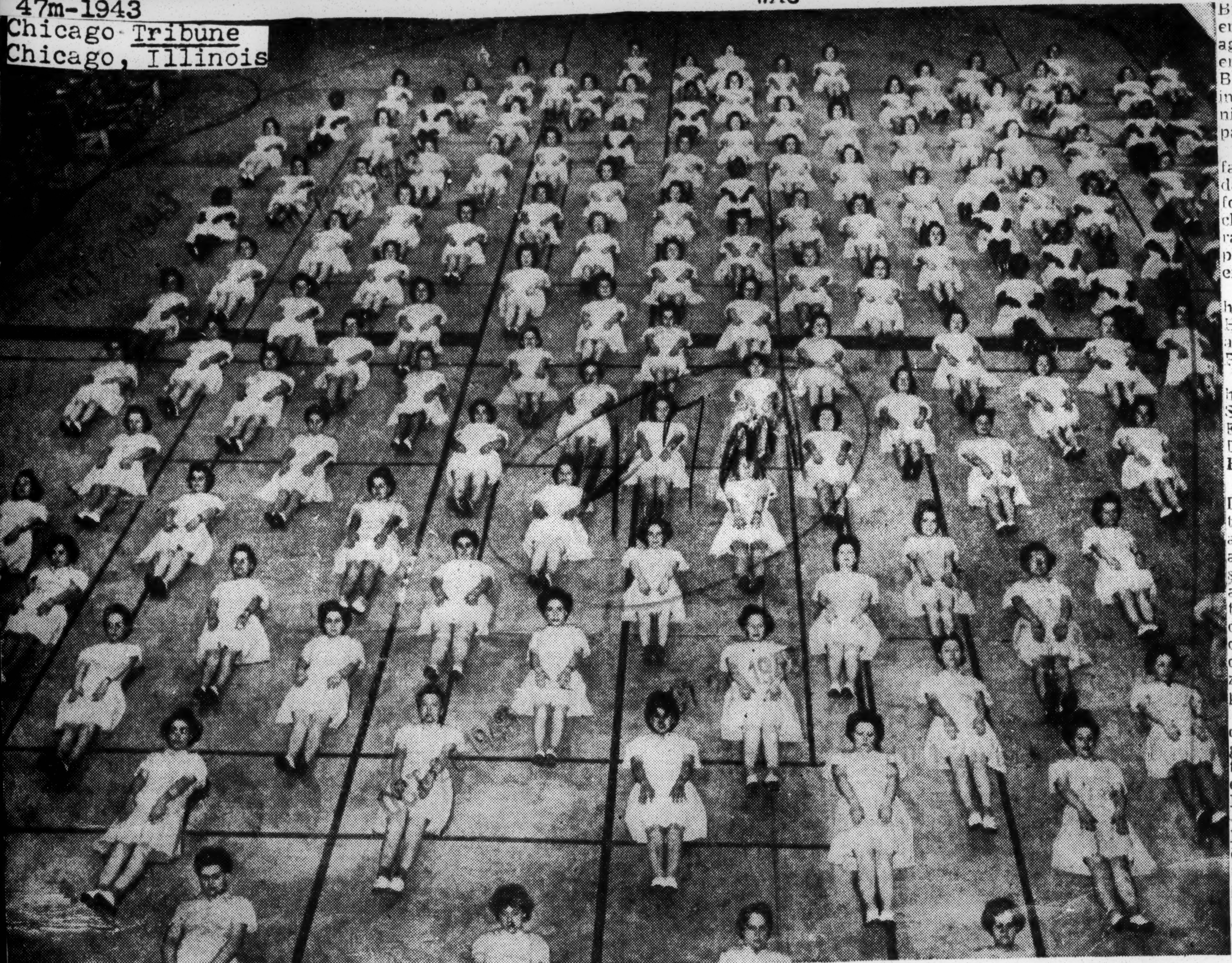
Chicago Ill. Defender
JUN 12 1943

FORT CLARK, Texas (ANP)—A group of 130 Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary corps, who recently completed basic training at First WAAC Training center,

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been rating corresponds to sergeant in equivalent of corporal in the army.
assigned to duty with the army the army. The group was also ac- The auxiliaries came from the
here. companied by Junior Leader Vir- District of Columbia and 25 dif-
The WAACs traveled here under ginia L. Dunlap of Indianapolis, ferent staes.
the direction of Leader Vera F. Ind., whose rating is the WAAC
Jones of Fort Worth, Texas, whose

JUN 12 1943

47m-1943
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois



[Wide World Photo.]

Some of 1,000 WACs who participated in a physical training pageant dedicating a new recreation center at Fort Des Moines. In this exercise, the girls raise only their heads and shoulders from the floor and look toward their feet.

Negro WACs Prove Valuable As Technicians, Skilled Workers

Columbus Ga Ledger

Twenty-three colored members of the Women's Army Corps assigned to the Station Hospital at Fort Benning, are proving their abilities to hold jobs calling for skill and special training.

Ten of them, all graduates of the WAC Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, are cooks, working under the supervision of Major Wallace M. Johnson, Director of Dietetics for the hospital. Others are working as laboratory technicians, nurses' aides, surgical technicians, mail clerks, x-ray developers, and typists. All are members of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II.

The WACs, who have been working at the hospital for about two months, are praised by their supervisors as hard and able workers. Much of their work is of particular importance, since they are helping to relieve the hospital's personnel difficulties growing out of the shortage of trained workers needed for the hospital's expanded activities.

Pvt. Margaret Andrews and Pvt. Dorothy Parks are technicians in the histology laboratory in the contonment area of the hospital. They are being instructed in the processing, staining and mounting of tissues for microscopic examination, and are now assisting with this work in the laboratory. They are hopeful of being sent to Army Laboratory Technical School for further study in laboratory work.

Pvt. Andrews of North Braddock, Pa., was doing chemical laboratory work for the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at the time of her enlistment in the WAC four months ago.

KNOWS CHEMISTRY

She was educated in Pittsburgh public schools and attended night classes at the University of Pittsburgh, studying chemical engineering. Though she had done no medical lab work before coming into the WAC, she has found that her chemical laboratory training and experience are excellent background for her present work.

Pvt. Parks, of Philadelphia, Pa., was in her junior year at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, when she enlisted in the WAC three months ago. She had been studying general science courses, leading to a B.S. degree, and also took a course in chemistry for laboratory technician, sponsored by the War Department.

Pvt. Dorothy Paul and Pvt. Lafayette Warr are in charge of the darkroom of the X-ray laboratory for the cantonment area, mixing chemicals and developing all X-ray plates. Both were amateur photographers in civilian life, and enjoy their Army assignments.

Pvt. Paul, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been in the WAC four months. Her husband also is in the Army and is now stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Pvt. Warr, of Louisville, Ky., has been in the WAC four months. She took her basic training at Fort Devens, Mass., and at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

HOSPITAL AIDES

Pvt. Louise Jackson and Cpl. Lillie Mae Jackson assist during the morning in the operating room at the Station Hospital. They act as circulating nurses, handing sterile supplies to the nurses who are present at operations, and help to prepare women patients for operations. Their other duties include patching rubber gloves and drying instruments after sterilization and placing them in the proper cabinets.

In the afternoon, Pvt. Jackson, of Norfolk, Va., works in the surgical clinic. She had some nurse's training in civilian life and worked as ward nurse in St. Vincent Hospital, Norfolk.

Cpl. Jackson, of New Orleans, La., works as an aide in the women's ward of the hospital during the afternoons. She had no hospital training, but was interested in nursing and asked for this kind of work in the WAC.

Pfc. Aretha Holmes, of Richmond, Va., is a mail clerk in the cantonment area of the hospital. She has been in the WAC since July 7 and took her basic training at Fort Devens, Mass., and at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Cpl. Josephine Frye, of Charlottesville, Va., in charge of the WACs who assist the nurses in the women's wards at the Station Hospital. These girls make beds, push patients in wheel chairs, assist in lifting patients on and off tables, and do similar jobs in helping care for the patients there.

PRACTICAL NURSE

Cpl. Frye did practical nursing in civilian life, was secretary to a doctor in Washington, D. C., and helped to care for the patients in his office. She has been in the WAC since January.

Pvt. Maybell Harris, of Baltimore, Md., helps to care for babies in the nursery at the hospital. She worked in a hospital in Baltimore before joining the WAC seven months ago.

Pvt. Margaret Brogdon, of Sumter, S. C., is another of the nurses' aides. She did similar work in civilian life, caring for patients in private homes in Sumter.

Pvt. Mary Elizabeth Moody and Pvt. Belle McMillon are cooks in the main diet kitchen of the hospital. Cooks in the officers' ward kitchen include Pvt. Marion Moore, Pvt. Ann Reynolds, and Pvt. Doris Richardson.

Pvt. Moody, of Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., has been in the WAC 8 months, having been stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia., before coming to Fort Benning. Pvt. McMillon, of New York City, has been in the WAC since March 20.

Pvt. Moore, of Franklin, La., came to Benning from Des Moines. She has been in the WAC 8 months.

Pvt. Reynolds, of New York City, and Pvt. Richardson, of New York City, also were trained at Des Moines. Both have been in the WAC about 8 months.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Guard Unit Gets Training Here

For the first time since it was mobilized as a regiment and sent to New York by President Roosevelt on Dec. 17, 1941, the 372d Infantry, Negro unit, which has been guarding vital installations in the metropolitan area since the outbreak of the war, is now in field training at the Aqueduct Race Track in Queens, it was revealed yesterday when Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Baer, chief of staff of the 2nd Service Command, reviewed troops.

The training will continue until Aug. 22 and the grandstands at the track are open to the public for the daily regimental parade at 3:50 p. m. seven days a week. Mayor La Guardia will review the troops tomorrow.

WAC OFFICERS ADVANCE AS SPECIALISTS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — WAC officers are making excellent records in the Army Specialist Schools for which they qualify on the basis of their performance in past assignments.

Two officers have recently been graduated from the School of Special Services at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., and two others will begin their course at the Adjutant General's School at Fort Washington, Maryland, on August 14.

Captain Mildred Carter of Boston, and Second Lieutenant Mercedes Jordan of New York City, have finished the Special Services School. The former has just been sent to Fort Devens, Mass., to aid in conducting Special Services activities for the Post, and the latter has been sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the same purpose.

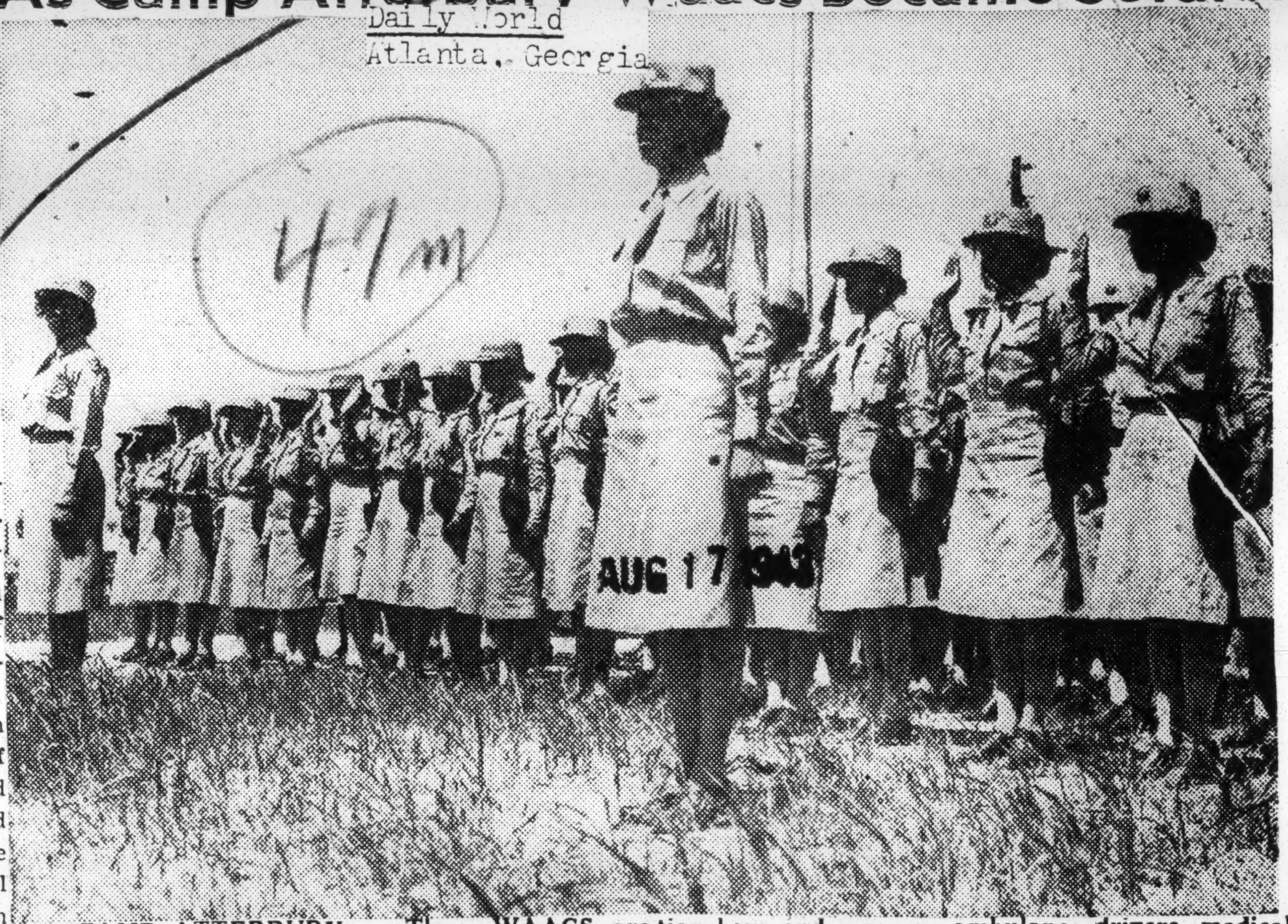
Lieutenant Jordan is author of one of the most popular of the WAC songs, which she wrote in Motor Transport School as an auxiliary in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, last year. This song has been heard at every camp, post and station where WACs serve.

First Lieutenant Anne M. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, now working at WAC headquarters, Washington, D. C., in classification, and First Lieutenant Doris M. Norrell of Indianapolis, will go to the adjutant general's school.

Second Lieutenant Muriel K. Fawcett of Lynchburg, Va., was one of a small group of officers chosen from the entire WAC to attend a course in preventive medicine given recently at Johns Hopkins university. She made "superior" in all her grades. She has returned to Fort Huachuca, where she will instruct other officers, who will in turn teach new recruits and other members of the corps.

As Camp Atterbury Waacs Became Soldiers

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



CAMP ATTERBURY — These WAACS are now members of the Women's Army Corps and a part of the Army of the United States. Among the companies to take the oath Tuesday at high noon were the Medical Section, 1561st Service Unit, WAC. The Negro Wacs have released scores of men for active service at their Post Hospital station here and serve as ambulance drivers, medical and dental technicians, clerks dieticians and ward attendants. Standing in front on the left is Lt. Sarah Murphy, Atlanta, Ga., commanding officer of the section. Lt. Jeanne Childs, Glendale, O., executive officer, is to the right.—(U. S. Signal Corps Photo.)

Recruiting Office Pictures of WAC "Hooey"—Mrs. Allen

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Methodist Evangelist Honorably Discharged After 4 Months; Disappointed and Disgusted

BALTIMORE—The pictures the recruiting office here paint of life in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) is a "lot of hooey," Mrs. Margaret G. Allen said this week.

Mrs. Allen, licensed evangelist in the Methodist Church, returned here after spending four months in the army. She received an honorable discharge because she was disgusted with army life.

"I was disappointed the minute I set foot in Fort Des Moines, Iowa," she told the AFRO, "when I discovered that despite the fact that the recruiting office assured me there was a place for women chaplains, there were no chaplains assigned to the WAC."

Tells of Menial Jobs

She related how, as soon as they reached Fort Des Moines, the girls were put to work cleaning windows and barracks and laying brick walks.

The food was horrible, Mrs. Allen relates, stating that most of her meals were taken in the post exchange. Colored girls, she said, were assigned to kitchen patrol more frequently than other auxiliaries and there was often an attempt on the part of white auxiliaries to make servants of them.

At one time, Mrs. Allen said, colored auxiliaries were assigned to kitchen duty so often that the Des Moines NAACP was called in and WAC officials promised to see that the duties were evenly distributed.

Racial Epithet Common

She told how often white girls on mess or k.p. duty frequently used the word "n----r" and how colored auxiliaries were restrained from answering the offenses and cautioned to ignore them.

Following her basic training in May, Mrs. Allen was recommended for officer candidate school. However, she had signed up for chaplain's work and so declined the offer. She was then transferred to a medical unit at Camp Atterbury, Ind., where she spent the remaining three months.

Her first job was as a maid on the ward. She was then made dental technician in the dental laboratory and finally a counsellor for the other auxiliaries or commandant's representative.

Charges Breach of Faith

Mrs. Allen said that applicants for the WAC are given to understand that after their basic training they will be assigned to jobs for which they are trained and in which they have had previous experience.

Named WAC Commanding Officer

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FORT DIX, N. J.—First Lieutenant Evelyn F. Greene, Washington, D. C., has been named commanding officer of the Negro WAC detachment at Fort Dix, succeeding First Lieutenant Ruth Lucas, who goes to the First Training Center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as a company officer.

Lieutenant Green, a graduate of Miner Teachers' College, Washington, was a teacher for five years before she joined the WAC. She formerly was assigned to recruiting duty in Philadelphia and later served at the Fourth WAC Training Center, Fort Devens, Mass.

"I am looking forward to my new assignment with much enthusiasm," says Lietenant Greene. "So far, I've been on the recruiting and training end now I will have an opportunity to find out what all these girls actually joined for. This will give me a new slant."

If Jim-Crow Routed WAC's Army Has Not Heard It Yet

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE — If members of the Women's Army are resigning because of discrimination, the Army hasn't learned of it yet.

Asked for the reasons given by women who have sought discharge, Captain Katherine Stull, public relations officer at Fort Des Moines, listed many, but none because of discrimination. She told the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Two young women, who returned to Baltimore last week, said that they refused to enlist when the Corps changed from an auxiliary to an Army unit, because of rank discrimination practised at the training centers.

"Reasons for not re-enlisting in the Corps are varied and many. Many members of the Corps are qualified for the Army Nurse Corps and are leaving to join that organization. Some women have to return home because of dependency, some have returned because of personal reasons, and several of the women do not feel physically strong enough to continue Army life, and have not re-enlisted in preference to obtaining a medical discharge.

47m-1943

Awarded Golden Oak Leaves

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

47M

SEP 28 1943

Colonel Frank U. McCoskrie, post commandant at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Major Harriet M. West of Washington, D. C., pin gold ork leaves on the shoulders of Major Charity E. Adams of Columbia, S. C., who received her promotion this week and became second Negro member of the Women's Army Corps to hold the rank of Major.—(Official WAC Photograph)

SEP 28 1943

WAAC Officers Inducted As WACs

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

1943

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa (ANP) — Several hundred commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps stationed at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, became officers in the WAC component of the army at a mass ceremony September 1.

A number of Negro WAC officers were included in the group who took the army oath of allegiance in the mass ceremony. Col. Frank U. McCoskrie, post commandant, administered the oath.

Capt. Charity Adams of Columbia, S. C., supervisor of plans and training at Fort Des Moines, and one of the thirty-six Negro members of the first WAC officer candidate class, was one of the officers who reviewed the parade of WAC officers and enlisted women which preceded the administration of the oath.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted women at Fort Des Moines who were sworn into the army at similar ceremonies on August 4 replaced WAC officers in companies and offices at Fort Des Moines on Septembesr 1, while the officers celebrated their entry into the army with a holiday.

Sgt. Evelyn G. Cunningham of Chicago, sergeant major of a battalion, took over the office of Capt. Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago, battalion commander.

The following WACS replaced their company commanders for the day: Sgt. Ruth Miller of Salisbury, N. C.; First Sgt. Catherine Brummit of New York City; First Sgt. Cleopatra Daniels of Birmingham; Cpl. Hattie L. Saxon of Los Angeles; Sgt. Gussie Stewart of Chicago; Sgt. Florence Brooks of Philadelphia; Sgt. Loretta Marrow of Elizabeth, N. J.; Sgt. Area Bates of Hot Point, N. C., and Acting First Sgt. Hazel Craddock of Des Moines, Ia.

47M

SEP 10 1943

WACs Now With Army Air Force

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 1943

WALLA, WALLA, Wash., Aug. 19—The first unit of Negro WACs activated for service with the Army Air Forces, has arrived at Walla Walla, Washington. There are 65 in the group, which will be part of the headquarters detachment at the Air Base and help release men for combat duty elsewhere.

The Air Force is one of the greatest users of the WAC in the entire Army and is constantly submitting more requests for WACs to work at bases. This branch of service has requested 345,000 WACs for 2? different technical jobs. WACs are now serving at air bases all over the country, performing many useful jobs such as operating radios, radio control towers, teletype machines, working as link trainer instructors, in the machine ships, and as metereologists.

WAC Bugler on the Job at Huachuca

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

SEP 4 1943

47M

T-4 Gertrude Wiggins, of Brooklyn, who wakes up the WACs each morning at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

WAC Play Slur Negroes

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

Readers of the Woman's Pages are entitled to know the facts about the WAC recruiting play, "The Sergeant Is a Lady," which Negro and white individuals and organizations are protesting because the ... zoot-suit roles given to the Negro WAC members of the cast.

According to the Philadelphia Tribune, whose correspondent saw the play in Des Moines, Iowa, the Negro sequence in the play is a "disgusting spectacle," a "disgraceful and vulgar contortionist exhibition tacked on to what is otherwise a splendid offering."

The Negro sequence is staged outside a mess hall at night. It shows the girls in ridiculous zoot-suit costumes doing an indignified act called the "WAC Boogie." The reporter who saw it said the part requires no intelligence, "nothing but the ability to twist one's body into all kinds of shapes." He said that the costumes wo[rn by] the w[hite] members of the cast are decent, in keeping with the war. In fact everything about the play is eminently satisfactory until the Negro WACS come on.

The Tribune called for protests against this reflection on the Negro members of the WACS which "cannot help but give the public, both white and Negro, an incorrect impression of the kind of Negro women who are in the organization and who are desired as members."

The play will be sent out on the road soon to recruit women into the organization. The anti-

AUG 22 1943

AUG 22 1943

AUG 22 1943

Negro sequence must be eliminated. Your protests to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WACS, Washington, D. C., will right a great wrong. —DAVE PLATT.

CAPT. MILDRED CARTER GIVEN SPECIAL DUTY

Defender

Chicago, Ill. [stamp: 18 1943]

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—First Officer (Captain) Mildred Davenport Carter of 522 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., has been assigned to duty as a Special Service Officer at First WAC Training center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, following her recent completion of a course at the Army School for Special Services at Lexington, Va. She was one of the first two Negro members of the Women's Army Corps selected for training at the school.

Following graduation from the first class of the Officer Candidate school at Fort Des Moines on Aug. 29, 1942, First Officer Carter was assigned to duty as a physical training instructor at the Fort Des Moines Training center. In November she was selected for recruiting duty in the First Service Command, and the following month she received her promotion to the rank of Second Officer (first lieutenant). She was sent to the Army School for Special Services in June. Her promotion to First Officer came on July 2, while she was a student at the school.

Before joining the WAC, First Officer Carter was recreational director for a war recreational project in New England. She produced shows and entertainment programs for Negro soldiers stationed at Camp Edwards, Camp Miles Standish and Fort Devens, Mass.

Former Dancing Teacher

First Officer Carter, who has taught dancing in Boston, since 1918 conducted her own dancing school, the Silver Box studio, from 1935 until she joined the corps. During a stage career from 1930 to 1935 she danced and played dramatic roles in shows all over the United States, including a year's performance on Broadway, New York City, in "Flying Colors." She has been guest artist at dance recitals in New York City, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., and Boston.

An exponent of modern dance, First Officer Carter was the first Negro woman in the United States to interpret Negro spirituals with a symphonic accompaniment when she danced her interpretation of several Negro spirituals in a performance with the Boston Symphony orchestra at a Pop concert during the summer of 1938.

She also has instructed at the daily vacation Bible school in New York City, assisted with the direction of religious education at the Community center in Brooklyn, N. Y., and at St. Cyprian's Episcopal church in Boston, held summer camp counselor jobs in New York and Massachusetts, and taught physical education at Tuskegee, Ala.

First Officer Carter is an active member of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, formerly teaching chemical warfare classes and drilling a class of Negro Auxiliaries in the Defense Corps. She is a member of the Boston Players, Allied Arts studio, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban league.

A native of Boston, she is a graduate of Girls high school in that city and Sargent's School of Physical Education, now a part of Boston university in Cambridge, Mass. She also studied dancing at Ted Shawn's School of the Dance at Lee, Mass.

First Officer Carter is the wife of First Lieut. Theodore P. Carter stationed at Fort Dix, N. J., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Landridge of Boston.

WACs Relieve Fort Benning

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A cadre of three officers and 12 enlisted personnel of the first company of Negro WACs to be assigned in Georgia has arrived at Fort Benning becoming the fourth company of the Women's Army Corps at the post. Under the command of Second Lieut. Lucille Y. Mayo, the unit will replace Negro enlisted personnel on duty at the Reception Center and other installations at Fort Benning.

A special detail will be included in the company, which is designated WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section 2, to assist in an educational program at the Reception Center.

Two officers of the company who are to arrive shortly and 16 enlisted personnel, all of whom have civilian teaching experience, will act as instructors at the Reception Center's basic training school.

Their Jobs

Other jobs to be filled by the new WAC company are those of general clerks, hospital orderlies, truck drivers, cooks and bakers for the company, classification specialists and tailors for the Reception Center.

The advance unit of the company arrived at Fort Benning from Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The remaining enlisted and officer personnel is expected to arrive in a short time.

Officers

Lieut. Mayo, 30, commanding officer of the company, is the daughter of Mrs. Mamie E. Gordon, of 120 West 116th Street, New York, N. Y. A graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, Lieut. Mayo has been a teacher at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., and at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Second Lieut. Patricia A. Gunter, 24, daughter of Mrs. C. B. Harris, 1825 Knowles Street, Nashville, Tenn., whose husband is in the Army serving in North Africa, is the executive officer of the WAC company.

Lieut. Gunter, formerly a dental hygienist at Meharry Medical College Hospital in Nashville, is the wife of Marcus Gunter, formerly a technician at Vanderbilt Hospital in Nashville. Staff Sergeant Gunter is in a band overseas, where he has been for 16 months.

Second Lieut. Ella L. Clayton, 27, niece of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Butler, of 2788 NW 48th Street, Miami, Fla., is the mess officer of the company. In civilian life she served as secretary and cashier for the AFRO-American Life Insurance Company in Miami and also in the same capacity for the Central Life Insurance Company.

With The WACs

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9 (HNS)—A separate battalion of Negro WACs have been set up at First WAC Training center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, with a complete battalion staff and each company officered by Negro officers. The battalion consists of several WAC basic companies.

FIRST OFFICER JACKSON COMMANDER

The new battalion is under the command of First Officer Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago, Ill. First Officer Jackson took over her new duties last week upon the formation of the unit, with an acting battalion adjutant and an acting sergeant major comprising the battalion staff.

COMPANY COMMANDERS

The company commanders of the new battalion are Second Officer Ina McFadden, commanding a WAC basic company; Second Officer Glendora Moore, commanding a WAC basic company; Second Officer Vera Campbell, commanding a WAC basic company; Second Officer Alma O. Berry, commanding a WAC basic company, and Third Officer Oleta Crain, commanding a basic WAC company.

Daily World

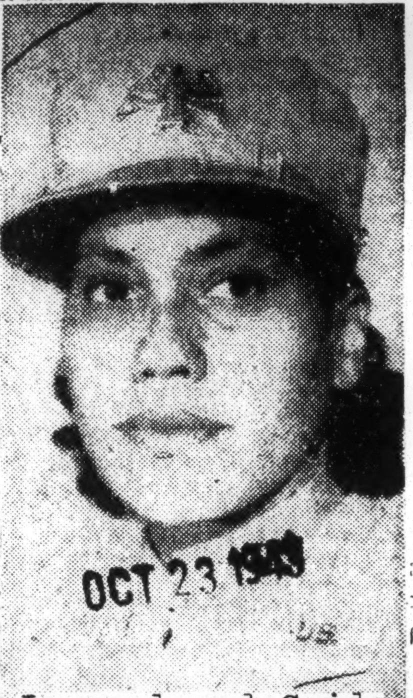
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO WAC NAMED BATTALION COMMANDER

SEP 2 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — (ANP) — Capt. Sarah Emmert Jackson, Chicago, has been named commander of the first battalion of the third regiment of the WAC at the training center here, it was announced last week. Capt. Jackson becomes the first Negro WAC to hold this post.

As commander of the battalion, Capt. Jackson will direct the activities of several companies in basic training.



Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

WAC OFFICER WRITES 'SMASH SONG HIT'—2nd Lt. Mercedes A. (Welcker) Jordan, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., special services officer, is the author of a song that is expected to become a smash hit. The song is being featured by Jimmy Dorsey's band. Title of the song, which has been on the air a number of times lately, is "Do You Know." Lt. Jordan is also the author of the hit tune of a few years ago, "Like a Ship at Sea," which was popularized by Dan Grissom with Jimmy Lunceford's band.

WAC Snapper

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Pvt. Luvenia C. Miller, Negro Wac, of 16 Ridge St., Leaksville, N. C., who was a free-lance photographer and the first Negro in North Carolina to pass the State Board of photographers Examination, is the first Negro on duty in the photographic department of the Public Relations office at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. Private Miller who attended Hampton Institute in Virginia and the New York Institute of Photography, is the daughter of Mrs. Isabella Robinson of Leaksville, N. C.

DEC 8 1943

WAC Officers Sworn In At Fort Des Moines

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—Several hundred commissioned officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, stationed at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, became officers in the WAC Component of the Army of the United States at a mass ceremony on the Fort Des Moines parade grounds on September 1.

A number of Negro WAC officers was included in the group of Wacs who took the Army oath of allegiance in the mass ceremony. Colonel Frank U. McCoskrie, Post Commandant, administered the oath.

Captain Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina, Supervisor of Plans and Training at Fort Des Moines and one of the 36 Negro members of the first WAC Officer Candidate Class, was one of the officers who reviewed the parade of WAC officers which preceded the administration of the oath.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted women at Fort Des Moines, who were sworn into the Army at similar ceremonies on August 4, replaced WAC officers in companies and offices at Fort Des Moines September 1, while the officers celebrated their entry into the Army with a holiday.

Sergeant Evelyn G. Cunningham of Chicago, Illinois, Sergeant Major of a Negro battalion at Fort Des Moines, took over the office of Captain Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago, Illinois, as Battalion Commander.

The following Negro Wacs replaced their company commanders for the day; Sergeant Ruth Miller of Salisbury, North Carolina, First Sergeant Catherine Brumitt of New York City, New York; First Sergeant Cleopatra Daniels of Birmingham, Alabama; Corporal Hattie L. Saxon of Los Angeles, California; Private Gussie Stewart of Chicago, Illinois; Sergeant Florence Brooks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sgt. Loretta Marrow, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Sergeant Area Bates of Hot Point, North Carolina, and Acting First Sergeant Hazel Craddock of Des Moines.

Fort Huachuca WAAC's Basketball Stars

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa. Apr. 27 1943

Pictured are four members of the WAAC basketball team recently formed at Fort Huachuca to compete in a basketball league composed of teams representing Army Nurses, civilians and WAACS. From left to right are, Margaret Barnes, Kalamazoo, Mich., captain 32nd Company team; Reba Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Kans., captain of 33rd Company team; Lorese Jackson, Brambing, La., and Rosana Lewis, Kansas City, Kansas.

WACs DISCHARGED FOR PROTESTING AGAINST MENIAL JOB ASSIGNMENTS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. JUL 10 1943

CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, Ky., July 8—Four members of the Women's Army Corps were discharged from the corps last week when they protested treatment accorded them at this Army post. The Wacks were: Beatrice Brashear, 225 W. 146th street, New York City; Viola Vessup, 70 E. 129th street, New York City; Gladys Morton, 1164 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Ruth Jones, 409 Marple street, Pleasantville, N.J.

According to information gathered by Courier reporters, the four Wacks were qualified specialists and assigned to the camp for specified duties. However, upon arrival at Camp Breckenridge, they were promptly given brooms and mops, with orders to "get busy." They immediately put in a complaint and walked out.

PROBE UNDERWAY

After six days at the camp, two of them spent in the guard house or under armed guards, the young women were given discharge papers and allowed to return to their homes.

They were under the command of a "Lieutenant Anderson," of whom it is alleged, made no protest in their behalf.

An officer at the WAC headquarters in Washington, whose identity could not be revealed, stated the complaint registered by the girls were true in all details, and that an investigation was being made into the charges.

It was also reliably stated that two other Wacks—Pvt. Mary Coleman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Private Nicholas, of Oklahoma, left the camp in protest over their work assignments.

3 WAACs Made Officers

JUN 12 1943
Chicago, Ill. Defender

FORT DES MOINES (ANP)—Third Officers Jeanne Cecelia Webster of New York City, and Fannie Ada Griffin, Brooklyn, were graduated from officer candidate school of First WAAC Training center, on May 23. Their rank corresponds to second lieutenant in the army.

Third Officer Webster, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Webster of New York city, was a junior clerk in the war department in Washington.

A graduate of Wadleigh High School in New York city, Third Officer Webster won a scholarship to Howard university in 1941.

Third Officer Griffin, who formerly lived in New York city, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Lee of Brooklyn. Her stepfather, who has been in the navy for 17 years, is chief steward.

ASSIGN WAACS TO INDIANA ARMY CAMP

Chicago Defender

Officer Sarah E. Murphy Leads Women To Relieve Soldiers

Chicago, Illinois

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is now one year old, and units are being sent to various camps over the country to take the place of men who will go on combat duty. Among the most recent posts to receive WAAC detachments is Camp Atterbury, Ind.

The first detachment of Negro WAAC to arrive at Camp Atterbury, Ind., is destined to release men attached to the post hospital of the 1560th for combat duty. This group of 144, which will be known as the WAAC Detachment, 3561st Service Unit, is commanded by Second Officer Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Atlanta, Ga., who before joining the WAAC, was a newspaper reporter on the Atlanta Daily World, and a school teacher in an Atlanta junior high school.

Coming directly from Fort Des Moines, Ia., the detachment was welcomed by Colonel Welton M. Modisette, post commander and First Officer Helen C. Grote, commanding officer of the 44th WAAC Headquarters company already stationed there.

Besides the regular four weeks basic training, about one-half of the group have received specialist training in the motor corps, cooks and bakers school and clerical field. After an interview with the unit, Lieutenant J. Paul Dupre of the post hospital, stated that these women would fill all types of positions in the hospital.

On Sunday, following their arrival, these WAACs held "Open House" in their day room and entertained more than 200 guests.

Why No WAC Recruiting Officers?

Informer
Houston, Texas

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby was asked this week by the NAACP to verify reports of discrimination against Negro WAC's at Des Moines.

A telegram from the Chicago NAACP stating that all Negro recruiting officers in the WAC have been relieved from all recruiting duties in the United States and ordered back to camp, was referred to Colonel Hobby. This is not true of white WAC officers who are recruiting.

The complaint from the Chicago NAACP stated that though many of the Negro personnel at Des Moines completed all required training weeks ago they are kept at Des Moines doing almost nothing. On the other hand, the Chicago branch charges, the white personnel is set out immediately upon completion of training. It was pointed out that the situation, if it exists is destructive to the morale of Negro WAC's and will breed confusion and discontent.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WACS Assigned To Fort Bragg, N.C.

JUL 10 1943

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—A group of 12 Negro WAACS, trained at Fort Des Moines for cadre work, has been assigned to duty at Fort Bragg, N. C. The cadre will serve as non-commissioned officers for the administration of a company of Negro WAACs at Fort Bragg.

The cadre traveled to Fort Bragg under the direction of Technician Fifth Grade Adeline T. Daniels, 188 Lincoln street, Yonkers, N. Y.

The other cadre members are: Auxiliaries Elsie M. Scott, 83 Spruce street, Gallipolis, Ohio; Frances M. Beckett, 1006 South Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Betty Anna Boone, 83 Walters avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dorothea E. Bradford, 3802 Melpomene street, New Orleans, La.; Sally Beatrice Brack, 423 Fourteenth street, Cairo, Ill.; Dorothy Brandon, 71 West 124th street, New York City; Viola J. Serrell, 116 North Monroe avenue, Columbus Ohio; Marry Frances Smith, 1020 South Holt street, Montgomery, Ala.; Rose Mae Lavins, 804 Second

street, Orange, Texas; Elaine V. Jones, 230 Glendale avenue, Willow Grove, Pa., and Eva Reed 4 Pride street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSIGN WAACS TO INDIANA ARMY CAMP

Chicago Defender,

Officer Sarah E. Murphy Leads Women To Relieve Soldiers

Chicago, Illinois

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is now one year old, and units are being sent to various camps over the country to take the place of men who will go on combat duty. Among the most recent posts to receive WAAC detachments is Camp Atterbury, Ind.

The first detachment of Negro WAAC to arrive at Camp Atterbury, Ind., is destined to release men attached to the post hospital of the 1560th for combat duty. This group of 144, which will be known as the WAAC Detachment, 3561st Service Unit, is commanded by Second Officer Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Atlanta, Ga., who before joining the WAAC, was a newspaper reporter on the Atlanta Daily World, and a school teacher in an Atlanta junior high school.

Coming directly from Fort Des Moines, Ia., the detachment was welcomed by Colonel Welton M Modisette, post commander and First Officer Helen C. Grote, commanding officer of the 44th WAAC Headquarters company already stationed there.

Besides the regular four weeks basic training, about one-half of the group have received specialist training in the motor corps, cooks and bakers school and clerical field. After an interview with the unit, Lieutenant J. Paul Dupre of the post hospital stated that these women would fill all types of positions in the hospital.

On Sunday, following their arrival, these WAACs held "Open House" in their day room and entertained more than 200 guests.

"DEMOCRACY IN ACTION" IN PHILADELPHIA

When the "United Nation's Women at War" parade was held in Philadelphia last Saturday, Lt. Evelyn F. Greene, the only Negro WAC stationed there, led the group of WAC's, new recruits, and women of the Civilian Defense Corps. Lieutenant Greene is formerly of Washington, D.C., and she attended Chicago university.—Lawson Photo.

WAC Detachment Command Sent To Fort Bragg

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — (ANP) — Members of the Women's Army corps Detachment No. 2, first Negro WAC unit to be assigned to Fort Bragg, N. C., already are making themselves vital to the smooth functioning of this largest of army posts. The first group arrived recently and others are expected on the post shortly.

WAC's are performing many essential army jobs at Fort Bragg. Some members of this unit are now working in Fort Bragg's huge hospitals while others are assigned to duty with the special services branch. Still others are serving as supply clerks, librarians, drivers, and in many other positions where they can relieve enlisted men for combat duty. Several members of this unit are doing excellent work as laboratory technicians.

Commanding the detachment is Second Officer Gertrude J. Peebles of Dallas, who was an X-ray technician at General hospital, Kansas City, Mo., before entering the WAC. Since graduating with the first officer candidate class at Fort Des Moines, Lt. Peebles has been assigned to administrative and recruiting duties. The Fort Bragg command is her first assignment with a detachment.

Executive officer is Third Officer L. Madeleine Walker of Columbus. She is a native of Fort Worth, and was graduated from Ohio State university. She also received her training at Fort Des Moines.

WAC's already stationed at Fort Bragg say they have found this post a pleasant place at which to work in the fight against the Axis. They expressed themselves as being "almost overcome" by the reception troops accorded them upon their arrival. They are a serious minded group, though, and lost no time in getting at the jobs to which they were assigned.

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WAC Clerks Decline to Scrub Floors

War Department Admits Girls Were Improperly Assigned

WAACS CHANGED TO WACS NOW

Disturbance Follows Soldier's Attempt to Enter Barracks

SPECIAL

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—Six WAC'S quit the army this week, refusing to scrub floors.

The girls, trained at Fort Des Moines for army supply clubs, protested when they were assigned to stacking beds and scrubbing floors in a warehouse.

Dissent increased until the final assignment came to wash painted walls in a laundry. Protests to Colonel Kelly proved unavailing. Then they went on a strike for five days.

The girls were allowed to resign under the new regulation which incorporates the former WAAC into the army as WAC.

WAC'S who resigned are Ruth M. Jones, daughter of the Rev. Russell C. Jeter, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, Atlantic City, and Beatrice Brashear, Gladys Morton, Margaret Coleman, Mae E. Nichols, and Viola Bessups, all of New York.

The majority of the WAC'S who remained and are doing the scrubbing are Southern girls, Auxiliary Jones explained, and they were afraid to join the six who were discharged in protesting.

It's WAC Now

It is a Women's Army Corps now instead of Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. During the change over, any WAC not desiring to come under army discipline can return to civilian life.

A Disturbance

The War Department said on Tuesday it had received word about the Breckinridge incident and that there was foundation for the girls' complaint. "They were not given proper assignments," and there was a disturbance.

The Breckinridge public relations officer admitted the girls had resigned but refused details.

A New York girl at Breckinridge wrote her mother that white soldiers had sought to evade guards and enter their barracks at night. Officers protected them.

Asked what happened after the soldiers got inside, the WAC declined to state, adding that she understood letters were read and censored on the post.

No Mop for Her

AUXILIARY RUTH M. JONES of Atlantic City, who received a discharge without hoonr at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, last week when she, along with five other WAACS, refused to mop barracks.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

WAC HEAD ASKED WHY TRAINED NEGRO UNITS REMAIN AT DES MOINES

New York, N. Y.—Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby was asked this week by the NAACP to verify reports of discrimination against Negro WACs at Des Moines.

A telegram from the Chicago NAACP stating that all Negro recruiting officers in the WAC have been relieved from all recruiting duties in the United States and ordered back to camp was referred to Colonel Hobby. This is not true of white WAC officers who are recruiting.

The complant from the Chicago NAACP stated that though many of the Negro personnel at Des Moines completed all required training weeks ago they are kept at Des Moines doing almost nothing. On the other hand, the Chicago branch charges, the white personnel is sent out immediately upon completion of training. It was pointed out that the situation, if it exists—is destructive to the morale of Negro WACs and wil breed confusion and discontent.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun

September 7, 1943

Local Negress Goes To WACs

Pvt. Gwendolyn V. Welborne, 21, daughter of Sgt. Dave Welborne and his wife, 1333 Central avenue, has arrived at Fort Riley, Kas., as a "charter member" of post headquarters WAC detachment No. 2, the first organization of negro women soldiers to be activated at this historic cavalry post.

Private Welborne came to Fort Riley from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where she received basic training for service in the Women's Army Corps. She entered the corps at Fort Jackson, S. C., March 24, 1943.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 34

47m-1943

WACS

First To Go To Army Air Base

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

AUG 21 1943

47m
WACS

This contingent of colored WACs, first to be assigned to an Army Air Base, are shown as they arrived in Walla Walla, Washington, to take over some of the functions being performed by air force personnel at the big Army air base in Walla Walla. These attractive WACs are now on duty and they have released clerks, typists, messengers, teletype operators and others for active combat duty. On this picture, from left to right, are: Ulysses Collins, Columbia, S. C.; Frances Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sadye Rautt, Detroit, Mich.; Anita West, Cambridge, Mass.; Edith Carter, Wilmington, Del.; Pauline Adkins, Youngstown, Ohio; and Susan Peters of Washington, D. C. (Story on Page 7.)

Philadelphia Tribune

WAC's Hold Skilled Posts At Fort Benning Hospital

NOV 27 1943

Philadelphia, Pa.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Two Pennsylvanians are among the twenty-three colored members of the Women's Army Corps assigned to the Station Hospital here, and who are proving their abilities to hold jobs calling for skill and special training.

Ten of them, all graduates of the WAC Cooks and Baker School at Fort Des Moines, Ia., are cooks, working under the supervision of Major Wallace M. Johnson, director of dietetics for the hospital.

Others are laboratory technicians, nurses' aides, surgical technicians, mail clerks, x-ray developers, and typists; all are members of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section 1.

The WAC's, who have been working at the hospital for about two months, are praised by their supervisers as hard and able workers. Much of their work is of particular importance, since they are helping to relieve the hospital's personnel difficulties growing out of the expanded activities.

Others stationed here are:

The Pennsylvanians are: Pvt. Dorothy Parks, daughter of Mrs. Thelma Peterson, of 5408 Westminister avenue, Philadelphia; and Margaret Andrews, of 1748 Wolf avenue, North Braddock. They are technicians in the cantonment area of the hospital. They are being instructed in the processing, straining and mounting of tissues for microscopic examination, and are now assisting with the work in the laboratory.

Pvt. Parks, a [student] at Morris Brown College when she enlisted in the WAC three months ago, had been studying general science courses, leading to a B. S. degree. She also took a course in chemistry for laboratory technician, sponsored by the War Department.

Pvt. Andrews was educated in Pittsburgh public schools and attended night classes at the University of Pittsburgh, studying chemical engineering. Although she had done no medical laboratory work before coming into the WAC, she has found that her chemical laboratory training and experience were excellent background for her present work. She was doing chemical laboratory work for the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at the time of her enlistment four months ago.

Oothers stationed here are: Pvt. Dorothy Paul, of Indianapolis; Pvt. Lafayette Warr of Louisville, Ky.; Pvt. Louise Jackson, of Norfolk, Va.; Pvt. Lillie Mae Jackson, of New Orleans, La.; Pvt. Aretha Holmes, Richmond, Va.; Cpl. Josephine Frye, Charlottesville, Va.; Pvt. Maybelle Harris, Baltimore, Md.; Pvt. Margaret Brogdon, Sumter, S. C.; Pvt. Mary Elizabeth Moody, Jamaica, L. I.; Pvt. Belle McMillon, New York City; Pvt. Marion Moore, Franklin, La.; Pvt. Ann Reynolds, and Pvt. Doris Richardson of New York City.

NOV 27 1943

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

OCT 2 1943

WAC MAJOR AT FORT DES MOINES—Captain Charity Adams of Columbia, S.C., examines the WAC service ribbon worn by Major Harriet M. West of Washington, D.C., one of the highest ranking member of the Women's Army Corps and the only Negro woman to hold that rank. Major West, who is chief of the Planning Branch Control Division at Washington, is now at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, for temporary duty.

Major Harriet West Highest WAC Officer

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—One of the highest ranking members of the Women's Army Corps and the only Negro woman to hold that rank, Major Harriet M. West arrived at First WAC Training Center this week for temporary duty. She is here from Washington, D.C., where she is chief of the Planning Branch Control Division of the Women's Army Corps.

"Returning to Fort Des Moines is like back home," said Major West on her arrival here. It was slightly more than a year ago, in July, 1942, that she first came here to begin her training with the WAC. She was a member of the First Officer Candidate Class and received her commission as Second Lieutenant on August 29.

She skipped the rank of First Lieutenant and on December 23 was promoted to the rank of Captain. The maple leaf insignias which designated her as a Major were pinned on her shoulders on August 21, 1943.

Immediately following her graduation from Officers Candidate School, Major West was sent to Washington, D.C., for duty with the Headquarters Personnel Division and she has worked in practically every department in that division since.

Major West is the wife of First Lieut. Charles I. West, Jr., who is with the Medical Corps of the Army overseas. She has two brothers-in-law in the service, Major John B. West, attached to the 25th Station Hospital in Liberia, and Major Wilbur Strickland, with the Station Hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Her cousin, Joseph D Hardin, is in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Illinois. Her brother, Jesse D. Martin, is a restaurant owner at Omaha, Nebr.

First WAC Officer At Fort Riley

47m

OCT 8 - 1943

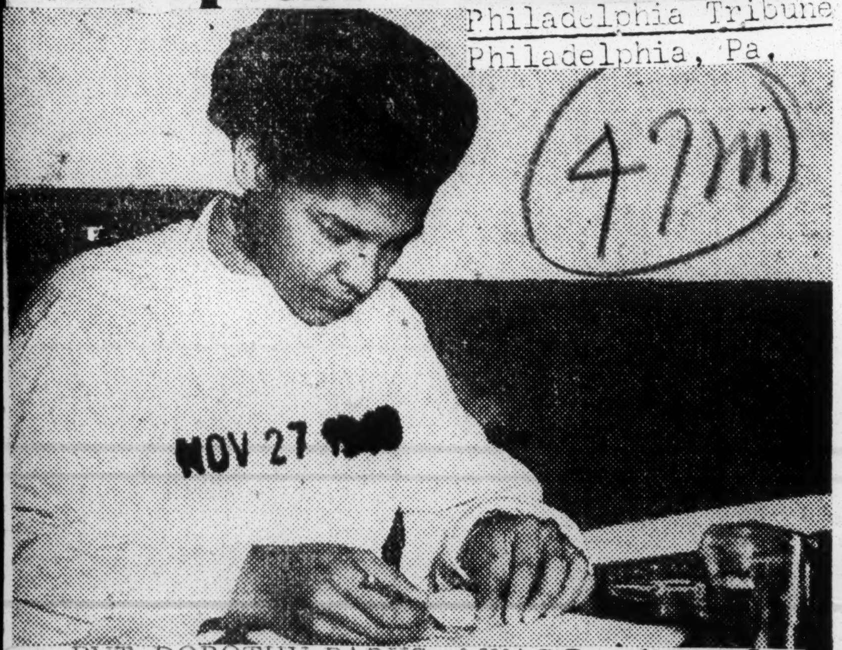
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Officers of Post Headquarters WAC Detachment No. 2 Fort Riley, Kansas are pictured here as they appeared at detachment headquarters shortly after arrival here. Seated left to right are Second Lieutenant S. G. Stranglin, executive officer; First Lieutenant Verneal M. Austin, commanding officer; standing left to right, are Second Lieutenant Tenola T. Stoney, supply and mess officer and Second Lieutenant ... services officer. (Photo by U. S. Signal Corps)

OCT 8 1943

Hospital Technician

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



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NOV 27 1943

PVT. DOROTHY PARKS of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II, Fort Benning, Ga., is mounting tissue in the histology laboratory for the cantonment area of the Station Hospital. The tissues are mounted on glass slides by applying a slip with balsam to preserve staining. Pvt. Parks is the daughter of Mrs. Thelma Peterson, 5408 Westminster avenue, Philadelphia. —U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

NOV 27 1943

Pennsylvania Women App'r In WAC Band

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—Two women of the Pennsylvania area, members of the first colored WAC band, which was organized in September and composed of 19 musicians, played in the initial appearance of the band at the reopening of one of the Service Clubs, here, recently.

Pvt. Maude C. Blackwood, of Philadelphia, graduate of Ohio State University and the Museum of Fine Arts of Columbus, plays the French horn. Pvt. Joan Williams of Pittsburgh, plays the tuba.

NOV 27 1943

WAC Chaplain

47m

1942

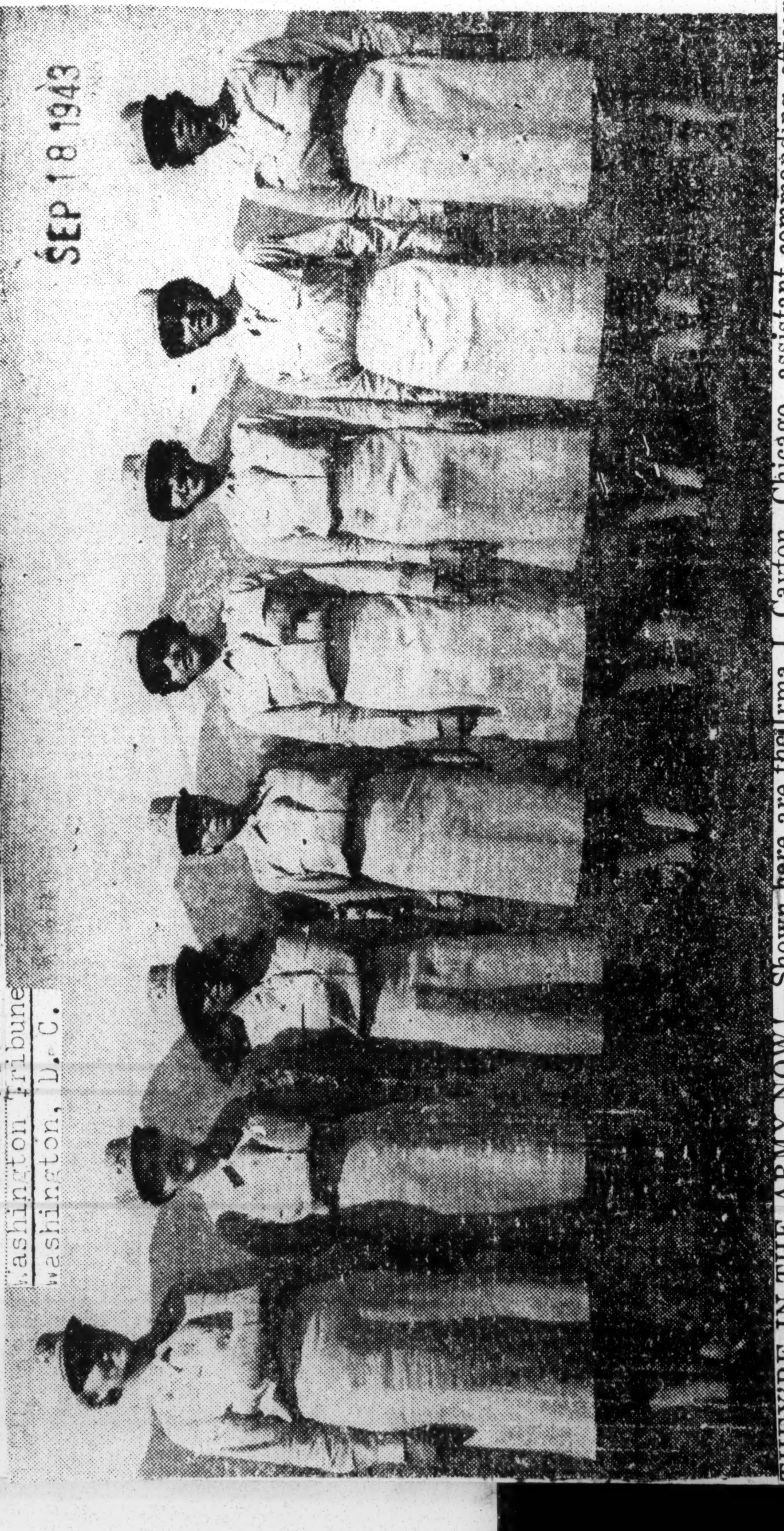
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

First Lieutenant King D. Reddick of 1231 Half Street, S.W., Washington, D. C., has been assigned to duty as a Chaplain at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He is one of the advisors for the Women's Army Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Press Photo Service)

SEP 3 1942

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

SEP 18 1943



THEY'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!—Shown here are the officers who took part in the official swearing in of the Women's Army Corps recently at Fort Huachuca. Taking the oath of the United States Army during the impressive review that marked the official beginning of the WAC and the ending of WAAC made them a part of the Army. From left to right are: Capt. Frances C. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio, commanding officer; 1st Lt. Irma J. Cayton, Chicago, assistant commanding officer; 1st Lt. Violet Askins, Chicago, executive officer; 1st Lt. Annie L. Brown, Brenham, Texas, mess officer; 1st Lt. Jessie L. Ward, New York City, recreation officer; 2nd Lt. Evelyn S. Smith, Muskogee, Okla., platoon commander; 2nd Lt. Mercedees Jordan, New York City, special service officer, and 2nd Lt. Edna Cunningham, platoon commander.—U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

SEP 18 1943

47m-1943

WAC Lieutenant Explains Duties; Urges Negro Women to Join Corps

NOV 27 1943

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Cincinnati Call-Post
Cincinnati, Ohio

NOV 27 1943

BY 1st LT. ANNIE CLARKE

NOV 27 1943

CINCINNATI — The Women's Army Corp had its origin in military necessity. However, the roots of The Women's Army Corp go back as far as the history of this nation—to the tradition of all patriotic American women taking their share of the responsibility for the welfare of their country, in war and in peace. Closer at hand the women's Army Corp finds some precedent in the work of women with the war machine in World War I. Even closer than this, perhaps, is the share in the war effort which women of the United Nations have taken in their respective countries before and since the presnt war started.

There are innumerable duties now being performed by soldiers that can actually be done better by women. It is obvious that many duties which are keeping enlisted men and officers behind desks, typewriters, message center, supply counters, steering wheels, telephone switchboards and many similar jobs, could be handled by women. Not only could women undertake these duties as replacements for soldiers, but in many cases, they could do them better than men, since they are better fitted for them by training and experience. Furthermore, these are not jobs which civilian personnel can assume, since the importance of having those doing the work subject to military authority and discipline is so very clear. Any non-combatant group attached to an army unit has to be as mobile as that unit, with the same supply line and in the same easily identified uniform.

Thousands of women are needed in Uncle Sam's fighting forces and since this need for women in the army has become so great, the uestion "Why don't women join the Army?" has often been discused. The overwhelming majority or men are oposed to women joining the army and thoughtlessly make them the characters of many jokes, smutty and otherwise. Why must men of America take this destructive attitude? Wherever there are women in uniform, instead of cheapening themselves, they win a greater respect than they ever had before.

The Women's Army Corp is the only organization authorized to serve in the army, and the only women's organization which is actually a part of the army. The purpose is to provide women for noncombatant service in the army of the United States, to make available to the National Defense when needed the knowledge, skills and special training of the women of this nation. The Women's Army Corp is the only organization in which the women of our nation are eligible to serve with an equal opportunity regardless of race, creed or color.

NOV 27 1943

The reasons why American women should go to war are too numerous to mention. They can shorten the war by releasing men for combat duty, and by inspiring them, thereby proving to the world their worth and their patriotism. We as American women have a great stake in the American way of life and enjoy more rights and privileges than any other women in the world. But above all other reasons we should join the Women's Army Corp because we're urgently needed.

Major West Now

47m

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FIRST OFFICER HARRIET M. WEST,

promoted to the grade of field director, the War Department announced, this week. On September 1, when officers take the oath in the Women's Army Corps, her rank will be that of major in the Army of the United States.

Negro WAC Band Makes Bow at Ft. Des Moines

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NOV 25 1943

Fort Des Moines Iowa—The first Negro WAC band, which was organized in September and at present is composed of 19 musicians, made its initial appearance here recently at the re-opening of one of the Service clubs.

The band, with Second Lieutenant Alice M. McAlpine of Springfield, Mass., as its commanding officer, is under the direction of Master Sergeant oJan Lamb, of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate of the Army Music School.

The band also has organized a chorus and trio among its members.

Lieutenant McAlpine, who received an M.A. degree from Howard University, was formerly an instructor at Howard, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, North Carolina and Delaware State College, Dover.

Members of the Band

Private Leonora Hull of Jacksonville, Fla., piccolo player and accompanist for the trio and chorus, received a B. Mus. degree from Oberlin College, Ohio, and was formerly a music instructor at Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and South Carolina Stat[e College, Orang]eburg.

NOV 25 1943

Private Yvonne L. Payne of Richmond, Va., trumpet player is publicity agent for the band.

Pvt. Eunice Meriweather of Indianapolis, Ind., piccolo player and a member of the trio, received the B.S. degree from Lincoln University, Jefferson, Mo., where she sang with the university choir and octet for four years, and was a church organist.

Pvt. Maude C. Blackwood, Philadelphia, Pa., who plays the French horn and sings in the chorus, received the M.A. degree in Fine Arts from Ohio State University, Columbus and has exhibited oil paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts in Columbus.

Cpl. Nina M. Bethune, of Birmingham, Ala., before becoming a member of the band, was a WAC company mail orderly.

Others in Band

Other members of the band are: Pvt. Louise Sheppard of Colorado Springs, Colo., a clarinetist; Pvt. Inez Stroud, Greensboro, N. C.; Pvt Lenore Dial, Mumford, Ala., a tuba player and graduate of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, where she sang in the college choir; Cpl. Gloria H. D. Nelom, Washington, D. C., a drummer who before joining the WACs, was a printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving Printing; Pvt. Novella Cromer, Baltimore, Mr., clarinetist; Pvt. Violet Moore, New York City, trumpet player, who prior to joining the WACs, was [employed in th]e Office of Dependency Benefits; Pvt. Louenna Egerton, Asheville, N. C., drummer; Pvt. Joan Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa., tuba player; Pvt. Almeta Byrd, Elizabeth, N. J., baritone horn player, former War Department employee; Pvt. Lillian Brown, New York City, clarinetist; Pvt. Audrey Gross, Baltimore, Mr., tenor saxophonist, who formerly played durms for three years at St. Pius Academy, Baltimore; Pvt. Gloria Davis, New York City, trombonist, who was soloist at St. Philip's Episcopal church, New York City; Pvt. Rachel Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y., [Fr]ench horn player, who formerly sang with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Chorus, and Pvt. Alta Pinkard, Hampton, Va., who formerly played the violin in her high school orchestra and sang in the Hampton Institute Choir.

NOV 1943

DES MOINES SENDS WACs TO 10 CAMPS

Chicago Bee

AUG 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 19. (ANP)—Negro members of the Women's Army corps trained here have been assigned to duty at 10 different army posts during the past two months. Their assignments took them to army camps, forts and air fields in the nine different states.

Those WACs, who have been sent into the field as members of companies and detachments, have been stationed at Camp Breckenridge, Ky.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; Camp Clark, Tex.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort Custer, Mich.; Walla Walla ... air field, Washington and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Chicago, Illinois

AUG 1943

The WACs assigned to duty at these army posts had basic training at Fort Des Moines. Many of them also studied at the WAC administrative specialist school, bakers and cooks' school and motor transport school here.

COMMANDER OF NEW BATTALION.—Captain Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago has been appointed commander of the first all-Negro WAC battalion organized last week at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. The battalion consists of five basic WAC companies with a Negro lieutenant in command of each.—Howard Syndicate Photo.

Kansas City Call

First All-Negro WAC Battalion Organized

Kansas City, Mo.

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES.—(HNS)—A separate battalion of Negro WACS has been set up at First WAC Training center, here, with a complete battalion staff and each company officered by Negro officers. The battalion consists of several WAC basic companies.

The new battalion is under the command of First Officer Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago. First Officer Jackson took over her new duties last week upon the formation of the unit, with an acting battalion adjutant and an acting sergeant major comprising the battalion staff.

The company commanders of the new battalion are: Second Officer Ina McFadden, Second Officer Glendora Moore, Second Officer Vera Campbell, Second Officer Alma O. Berry, and Third Officer Oleta Crain.

Wac Head Confers With Women Leaders

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By ALFRED E. SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—Conferring with WAC Commander Oveta Hobby, representatives of the National Council of Negro Women this week discussed in detail ten specific recommendations aimed toward thorough integration of all races in the Women's Army Corps.

Accompanying Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary, and Mrs. Vernice Spraggs, employment director of the NCNW, were Mrs. Thomasina Johnson representing AKA sorority, Miss Elsie Austin, president of Delta sorority, and Miss Dorothy Height of the YWCA.

The National Council of Negro Women is the lone colored member of the Women's Interest Section, a body made up of representatives of national women's organizations, appointed by the War Department to advise on women's affairs. Mrs. Jeanetta Brown recently accompanied the body on an inspection tour of WAC camps, including Des Moines, Iowa, and Camp Clark, Missouri. Sixteen recommendations were drawn up in light of her observations and of complaints reaching the national office of NCNW.

Recruiting Agreement

Recommendations and a summary of agreements reached in conference with Colonel Hobby are as follows:

1. Recommendation—A sufficient number of Negro officers be trained for recruiting, and assigned in every recruiting office in sections where there are appreciable numbers of Negroes.

Agreement—Some white recruiting officers will be replaced with colored, now that additional numbers of Negro recruiting officers have been trained.

2. Recommendation — Negro officers be designated to visit periodically posts where Negro WACs are stationed to give guidance where needed and assist company officers in building the morale of the women.

Agreement—This is already being done by colored WAC Captains West and Osby, but more colored officers will be assigned to this duty.

Training Facilities

3. Recommendation — Negro officers be given training in all schools for specialized services within the army.

Agreement—Although the Leavenworth General Command Staff school in Kansas, and the Virginia Finance school refuse to accept colored WACs, these or other facilities for training them for these specialities as well as Quartermaster work, Personnel work, and Post Exchange management, will be provided in the shortest possible time.

4. Recommendation — Negro officers be assigned to operational jobs on posts and in the War Department in Washington.

Agreement—This will be done.

5. Recommendation—Negro WACs be assigned as classification officers.

Agreement—This will be done.

6. Recommendation — Negro enlisted women be included in the number of WACs who will replace civilians now working in the Adjutant General's office. A large percentage of the present staff are Negro women.

Agreement—Nothing can be done about this as WACs never replace civilians.

Ask Overseas Duty

7. Recommendation—In view of the fact that one resident counselor cannot adequately service the thousands of WACs now stationed at Ft. Des Moines, it was recommended that additional counselors be appointed to the post and that at least one of these be a Negro.

Agreement — This hardly seems necessary but will be done.

8. Recommendation—That no all-Negro regiment be established at Ft. Des Moines.

Agreement—There has been no thought of this and it will not be done.

9. Recommendation — That the removal of the Officer's Candidate school to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., be reconsidered.

Agreement — Relocation of this school cannot be reconsidered, but colored officers trained there will be trained on an integrated basis as at other similar schools in the WACs and army.

10. Recommendation — Negro WACs be given opportunity to go overseas.

Agreement—This is under consideration and will be the subject of future announcement.

The NCNW expressed itself through its executive secretary as pleased with the progress represented by the conference, but emphasized a determination to follow through each of the points discussed. Being particularly concerned with complete integration, the council is bitterly opposed to any plan for a segregated regiment, and considers failure to send Negro WACs overseas along with white WACs as discriminatory.

WAC Dependents To Receive Federal Aid

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

WASINGTON—In a recent communication from the War Department concerning allowances for dependents of members of Womens Army Corps, it was stated that under certain stated conditions payments will be made, also the six-month death gratuity will be paid, the same as it is for any personnel of the Army of the United States.

Husbands of WACs will not be eligible for anything except the death gratuity. Children of a WAC will be considered dependents if the father is deceased and the mother has not remarried.

If the father is living, the children are not considered dependents of their mother unless it is established that they are in fact dependent upon her for support. In case of divorced parents, the children are not considered dependents of their mother unless it is affirmatively established that responsibility of support is shifted to the mother. A parent, grandparent, brother or sister of a WAC will be considered a dependent for the purpose of paying the dependent's allowance, on the same basis as the same relative of an enlisted man; that it, relationship and actual existence of need for substantial support must be established.

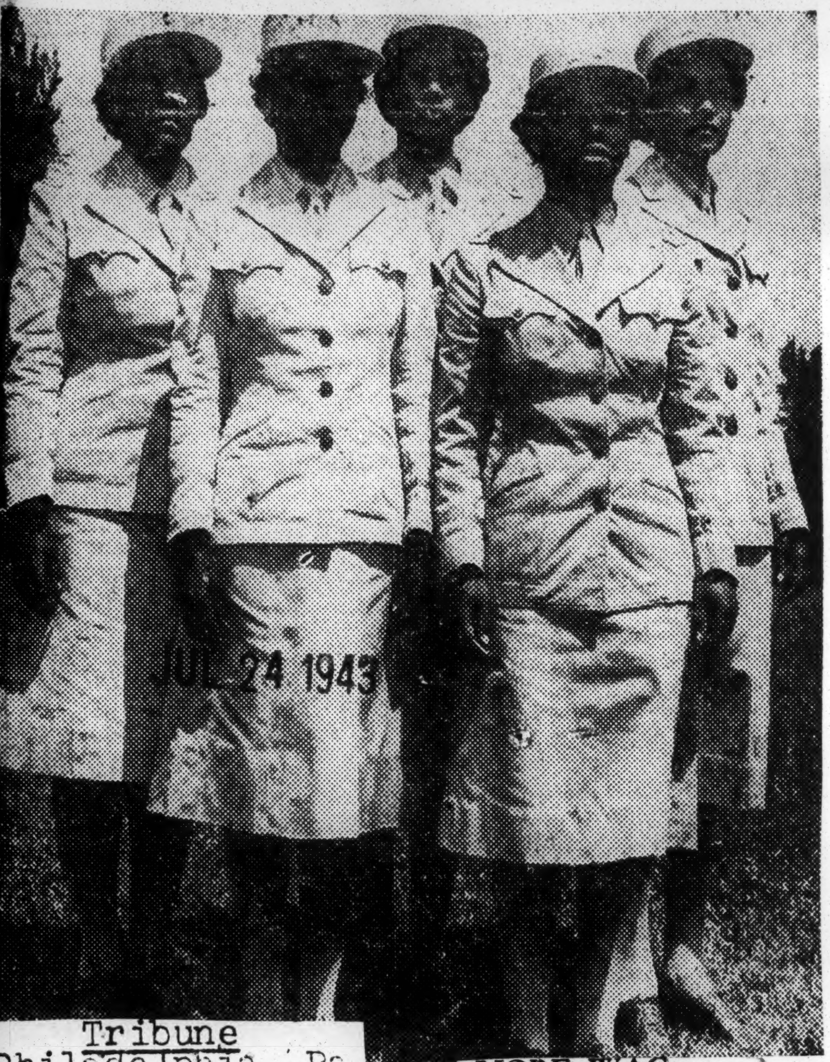
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

R. R. Moton's Daughter In WAC

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. Miss Jennie Moton, daughter of the late Russa R. Moton and Mrs. Moton, left Hampton for Richmond last Tuesday following her recent induction into the WAC. Miss Moton, who is a Hampton Institute graduate, was scheduled to report at the WAC induction center in Richmond, after which she expected to travel to Des Moines, Iowa, for training.

47m-1943

New WAC Officers



JUL 24 1943

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Five Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were graduated from Officer Candidate School at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on July 7th. They are, first row from left to right: Third Officers (Second Lieutenants) Tonola Tyvola Stoney of Box 388, Hempstead, Tex., and MARTHA ANN SETTLE of 1315 Willow street, Norristown, Pa. Second row from left to right: Third Officer Charity Emmegene White of 4404 Durazno street, El Paso, Tex.; Verdia Mavy Hickambottom of 479 Westgate street, Pasadena, Calif., and Ann Greene Hall of 437 east 60th street, Chicago, Ill.

FIVE MORE WACs GET COMMISSIONS

Five Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were graduated from Officer Candidate School at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia., on July 7.

They are: Third Officers (Second Lieutenants) Verdia May Hickambottom of Pasadena, Calif., Ann Greene Hall of Chicago, Ill.; Martha Ann Settle of Norristown, Pa.; Tenola Tyvola Stoney of Hempstead, Texas, and Charity Emmogene White of El Paso, Texas.

Des Moines, Iowa

The five new Third Officers have been assigned to duty as Company Officers for Negro WAAC Companies at Fort Des Moines.

Bystander

Third Officers Hickambottom, Hall, Settle and Stoney formerly were school teachers, while Third Officer White formerly was a hospital mess attendant.

JUL 15 1943

Order Halts Recruit Drive For Race WAACs

Chicago, Ill. Defender

The recruiting drive for Negroes in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps came to a sudden halt this week when Lt. Ruth Freeman, recruiting officer who had maintained offices at Walker College, 4703 South Parkway, was ordered to report for active duty at Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

With her departure it became an open question among Chicagoans, who had been interested in the WAAC, as to what the future will be in the matter of recruiting of race women eligibles in this branch of the armed services.

Many observers declared it was a debatable question as to whether future Negro women enrollees will be accepted at the white recruiting center, 175 West Jackson boulevard. It is generally known, however, that the full quota for the WAACS has not been reached because of the daily appeal made to the women of the country both by the radio and press, seeking their enlistment.

Officials of the Sixth Service Command were reticent about giving an official explanation and said that it would have to come from the Public Relations officer of the War Department.

Officials of the Command did say however, that the colored WAAC officers were needed more at present for the pressing business of the big organization at Fort Des Moines, than for the recruiting service.

It is feared that the removal of the Negro recruiting officer, will have a tendency to lower the morale of prospective enrollees and throw a damper on the enthusiasm shown by patriotic Negro women, who sought to become members of the WAAC organization even though they are denied admission to the WAVES and SPARS.

JUN 26 1943

Comments on New WAC Bill

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Leaders of the Women's Army Corps at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. greeted with enthusiasm President Roosevelt's signature of the Women's Army Corps bill on July 1, which changed the Corps from a force working with the army to a regular branch of the army of the United States.

JUL 5 1943

The bill, which dropped the word "auxiliary" from the Corps' name, grants WACs the same rights and benefits enjoyed by soldiers. These include the rights to make allotments, to purchase National Service Life Insurance and to use free postage and the benefits of hospitalization and pensions. WAC enrolled members are now known as "privates" instead of "auxiliaries" and non-commissioned and commissioned officers in the WAC now have the same grades and ranks as army officers.

"The need for WACs is greater than ever before," Col. Frank U. Mc Coskrie, Commandant at First WAC Training Center said. "Remember that 150,000 women in the Corps is the equivalent to 10 divisions. If we had 150,000 WACs on duty we could have those divisions on active duty."

Capt. Mary Louise Milligan, WAC director at Fort Des Moines, said: "I feel extremely pleased that the WAC is now a part of the army. Our women have been working hard in order to release soldiers for active duty."

Capt. Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago, Ill., who is company commander of a company of more than 150 Negro students in the WAC Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Des Moines, said:

"Actually becoming a part of the army, rather than remaining in Auxiliary to it has made those of us who joined with the idea of helping the men in the armed forces, practically glow with the realization that our efforts may be bent toward, and our talents used in wider and ever wider fields of endeavor. I'm glad the WAC is now the WAC. Shortening the name seems to make the organization a more closely knit, cooperative unit."

Capt. Dovey M. Johnson of Charlotte, N. C., Regimental Recreation Officer for Negro WACs at Fort Des Moines, who recently returned from recruiting in the Fourth and Eighth Service Commands, said:

"When the President signed the WAC bill, he voiced the faith this nation has in its womanhood—the WAC will not fail the sacred pledge of trust."

JUL 15 1943

Colored WAACS Becoming Restless As Months Pass Without Assignment

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

STORIES carried in a local newspaper indicate that the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) have more colored members than they know what to do with.

JUL 10 1943

Relatives of women in the organization are receiving letters indicating that there is much restlessness because hundreds of these women, after completing their basic and specialist training, are doing practically nothing at the Des Moines Training Center.

Equally disturbing are published reports that colored members of the WAAC, irrespective of their training before or since joining the organization, are being "typed" —assigned only to laundries, hospitals and permanent K.P. duty.

The morale of these women must not be allowed to deteriorate. Most of these women gave up positions in civilian life paying very much more than the basic pay of $50 per month.

If there are no camps or army posts with facilities to house those colored members of the WAAC now ready for assignment, it might be well to discontinue accepting these women from civilian life, training them, and then either allowing them to "dry rot" or else, in an effort to break the "bottleneck", adopting the practise of assigning them only to laundries, hospitals and permanent K. P. duties.

WAAC Officers Receive Proficiency Certificates

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — (HNS) — Four Negro officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have completed the Mess Officers Course given at the First WAAC Training Center here and have won the Proficiency Certificate of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

The four women are Second Officers Myrtle Anderson, 18926 Forest Street, Kansas City, Mo., Abbie N. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; Ruth S. Freeman, Liberty, Texas, and Corrie Sinclair Sherard, 195 Merritts Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

To win the Proficiency Certificate, the officers completed a four weeks' course covering every phase of the management of a mess. They studied Army methods of cooking every type of food, rules of sanitation and garbage disposal, nutrition and meal planning, inspection and storage, care of mess equipment, field cooking, serving, kitchen management and the duties of mess personnel.

The course included tours of inspection and demonstrations.

Whether the duties of a mess officer constitute a full-time job, as they may in the case of a large mess hall, or only part of an officer's work as in the case of smaller company messes, WAAC mess officers become familiar with every phase of the mess operation. When they move into Army camps with WAAC units to take over non-combat jobs, they must put their mess halls in operation within a few hours of their arrival.

The Baker and Cook School at Fort Des Moines trains mess leaders, first cooks and other cooks to assist with the operation. Their training includes the same general field at that of mess officers, but WAAC cooks and mess leaders have daily experience in mess halls along with their class work.

The four new WAAC mess officer graduates were members of the First Officer Candidate Class and received their commissions as Third Officers August 29, 1942 at Fort Des Moines. They were promoted to Second Officers December 23. They will be assigned again to duty at Fort Des Moines.

Sarah Murphy Sets Fast Pace In Army

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Now in Charge of Waacs at Camp Atterbury; Progress Inspires

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — (SNS) — Second Officer Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of 749 Fair St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., former Atlanta school teacher and newspaperwoman, has been assigned to duty as Company Commander of Negro WAACS at Camp Atterbury, Ind. She had been a Company commander at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

JUN 1943

Second Officer Murphy, whose rank in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is the equivalent of First Lieutenant in the Army, was one of the 36 Negro members of the First Officer Candidate Class at Fort Des Moines. She was graduated from Officer Candidate School and commissioned as a Third Officer, the WAAC equivalent of Second Lieutenant in the Army, on August 29.

In December, less than four months after her graduation from Officer Candidate School, she was promoted to the rank of Second Officer.

Second Officer Murphy taught English, singing and dramatics in elementary and high schools in Atlanta for five years before her enrollment in the WAAC. In addition to teaching, she was society editor and feature writer for the Atlanta Daily WORLD. She also was a volunteer hostess at the USO Servicemen's Lounge at the Atlanta railroad station.

JUN 1943

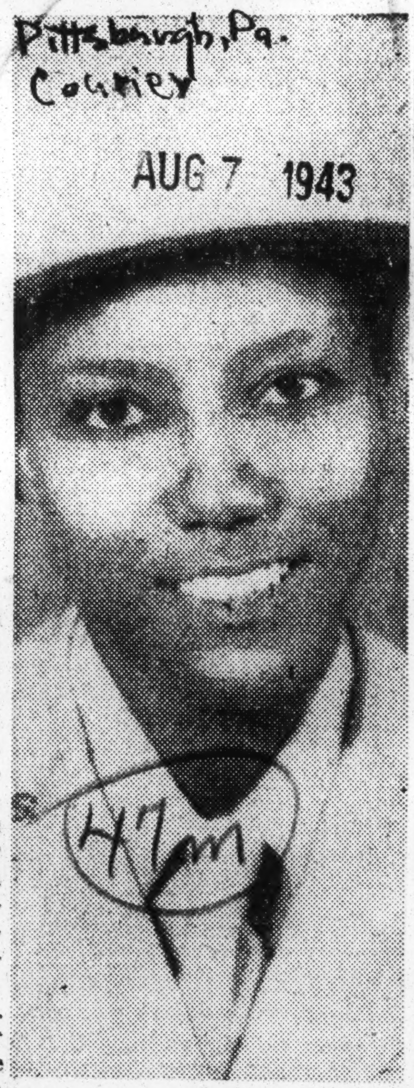
The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Murphy, Second Officer Murphy received her A. B. degree from Spelman College in Atlanta in 1937. Her mother is dean of women at Fort Valley State Teachers College at Fort Valley Ga.

Second Officer Murphy's uncle, Col. E. H. Dibble, is Commanding Officer at the Veterans' Administration Facility, a veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama.

OTS GRADUATE

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

AUG 7 1943



47m

Lieut. Lillian W. Duncan, who before she entered the WAC was a school teacher in Talladega, Ala., graduated in June from the Officers' Training school in Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
September 5, 1943

15 Negro WACs Arrive at Benning

Three officers and 12 enlisted personnel of the first company of Negro WACs assigned in Georgia have arrived at Fort Benning—the fourth company of the Women's Army Corps on the post, it was announced Saturday.

Under command of Second Lieut. Lucile Y. Mayo, the unit will replace Negro enlisted personnel on duty at the reception center and in other installations at Fort Benning.

A special detail will be included in the company, which is designated WAC detachment, Stationed Complement, Section 2, to assist in an educational program at the reception center.

Other jobs to be filled by the new WAC company are those of general clerks, hospital orderlies, truck drivers, cooks and bakers, classification specialties and tailors for the reception center.

The advance unit of the company arrived at Fort Benning from Fort Des Moines, Ia. The remaining officers and enlisted personnel will arrive in a short time.

"Mystery" Says Gibson Of WAC Ouster; Probe On

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Special

Secret "verbal orders" on the part of the War Department are believed to be underlying recent dismissals of WACs, both Negro and white, since the Federal Government and the Army took over that civilian branch as of August 4, current. Adding fuel to the smoldering suspicions of persons interested in the welfare of the WAC's comes the recently reported case of two discharged WACs (Negro), who promptly visited PV offices last week with their story of having been summarily discharged as army women, and without cause. Their discharge papers, honorable, stated cryptically that reason for discharge was "Conv of govt per verbal order AGO WD7, AUG 43." Translated, simply, this becomes "Convenience of Government per verbal order, Adjutant General."

The two girls, Isabelle Brown, 1507 West Mosher st, Baltimore, and former Sgt. Elizabeth Blunt, 1401 Alabama ave, Washington, D. C., were discharged from Fort Des Moines, Ia., September 14.

Discharged from Devens

Both had been with the contingent of Negro WACs who were moved out of Fort Devens, Mass., the latter part of July and returned to Fort Des Moines.

Character of both girls was listed on their discharge as "excellent." The first they knew of their discharge Isabelle stated, was the day before they left when a white WAC told them: "I hear you're going to leave tomorrow."

Their commanding officer is reported to have said: "This won't be a disability discharge. It will be more of an honorable discharge." Isabelle also stated she was told: "There's plenty more of you girls. You aren't the only one."

According to Truman Gibson, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, who was contacted Monday by long distance phone, the situation is being investigated.

"This whole thing is completely mystifying," Gibson stated. I know of no army regulation which permits discharge without some form of hearing."

Government Needs Women As Members Of WAC

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Interested Women Are Urged To Enlist At Once

The Atlanta Daily WORLD directs attention of its readers, especially women, to the special plea of the government for women between the ages of 20 and 50 years, to join the WAC. Hundreds of thousands of women are needed. Single women, and married women, too, provided you are without dependents, and without children under the age of 14.

Interested persons, and we trust that many of our young Negro women are vitally interested in enlisting with the WAC, all you need do is to apply at the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 321 New Post Office Building, Atlanta, (3) Georgia. For in doing so, Negro women will share in the glory of service in one of the biggest experiences of this generation.

WAC Major

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

47m

The War Department has announced the promotion of 18 officers in the Women's Army Corps to the grade of field director, corresponding to the grade of major in the Army). Among those promoted is First Officer (Captain) Harriet M. West, assigned to WAC headquarters in Washington, D. C.

SEP 4 1943

WAC Officers Sworn in Army

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

SEP 9 1943

Several hundred commissioned officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, stationed at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, became officers in the WAC Component of the Army of the United States at a mass ceremony on the Fort Des Moines parade grounds on Sept. 1.

A number of Negro WAC officers were included in the group of WACs who took the Army oath of allegiance in the mass ceremony. Col. Frank U. McCoskrie, Post Commandant, administered the oath.

Capt. Charity Adams of Columbia, S. C., Supervisor of Plans and Training at Fort Des Moines and one of the 36 Negro members of the first WAC Officer Candidate Class, was one of the officers who reviewed the parade of WAC officers which pre-

SEP 9 1943

ceded the administration of the oathday. the day: Sgt. Ruth Miller of Salis-Sgt. Area Bates of Hot Point, N. C.;
Non-commissioned officers and en Sergeant Evelyn G. Cunningham ofbury, N. C.; First Sgt. Catherine and Actiig First Sgt. Hazel Craddock
listed women at Fort Des MoinesChicago, Ill., Sergeant Major of a Ne-Brummit of New York City, First
who were sworn into the Army a gro battalion at Fort Des Moines,Sgt. Cleopatra Daniels of Birming-
similar ceremonies on August 4, re took over the office of Capt. Sarahham, Ala.; Cpl. Hattie L. Saxon of
placed WAC officers in companies Emmert Jackson of Chicago, Ill., asLos Angeles, Calif.; Pvt. Gussie Stew-
and offices at Fort Des Moines on Battalion Commander. art of Chicago, Ill.; Sgt. Florence
Sept. 1. while the officers celebrated The following Negro WACs re-Brooks of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sgt.
their entry into the Army with a hol-placed their company commanders forLoretta Marrow of Elizabeth, N. J.,

47m-1943

Augusta, Ga., Herald
September 9, 1943

Some Negro WACS Arrive in Columbia

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept 8.—A contingent of Negro WACS, including three officers and 11 enlisted women, have arrived at Fort Jackson as an advance guard to prepare for quarters and make arrangements for the Negro WAC detachment soon to arrive.

The unit will be composed of approximately 130 members all of whom will be detailed to duty in various jobs at the large station hospital here.

'OWI ISSUES PUBLICATION— 'THE NEGRO AND THE WAR'

Walterboro ... Standard

An Expensive Government Publication Makes Bid for Political Support for New Deal

(By Spectator)

The great war for a fourth term is being organized with skirmishes along the several fronts. The real war we are fighting against Germany, Italy and Japan is supposed to engage all our thoughts, but the real war has been used, and is being used, to strengthen the ties between the New Deal on one hand and Organized Labor and the Northern negroes on the other. Some weeks ago there was a flare up in congress over the printed stuff which the government is circulating throughout Europe. It has been alleged that the United States is plastering Europe and Africa with pictures and eulogies of Mr. Roosevelt. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt is America. Some congressmen think this an improper presentation in the name of our war program.

I have before me quite an expensive book or magazine with the heading, "The Negroes and the War." It is a glorification of negroes and their part in the war. It is full of pictures, and is, beyond a doubt, an expensive production. If it had been published by the colored people themselves, at their own expense, no one would question it, for the colored people have a right to rejoice in their progress and in their participation in the war. But it is the government of the United States which glorifies the negroes and sends out the booklet. The O. W. I. (office of war information) gets this out and says of it: "Official publication of the office of war information—U. S. Government Printing Office 1942." On the fly leaf appears this inscription: "This book has been prepared to celebrate the achievements of negro-Americans in many fields and to recognize their important contributions, in all fields, to the fighting of the war . . . Hand this booklet to some one else when you have finished."

I quote some of the contents so you may see the subtle appeal pervading the book. Under a picture showing a colored house maid at work appears this: "For many years WE have picked cotton, done the housework, carried on strong shoulders the work-day burdens. Beyond these limits opportunities there are new horizons." "WE have done this;" "We have done that," etc., runs through the book until you find what the government has done. So 'WE' and 'The GOVERNMENT' are together—and so they are.

I quote further, "Thousands of us were able to survive (the depression), even to make progress, because a friendly government . . took a hand."

Says this booklet: "Of the 121,500 homes contracted for in city areas, approximately 40,600 are, or will be, occupied by negro tenants. Although negroes are about one-tenth of the population, the government assigning them about one third of the new houses."

A housing project in Chicago costing $9,628,000 is shown, with colored families in the apartments.

The booklet is full of pictures and accounts of negro athletes, insurance men, professional men, mer chants, articles, pugilists and baseball players. One of the pictures shows three boys—two white and one colored—at lunch in a New York school.

And they tell us that this is the Democratic party? If it is, can you recognize it?

Of course the picture of the President appears, with a tribute,

WACS

and Mrs. Roosevelt, is shown addressing a colored audience.

Another illustration carries this: "On the land the negro farmer's life improves steadily with government help." And then again we see a shanty and a neat house portrayed side by side with this inscription: "The old shanty and the new home built with a government loan."

As I said, if the negroes had prepared and distributed this booklet at their own cost, it would be an expression of pride, which no white man could quarrel with, but for the government of the United States to do this is obviously an appeal to race consciousness —and race support. And the support isn't merely to support a war effort; it is unmistakably short through with political appeal.

After realing all this, how does it show the negro and the war? What it shows is the negro and the Deal.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

NEGRO WOMEN IN THE ARMY

MAY 22 1943

Several companies of American Negro women who belong to American Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have arrived in Britain where they will serve with the American Negro men in the army. Receiving the same pay as their white sisters, they also rise to ranks of officers.

MOPS FOR WACS

Soldiers in the army do K.P. work, cook meals, wash dishes, and clean latrines. Why should WAC's (who are enlisted to take the place of soldiers and release them for front-line duty) quit because they are asked to handle a mop?

Afro-American JUL 17 1943

That was one reaction to the story in last week's AFRO reciting how six WAC's were dishonorably discharged at Fort Breckinridge, Ky., for refusal to scrub barracks, paints, and floors.

Baltimore, Md.

We side with the WAC's, and it is gratifying to note that the War Department does so too.

Soldiers are drafted. Every soldier knows he will have to do whatever is required of him, from peeling potatoes to standing in foxholes. That is the tradition of soldiering.

The Women's Army Corps is new. It depends on voluntary enlistment, and recruits women for medical and clerical services.

JUL 17 1943

If those who volunteered for clerkships were told they would also do duty as charwomen, some of them would never have enlisted. We expect the army to play fair with women. If WAC's are also to serve as servants for officers, making beds, scrubbing floors and paint work, say so in advance and women who can qualify as stenographers and typists will know whether they want to volunteer or not.

Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. War Department

PROMOTED — Major Charity Edna Adams, supervisor of plans and training at the First Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, whose promotion to her present rank was announced September 20 by the War Department. A teacher in civilian life, Major Adams is a former commander of a WAC company at Fort Des Moines. (Official WAC photo).

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

WAACs To Attend Specialist School

April 24, 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—(ANP) —Seventy-seven WAACS have been selected for training in the administrative specialist school here. The women were chosen for this specialist course immediately after they had completed basic training.

In the administrative school they will learn details of army office procedure in preparation for taking over administrative jobs now held by soldiers at army posts, camps, and stations. Their work involves company administration, supply, utilities, and other courses dealing with office methods.

From Texas are Florence M. Cole, Ft. Worth; Leader Hoskins, Fostoria; Doris Matthews, Groveton; Tenola T. Stoney, Hempstead; Ruth E. Traylor, Omaha; Maudrie L. Walton, Ft. Worth, and Claudia B. Yarbrough, Wichita Falls.

From Louisiana: Cecile C. Biagas, Margret T. Francis, Mamie Hughes, Elfreda S. LeBeau, Rose L. Mathews, Gertrude C. Perrio, Edwina M. Rodgers, and Ruth B. Pierre, New Orleans; Annette A. Batiste Morrero and Leanna Cross, Shreveport.

Danville
June 17, 1943

Lieut. Blanche Scott Seeks Negro Women For WAAC Service

Lieut. Blanche L. Scott, WAAC, will begin a tour of the Danville area in the interest of recruiting young Negro women for the Army Auxiliary Corps to replace soldiers in colored units and release them for fighting assignments.

Lieutenant Scott, who is colored, will interview women of her race at the Army recruiting office in the Post Office building here Monday and Tuesday. She will arrive today.

Her itinerary calls for the recruiting officer to be in Martinsville June 16, 17; South Boston, June 18, 19; Chase City 20 and 21; South Hill, 22 and 23; and back in Danville on June 24, 25 and 26.

Colored women qualifying for enlistment in the WAAC will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for training.

Company of WAACs Sent To Camp Devens, Mass.

Bystander Des Moines, Iowa
APR 29 1943

Fort Des Moines, Ia.—A total of 100 Negro Auxiliaries from Fourth WAAC Training Center here, have been transferred to First Training Center, Fort Devens, Mass.

The WAACs sent to Fort Devens are: Minola Moorman of N. Little Rock, Ark.; Mary L. Graves, and Ora L. Harris of Washington, D. C.; Tommye L. Bell Palatka, Fla.; Hattie R. Metz, Gainesville, Fla.; Inez Macon, Jacksonville, Fla.; Katie L. Randall, College Pak, Ga.; Lillie M. Shanks, Augusta, Ga.; Wilma J. Anderson, Mar-

APR 29 1943

garet L. Evans, Quitman, Ga.; Elsie M. Phillips, Atlanta, Ga.

Theresa P. Elliott, Decatur, Ill.; Hattie L. Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Blanche O. Stovall, Topeka, Kan.; Vivian G. Hayden, Owensboro, Ky.; Esther L. Langham, Middleboro, Ky.; Anna L. Rucker, Louisville, Ky.; Alberta Williams, Halard, Ky. APR 29 1943

From Louisiana: Marietta J. Collins, Merriero; Daisy M. Gims, Lillian P. Hawkins, Marcellee E. Hill, Lillian M. Jackson, Edna M. Blackburn, Ruth E. Casey, Yvonne M. Roux, Bernice D. Dunomes, Hammond; Helen M. Corgile, Bastrop; Jessye M. Martin, Many; Bernice Kaiser, Tallulah; Irma S. Lewis, New Iberia; Ruth Turner, Franklin; Mildred L. Smith, Monroe; Evelyn G. Marco and Ruby G. Williams, New Orleans. APR 29 1943

From Maryland: Elizabeth H. Blunt, Eastport; Lois J. Coleman and Lilliam M. Williams, and Isabelle Brown, Baltimore; Ethel E. Jameson of Rt. 3, Box 153C, Jackson, Miss.; Rosie L. Sams, Meridian, Miss. Emma E. Hughes, Kansas City, Mo.; Vera M. Raikes, Woodbury, New Jersey; Willa Mae C. Singleton, Camden, New Jersey; Dora M. Murray, Atlontic City, N. J.; Gladys Blackmon, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Earline Goodwin and Dolores L. Meacham, New York City; Adelaide B. Sykes, Hempstead, L. I.; Rebecca Ward, New York City; Mary M. Smith, Middlesex, N. C.; Artelya Whitley, Stantonsburg, N. C.; Nola M. McCloud, Durham, N. C.; Elizabeth G. Soowers, Ashville, N. C.

Ohio: Cora L. Obey, Columbus; Dora L. Burrell of Lisbon.... Helen L. Gregory, Toledo; Emma L. Lutz, Cincinnati; Alberta D. Washington, Cleveland; Margaret C. Cole, Thelma S. Carter, Pauline B. Newsome, Lilian B. Wyatt, Forence E. Brooks, Bernice L. Poindexter, all of Philadelphia, Pa. APR 29 1943

Rosa M. Williams, and Dorothy Hunter of Columbia, S. C.; Ruby L. Liscomb, Spartansburg, S. C.; Mary M. Bryant, Knoxville, Tenn.; Cora L. Harrison, Johnson City, Tenn.

Texas: Ruth G. Barnes, Tyler; Mary L. Foster, Texarkana; Minnie L. Lindsey, Fort Worth; Dorothy M. Scott, Dallas; Lucille E. Ward, San Antonio; Exie B. Williams, Houston; Hortense A. Goodson, Yoakum; Panzy E. Moore, Dallas; Cora B. Thompson, Jacksonville; Laura M. Hodge, Dallas; Claudia M. Clarkson, Houston; Evelyn M. Smith, Port Arthur; Eddie W. Toliver, Hempstead; Marion M. Loew, Dllas; Juanita Monroe, Dallas; Allene Taylor, Dallas; Arline Hollins, Dallas; Louise M. Carter, Marshall; Itasca L. Johnson, Gonzales; Virginia L. Moore, Galveston.

Virginia: Evelene B. Thomas, Evelyn L. Beasley, Norfolk; Josephine M. Frye, Charlottesville; Louise P. Jackson, South Norfolk; Viola A. Jones, Portsmouth; Gertrude Sessoms, Alexandria, Va. Christine M. Edwards of Bluefield, W. Va.; Lessie C. Ferguson of Mt. Calm, W. Va. Lydia M. George of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, U. C. A.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Home and Abroad with the WAAC's

FEB 13 1943

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—Highlighting the week's social activities at Fort Des Moines last week was the Sunday afternoon at home party given by Captain Charity Adams for all of the officers on the post at Quarters No. 1.

Present were: FEB 13 1943

Lieutenants Vera Campbell, Abbie Campbell, Sarah Murphy, Mary Lewis, Corrie Sherard, Jessie Ward, Myrtle Anderson, Geneva Ferguson, Ruth Freeman, Ethel Heywood;

Lieutenants Virginia Moore, Irma Moore, Mary Moore, Juliette Simmons, Virginia Cheeks, Sophie Stanglin; FEB 13 194

Lieutenants Vashti Tonkins, Blanche Scott, Victoria Jones, Thelma Brown and Helen Cox.

Lieutenant Elizabeth Hampton of Los Angeles, Calif., affectionately known to her friends as "Kewpie," stationed on recruiting, Second Service Command, New York City, has been ill and in the hospital at Governors Island. FEB 13 1943

Lieutenant Mildred D. Carter has been delegated as one of the representatives of Major General Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, to speak at the annual banquet of the Boston Branch of the NAACP. She is also expected to do a broadcast during History Week over Station WPRO in Providence, R.I., on February 12.

Graduating this week from the Advance Mess Officers' School are Lieutenants Myrtle Estelle Anderson of Kansas City, Mo.; Abbie Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Ruth L. Freeman of Liberty, Texas, and Corrie S. Sherard of Atlanta, Ga. These officers are now trained to supervise company messes. Look out, Africa here we come!

Returned last week from a ten-day furlough was Sergeant Margaret F. Charity, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin M. Charity, in Richmond, Va.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WACs Become Part Of Regular Army

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, (HNS)—July 8—Leaders of the Women's Army Corps at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, greeted with enthusiasm President Roosevelt's signature of the Women's Army Corps bill July 2, which changed the Corps from a force working with the Army to a regular branch of the Army of the United States.

The bill, which dropped the word "auxiliary" from the Corps' name, grants WAC's the same rights and benefits enjoyed by soldiers. These include the rights to make allotments, to purchase Nation Service Life Insurance and to use free postage and the benefits of hospitalization and pensions. WAC enrolled members are now known as "privates" and Non-Commissioned and Commissioned Officers in the WAC now have the same grades and ranks as Army Officers.

"The need for WAC's is greater than ever before," Col. Frank U. McCoskrie, Commandant at First WAC Training Center, said. "Remember that 150,000 women in the Corps is the equivalent of 10 divisions. If we had 150,000 WAC's on duty we could have those divisions on active duty."

Eight Down and Five to Go

These Carter sisters, Alberta, Dorothy and Annie, of Brownwell, W.Va., are WAACs at Fort Des Moines, Ia. They have three brothers already in the service and a brother, Ansley, and a sister, Esther, awaiting induction. Sgt. Harold Carter is in India. Cass is in officers' training school at Fort Benning, and Pfc. Wilbert is at Fort Sill. Of the thirteen Carter children eight are virtually in the army and five are at home.

APR 24 1943

duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Miss.

Other guests were: Second Officers Corrie Sherard, Vera Campbell and Mary L. Lewis; John S. Coleman, Miss Marie Ross and Miss Margaret Lucille Stull, librarian of Post Service Club No. 1 and this columnist.

Ala. Women Start Training In WAACs

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — (SNS) — Six Auxiliaries from Birmingham, Alabama and five others from Eutaw, Fairfield, Florence and Talladega, Alabama are included in the group of Negro women who have started training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Their Auxiliary rating is the WAAC equivalent to Private in the Army.

The new WAACS are: Auxiliaries Nina Mae Bethune, 308 Kappa Avenue, Elinor B. Evans, 25 Eighth Avenue, North; Bertha Mae Huggins, 2810 26th Avenue, North, Daisy Lee Kelly, 630 South 46th St.; Ellen R. Moore, 716 1-2 South 17th St.; and Julia Helen Williams, 416 6th Avenue, North, all of Birmingham; Evelyn P. Hughes of Eutaw; Alean Brown of Fairfield; Jeanetta L. Harris of Florence; Annie L. Storey and Edythe B. Bingham of Talladega.

Home and Abroad with the WAAC's

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FEB 6 1943

The only woman minister in the WAAC is Third Officer Irma L. Moore of NYC.

Officer Moore received her A.B. and her Bachelor of Divinity degres from Wilberforce University and her master's in theology at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.

At the time of her induction into the WAAC she was working on her doctorate at the University of Chicago, and was the holder of a fellowship granted by the Christian Foundation.

There is no provision in the WAAC table of organization for the appointment of WAAC chaplains; if there were, Officer Moore obviously would be a candidate.

FEB 6 1943

Temporarily on duty at Service Club No. 2 are Second Officers Vera L. Campbell and Geneva V. Ferguson.

FEB 6 1943

Receiving their coveted gold bars this week were Third Officers Helen Louise Cox of San Mateo, Calif.; Victoria G. Jones of New Orleans, La., and Thelma B. Brown of Arcadia, Fla. These young women established something of a record. They entered Officers' Training School with only four weeks of basic training instead of eight, and they finished the officers' training course in seven weeks instead of eight.

FEB 6 1943

Third Officer Blanche L. Scott of Washington, D.C., returned from a ten-day leave last week which was spent in Washington, D.C. Officer Scott's father, Prof. J. C. Scott, who is 87 years old, is a former secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers' Associations. He resides at Milford, Del. Third Officer Scott is taking advanced training in recruiting.

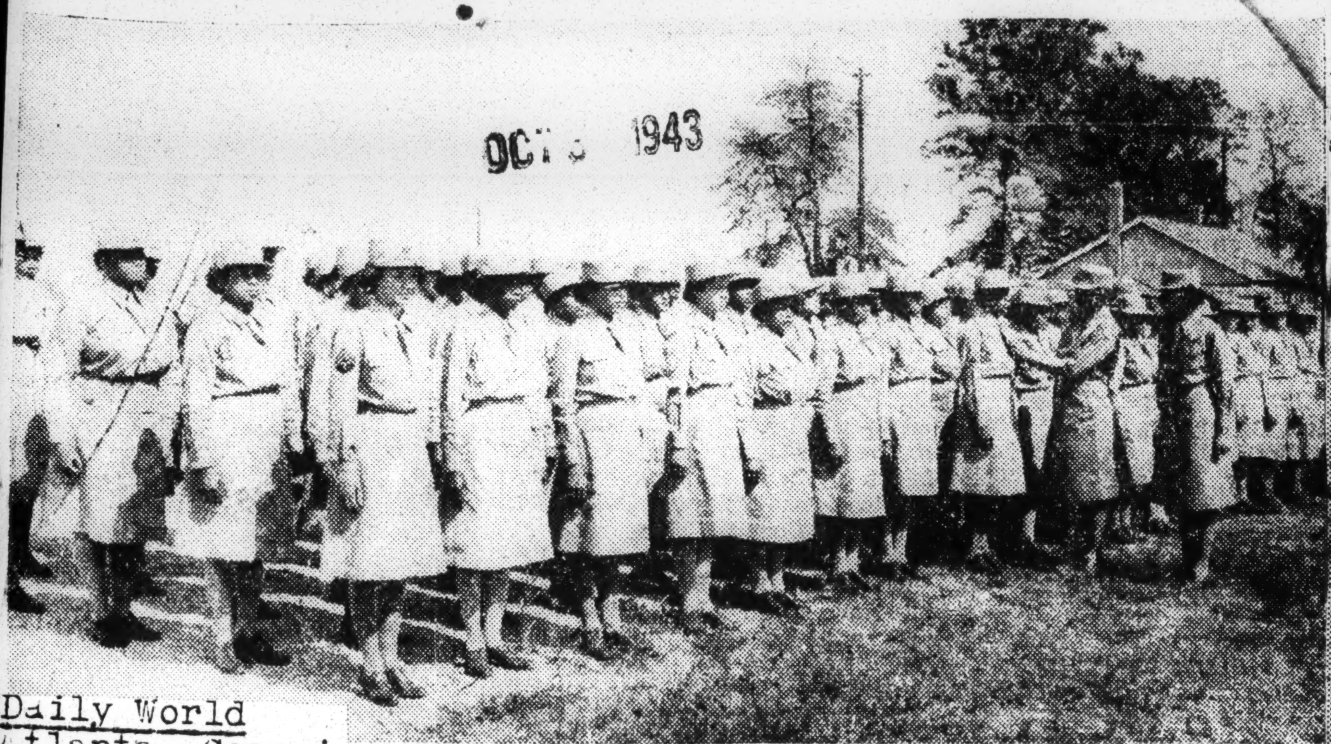
* * *

Co-hostesses Miss Hilwe Pierce and Mrs. Geneva Turner were dinner guests of Second Officer Jessie L. Ward at the Post Service Club No. 2 Thursday, January 28, preparatory to their departure for

47m-1943

WACS

Lt Sara Murphy Awards Service Ribbons



Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CAMP ATTERBURY, Indiana — Members of Medical Section, 3561st Service Unit, WAC, who had served honorably in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and who had re-enlisted in the Women's Army Corps were presented with WAC Service Ribbons at a ceremony here recently.

Standing in formation near the huge flag-pole at Post Headquarters, the enlisted women had the ribbons pinned on their uniforms by Lt. Sarah E. Murphy, commanding officer of the Medical Section, accompanied by Lt. Jeanne G. Childs, executive officer. Lt. Murphy is shown here placing the ribbon on Staff Sgt. LaVergne D. Cross, of Chicago, Ill. Lt. Murphy's home is in Atlanta, Ga.; and Lt. Childs is from Cincinnati, O. — (U. S. Signal Corps Photo)

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Local WACs Graduate

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.— Two WACs from New York City are included in the group of members of the Women's Army Corps graduated from the Administrative Specialist School.

The graduates are Auxiliaries Hilda Samuel of 411 Manhattan av, and Naomi H. Smith of 217 W. 11 st.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. Mary Overton Gets Promotion In Medical Unit

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind.—(Special)—Pvt. Mary E. Overton of the WAC Medical Section, 3561st Service Unit located at this camp, has been promoted from Private to Private First Class. She is from Nashville, Tenn., and is the daughter of Mrs. Bessie Overton, of 1000 11th [illegible]

HEADS BATTALION

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

CAPTAIN EMMERT

First Officer (Captain) Sarah Emmert Jackson of 6240 Ada avenue, Chicago, Ill., has been assigned to duty as Battalion Commander of the First Battalion of the Third Regiment of the Women's Army Corps at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. She is the first Negro woman to hold this post in the WAC at Fort Des Moines.

As battalion commander, First Officer Jackson will direct the activities of several companies of Negro WACs in Basic Training at the Fort Des Moines Training Center.

First Office Jackson, who was one of the 36 Negro members of the First Officer Candidate class which was graduated at Fort Des Moines on August 29 1942, was the first Negro WAC sent to an army service school. She was selected in October, 1942, to attend the -Instructors' Training Course in Administration and Supply at the Army Quartermasters School at Camp Lee, Va.

WAC MAJOR

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The War Department announced the name of Harriet West among 18 WAC officers promoted to the rank of major. Major West is shown above wearing the insignia of her rank — gold oak leaves on her shoulders. She was a member of the first class to graduate from Des Moines and was former secretary to Mrs. Bethune.—Rowe Photo.

WINS NEW HONORS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

FIRST OFFICER SARAH E. JACKSON

Chicago Wac Named As Battalion Commander

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. — First Officer (Captain) Sarah Emmert Jackson of 6240 Ada avenue, Chicago, Ill., has been assigned to duty as battalion commander of the first battalion of the Third Regiment of the Women's Army Corps here.

She is the first Negro woman to hold this post in the WAC at Fort Des Moines.

As battalion commander, First Officer Jackson will direct the activities of several companies of Negro WACs in basic training.

First Officer Jackson, who was one of the 36 Negro members of the first officer candidate class which was graduated in Fort Des Moines on August 29, 1942, was the first Negro WAC sent to an army service school. She was selected in October, 1942, to attend the Instructors' Training Course in Administration and Supply at the Army Quartermasters School at Camp Lee, Va.

She was assigned to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., as a supply officer for company of Negro WACs in January. She returned to Fort Des Moines in March as company commander for a company of Negro WACs in basic training, and two months later she was named company commader of a company of Negro WAC students in the Bakers and Cooks school at Fort Des Moines.

First Officer Jackson's brother, William Emmert, is a private in the army. He is stationed at New Orleans, La..

A graduate of Chicago Teachers College in June, 1942, First Officer Jackson was a practice teacher at Betsy Ross Grammar school in Chicago when she was a student at college. A native Chicagoan, she received her elementary and secondary education at St. Elizabeth's and St. Anselm's Parochial schools and Englewood high school in Chicago.

First Officer Jackson is the wi[fe] of Frank L. Jackson of 6240 Ada avenue, Chicago, and the daughter of Mrs. Julia Emmert of 6100 State street, Chicago.

Supervise Ft. Riley WAC Detachment

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 5 1943

Second Lieutenant S. G. Stranglin, executive officer; First Lieutenant Verneal M. Austin, commanding officer, standing left to right, are Second Lieutenant Tenola T. Stoney, supply and mess officers of Post Headquarters WAC Detachment No. 2 Fort Riley, Kansas are pictured here as they appeared at detachment headquarters shortly after their arrival here. Seated left to right, are

Post Headquarters WAC Detachment No. 2, which is commanded by First Lieut. Verneal Austin, is quartered in regulation WAC barracks at Camp Whitside, a part of the Fort Riley military reservation. Members of the detachment will be assigned to technical work at the Fort Riley Station Hospital, releaving men for other duties.

Goes To Georgia

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Lt. PATRICIA A. GUNTER, popular young Nashville matron, now wears the insignia of a lieutenant in the WAC. She is with the troops at Ft. Benning, Georgia, having been transferred, recently from Des Moines, Iowa, where she received her training. She is the wife of Sgt. Marcus Gunter, now in North Africa and the daughter of Mrs. C. B. Harris of this city.

SEP 10 1943

Newnan WAC Sent To Cavalry Post

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FORT RILEY, Kans.—(S NS)—Pvt. Lydia M. Fisher, 21, daughter of Mrs. Jessie B. Fisher and Mr. Richard Fisher, Route 2, Box 29 Newnan, Georgia, has arrived at Fort Riley as a 'charter member' of Post Headquarters WAC Detachment No. 2, the first organization of Negro women soldiers to be activated at this historic cavalry post.

Pvt. Fisher came here from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, where she received basic training to fit her for service in the Women's Army Corps. She entered the Corps at Atlanta, Georgia on January 7, 1943.

Negro WAACs Now WACs

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

FT. DESMOINES, IOWA—Wednesday was a gala day in the lives of the WAACS, stationed at Ft. DesMoines, for it meant that an "a" was dropped from their title making them official members of the United States Army. 3000 members of the WAACS were sworned into the WACS by its director, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby.

The Negro battalion was featured in the celebration by tendering a "bigapple dance." Those who did not participate in the festivity circled around Col. Hobby as she stepped from the reviewing stand to offer congratulations.

AUG 14 1943

WACs Sent To 16 Posts In T3 States

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—(SNS)—Negro enlisted women in the Women's Army Corps, who were trained at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. have been assigned to field duty at 16 different Army posts in 13 different states during the past three months.

Wacs from Fort Des Moines have been sent to three Army posts in Alabama: Camp Sibert, Camp Rucker and Fort McClellan, and to two posts in Kentucky: Camp Breckinridge and Fort Knox. They have also been sent to: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Fort Custer, Mich.; Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Camp Clark, Tex., and Walls Walla Army Air Field, Wash.

The Wacs assigned to duty at these Army posts have had Basic Training in Negro WAC Companies at Fort Des Moines. Many of these Wacs also studied at the Administrative Specialist School, Motor Transport School and Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Des Moines.

SEP 18 1943

Two WACS Are Made Lieutenants At Ft. Devans, Mass.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

AUG 6 1943

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 5 (ANP)—Silver bars will replace gold ones for two Women's Army corps officers, Ruth Ella Caldwell of Orangeburg, S. C., and Victoria Gloria Jones of New Orleans, who were promoted this week to lieutenants.

Lt. Caldwell, who sang with Paul Robeson in "Ballads for Americans," has a B. S. degree in home economics from Hampton institute. She is serving as a supply officer and platoon commander in this WAC training center.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Caldwell, Orangeburg, S. C., she has two brothers in the service, 1st Lt. Harlowe E. Caldwell of the medical corp, and Pvt. Matthew S. Caldwell of the infantry.

Lt. Jones was a teacher of physical education and was art instructor in Dannee! Public school New Orleans, before she entered the WAAC. She is a graduate of Dillard university, Southern university, and Xavier university.

YOUNG NASHVILLE MATRON WITH WACS AT FORT BENNING

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SEP 10 1943

Lt. Patricia Gunter In Cadre of 3 Officers and 12 Privates Gone to Georgia Camp

FT. BENNING, Ga.—A cadre of three officers and 12 enlisted personnel of the first company of colored WAC's to be assigned in Georgia has arrived at Fort Benning becoming the fourth company of the Women's Army Corps at the post.

Under the command of Second Lieut. Lucille A. Mayo, the unit will replace colored enlisted personnel on duty at the Reception Center and other installations at Fort Benning.

A special detail will be included in the company, which is designated WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section 2, to assist in an educational program at the Reception Center.

Two officers of the company who are to arrive shortly and 16 enlisted personnel, all of whom have civilian teaching experience, will act as instructors at the Reception Center's basic training school.

Other jobs to be filled by the new WAC company are those of general clerks, hospital orderlies, truck drivers, cooks and bakers for the company, classification specialists and tailors for the Reception Center.

The advance unit of the company arrived at Fort Benning, from to arrive at Huachuca, Arizona where she formerly was assigned in the motor transport branch.

Second Lieut. Patricia A. Gunter, 24, daughter of Mrs. C. B. Harris, 1825 Knowles street, Nashville Tenn., whose husband is in the Army serving in North Africa is the executive officer of the WAC company.

Lieut. Gunter, formerly a dental hygienist at Meharry Medical College hospital in Nashville, is the wife of Marcus Gunter, formerly a technician at Vanderbilt Hospital in Nashville. Staff Sergeant Gunter is in a band overseas, where he has been for 16 months.

Second Lieut. Ella L. Clayton, 27, niece of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Butler, of 2788 NW 48th Street, Miami, Fla., is the mess officer of the company.

Lieut. Clayton in civilian life served as secretary and cashier for the AFRO American Life Insurance Company in Miami and also in the same capacity for the Central Life Insurance Company.

She is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School in Miami and also attended Florida A. and M. College at Tallahasse, Fla.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The remaining enlisted personnel is expected to arrive in a short time.

Lieut. Mayo, 30 years old, who is commanding officer of the company, is the daughter of Mrs. Mamie E. Gordon, of 120 West 116th street, New York City, N. Y. A graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, Lieut. Mayo has been a teacher at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., and at Shaw university Raleigh N. C.

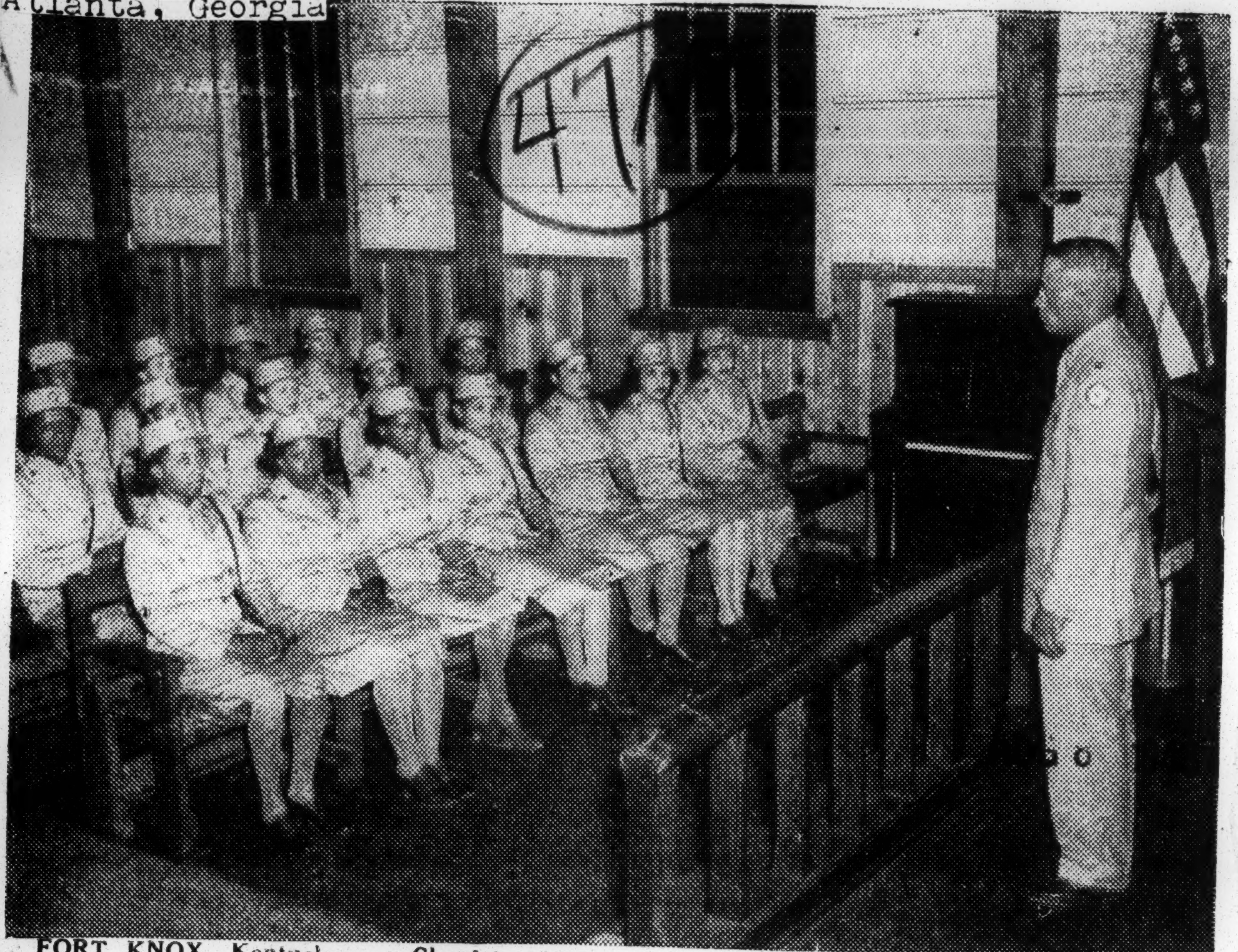
Lieut. Mayo was the first WAC

47m-1943

WACS

First WAC Contingent Arrives At Ft. Knox

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



FORT KNOX, Kentucky— Chaplain (Captain) Robert E. Skelton, of Rushville, Indiana, addresses the first contingnent of Negro WACS to arrive at Fort Knox. Kentucky.—(ANP Photo).

AUG 8 1943

Idea Of All-Negro WAC Regiment

AUG 25 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Six Negro women conferred with Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby of the WACs last Monday, and took up ten points regarding participation of Negro women, which had been developed by the group following the inspection trip of Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary. National Council of Negro Women, to Des Moines, Iowa, the week before.

At the conclusion of the conference ,the following is understood to have ben the points of agreement:

Officers will go back into the field to push the recruitment of Negroes for the WACS; officers are currently visiting locations where Negro WACS are stationed for the purpose of bolstering morale, but not to the extent asked for such ...ts.

Except for the Finance School and the school for commanding generals' staff, Negroes are in all other schools for specialized services within the Army. WACS are requested and not assigned to post in the War Department and so Negro WACS must go through the same procedure. Regarding replacements by WACS in the War Department among civilians, it was pointed out that such changes are not made.

The group flatly rejected the idea of an all-Negro regiment at Fort Des Moines. Col. Hobby denied that such a plan was under consideration, but from other sources it was indicated that some pressure is being exerted to this end. The group of women felt that although it would give a higher rank to a very few officers, it would be of no value in current efforts to break down segregation.

Consideration will be given to assigning more resident counselors to the WACS at Des Moines. Negroes will be among any additions made.

Request was made that the Officers Candidate School recently moved to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., be returned to Des Moines. Col. Hobby assured the group that although the school is in Georgia, Negro women would get equal treatment and accommodations as whites. Request was also made to send Negro WACS abroad. This is under study.

In the conferring group were, in addition to Mrs. Welch-Brown, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women; Elsie Austin, president, Delta Sorority; Thomasina Johnson, lobbyist, AKA Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs; Dorothy Height, secretary, Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A., and Venice Spraggs, employment department of the NCNW.

WACs Take U. S. Army Oath in Mass Ceremony

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

COLONEL HOBBY

Enrolled members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps stationed at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia., Wednesday became enlisted women in the Women's Army Corps Component of the Army of the United States at a mass ceremony on the parade ground at Fort Des Moines.

Many Negro women were included in the group which repeated the oath after Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the WAC. It was the same oath which is administered to every soldier in the Army.

Pointing out that our soldiers "do not feel that they are doing anything unusual in this war ... survival," Col. Hobby told the women that, "we of the Women's Army Corps—we also have a job to do. It will not match the contribution of our fighting men. We shall not be called upon to give the things they give. We are called upon and we are needed to give of our talents and our skills insofar as we are able to work until the Victory is won.

An Obligation

"The service of the WAC," she continued, "is an obligation and a privilege. It is an obligation to do what —we can to bring this war to a close. It is a privilege to add our strength to the strength of our fighting men—that some day we shall live again in peace—under God."

Miss Jeanetta Welch of Washington, D. C., executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, who witnessed the ceremony, said: 'It was most interesting to me—to see the faces of the Negro WACs, who swore again their allegiance to their country as they joined the Army of the United States. They again dedicated themselves to work for the real and true democracy which must come to all peoples after this war is over."

Miss Welch was one of 30 members of the Advisory Council, Women's Interests Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations making an official tour of Fort Des Moines.

During the 14 months' span of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, members of the Corps have replaced more than four divisions of men, taking over non-combat jobs and doing much of the Army's paper work. Members of the Corps now are doing over 155 different jobs at more than 225 Army Posts, Camps and Stations in the 48 states of the United States, the District of Columbia and abroad in England and Africa.

AUG 5 1943

All-Negro WAC Battalion Set Up At Des Moines

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Each Company Officered By Race Officers

SEP 1 - 1943

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—A separate battalion of Negro WACS has been set up at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa with a complete battalion staff and each company officered by Negro Officers. The Battalion consists of several WAC Basic Companies.

The new Battalion is under the command of First Officer Sarah Emmert Jackson of Chicago, Ill. First Officer Jackson took over her new duties last week upon the formation of the unit, with an acting Battalion Adjutant and an acting Sergeant Major comprising the Battalion Staff.

The Company Commanders of the new Battalion are Second Officer Ina McFadden, commanding in WAC Basic Company; Second Officer Glendora Moore, commanding a WAC Basic Company; Second Officer Vera Campbell, commanding a WAC Basic Company; (Second Officer Alma O. Berry, commanding a WAC Basic Compnay, and Third Officer Oleta Crain, commanding a Basic WAC Company.

TOP-NOTCH RECEIVING COMPANY AT FORT DES MOINES

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa.

Here is a unit of a receiving company at the First WAC Training center, Des Moines, Iowa. These women do much of the detailed office work and instruction for the company. Pictured, left to right, are: Acting Sgt. Vivian Young, Baltimore, Md.; Acting Sgt. Mildred Robinson, Baltimore, Md.; Acting Sgt. Bernyce Scott, Cleveland, Ohio; Acting Sgt. Delores Browns, Bridgeport, Conn.; Acting Sgt. Gladys Jones, Euta, Ala.; Acting [illegible] Eleanor Anderson, Pittsb[illegible] [illegible]ing Sgt. Christine Gary, Hartford, Conn.; Acting Sgt. Evelyn Hughes, Euta, Ala.; Acting Sgt. Gladys Brumfield, Atlanta, Ga.; Acting Sgt. Elaire Barre, New York City, and Sgt. Loretta Marrow, Elizabeth, N. J.—HNS photo.

Des Moines WACs Have Charming Visitor

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Jeanette Welch of Washington, D. C., center, executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, [illegible] visited First WAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines as a member of the Advisory Council, Women's Interest Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. She is shown with WAC Officers at Fort Des Moines, who are members of the council. The group includes, first row, left to right: Third Officer (Captain) Charity E. Adams of Columbia, S. C.; Miss Welch; Third Officer Mary A. Moore of Magnolia, N. Y.; and Third Officer Alice M. McAlpine of Springfield, Mass.; Second row: Third Officer Katherine J. Hunter of Tougaloo, Miss.; Third Officer Mercedes Jordan of New York City; Second Officer (First Lieutenant) Charline J. May of Falls City Neb.; Second Officer Alice M. Jones of Nacedoches, Tex. and Third Officer Ella Gafford of El Dorado, Ark.—(Press Photo Service.)

Miss Welch Sees Wacs Take Oath

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—(ANP)—Impressive ceremonies were held here last week on the parade grounds of the First WAC Training center inducting members of the corps into the Women's Army corps, a component of the regular United States army. The enlisted personnel repeated the oath after Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director.

Miss Jeanetta Welch, executive director National Council of Negro Women, and one of 30 members of the advisory council of the women's interest section, war department bureau of public relations, who made an official tour of the fort, declared:

"It was most interesting to me to see the faces of the Negro WACs who swore again their allegiance to their country as they joined the army of the United States. It was as if they were dedicating themselves to the real and true democracy that will be world-wide after this war is over."

Canada Host to WACs: Discrimination Denied

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Special

Rumor of a reported instance of discrimination in the Women's Army Corps has just been investigated by *PV*, and denied by the office of the civilian aid to the Secretary of War.

On Saturday, August 21, 200 WACs were sent from Fort Des Moines to visit Canada as guests of the Canadian government — all expenses paid, etc.—and to put on demonstrations for the benefit of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

WACs who had been at Des Moines a long time and with good records were checked; many Negroes met all qualifications. But—according to rumor—orders came from Washington that only white WACs were to be allowed to go, that the Canadian government would consider it a faux pas if the visiting group included Negroes.

Denies Charge

PV checked the affair with the office of Truman K. Gibson, civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson. Herewith the denial:

"The Canadian Women's Army Auxiliary Corps had a birthday celebration [illegible] week and the first provision group of WACs at Fort Des Moines, Iowa (which is a picked demonstration unit and does not include Negroes in the WAC band from Fort Des Moines), were sent to Canada to represent the WACs at this celebration. They visited three Canadian cities and put on demonstrations for the Canadian Women's Army Corps. The trip was an exchange visit and the Canadian Government had nothing to do with this at all."

Harriett West Is Now Major In WAC

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Among the 13 Wac officers who have been promoted to the rank of Major, the War Department announced the name of Captain Harriett M. West, one of the members of the first class to be graduated from Fort Des Moines training school. Major West was former secretary to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The new majors will be known officially as field directors rather than as majors, until September 1, when the auxiliary corps will formally become a part of the Army. They have already put on their gold oak leaves, the insignia of office.

War Dept. Explains Why Colored WACs Were Left Home

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The War Department explained this week why no colored WAC's were included in the Fort Des Moines group which went to Canada recently to attend a birthday celebration of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

In a letter to the AFRO, a War Department spokesman said that the first provisional company of WAC's which made the trip "is a picked demonstration unit and does not include colored women." He said that Canadian Government had nothing to do with the expenses of the trip.

CLERICAL WACS WORKING TOGETHER IN HARMONY

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEC 25 1943

Shown above is the clerical staff of the registrar's office at Halloran General hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

Members are (left to right) first row, Pvt. Florence Nelson of Augusta, Kans.; Pvt. Ethel Foster, Houston, Texas; Pvt. Evelyn Bair, Lewiston, Pa.

Second row, Pvt. Ruth McKee, Wakeman, Ohio; Pvt. Grace Lee Chavis, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; Laura Crewson, Creston, Ohio.

At the desks in the background are Pvt. Jennie Bischak, Barberton, Ohio, and Pvt. Eleanor Catchuse, West Springfield, Mass.

Standing is Second Lt. Juanita Buntin of Lewistown, Mont., commanding officer of the WAC detachement at Halloran.—U. S. Army Signal Corps.

DEC 25 1943

WAC Major Backs Camp Segregation

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
DEC 25 1943

Wanted All-Colored Regt. So She Could Be in Charge

By PVT. JOAN WILLIS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth in a series of articles on the life and activities of a WAC private.]

The WAC has finally moved once more. Hotels have been given up and all the women have moved back on the post. It is reported that Major XXX (colored) has been trying for some time to get an all-colored regiment so that she could be in charge. She now has her wish.

The morale of the girls who moved from town has been lowered considerably. In the first place their officers were the cream of the crop. After performing all of their duties, the WAC's were given parties, and they played volley ball together, etc.

Had Choice Seats

To top if off, the entire group was treated to the stage show, "Life with Father." I don't know whether or not colored people are allowed to set on the first floor of the theatre, because I didn't see any. But we had choice seats.

Yesterday when the girls moved back from the hotel, they were treated like new basics. You would never have thought that they have been to administration school for almost six of the eight weeks' course.

Hear Freedom Speeches

Thursday—All of the WAC's have gathered in No. 1 Post Theatre to hear speakers from the Christian and Jews Association. A Catholic, a Protestant and a Jew spoke on racial and religious freedom, and the meeting was brief and enjoyable.

According to colored higher-ups, this camp has progressed. As far as I'm concerned, it's the other way around. Now that somebody has succeeded in segregating the girls, we have a jim-crow camp, the white mess hall serves about 150, and the colored hall, about 400.

Food is not ordered for everyone who eats. Sometimes it runs out, and food for the next meal or the next day has to be used.

DEC 25 1943

New Commanding Officer

Third Officer ALMA O. BERRY, daughter of Mrs. A. G. Hall of Houston, Texas, has just been named Company Commander of Company 8, Third Regiment, First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. —Official WAAC Photograph

Houstonian To Command Company 8, Third Regiment

Informer
Houston, Tex.
JUN 19 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—Third officer Alma O. Berry, Houston, Texas, member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, has been named company commander of Company 8, Third Regiment, at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

She succeeds First Officer Charity E. Adams, who has been company commander of the Eighth company since its activation last fall.

Third Officer Berry enrolled in the corps as an auxilary and arrived in Fort Des Moines in September. After the completion of basic training, she entered WAAC Administrative Specialist school in downtown Des Moines.

Because of her qualties of leadership, ability and devotion to duty, she was selected from the ranks to attend Officer Candidate school. She was in the third officer candidate class to be chosen from the ranks of auxiliaries. The school is conducted on a competitive basis, with graduaton dependent upon performance. The training is a highly intensive one, designed to enable the successful candidates to train auxiliaries in the expanding corps, and to administer the affairs of companies of such women as they replace soldiers in non-combat army jobs.

She graduated on January 23, 1943, and was commissioned a third officer in the WAAC, a rank comparable to second lieutenant in the army. Third Officer Berry was assigned to Company 8, Third Regiment, as a company commander. She later became supply officer and then executive officer, a position she held until her designation as the commanding officer of that company.

As company commander, she will be responsible for the execution of all activities pertaining to her organzaton. She will be responsble for all the company's property, for its funds, the authenticity of official records and well-being and morale. She is also responsible for the proper housing and feeding of the women in her company.

Third Officer Berry is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Hall of Houston, Texas. Before joining the WAAC, she was employed by the Texas Extension Service as a home demonstration agent and was engaged in civilian defense work, having supervised County Defense Organization for Quick Communication, Metal Drives, and Air Raid Wardens.

She also gained considerable repute in her home city for her talent as a singer and public speaker. A graduate of Jack Yates High school, Houston, Texas, and Tuskegee institute, Alabama, where she received a B.S. degree in 1935. Third Officer Berry also attended summer school at Praire Vew college, Praire Vew, Texas, where she took post graduate work. She was president of her high school senior class, president of Rho Delta Sigma campus sorority; member of the student council and associate editor of the Campus Digest, her college newspaper.

JUN 19 1943

47m-1943

WACS

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 27 1943

FORT HUACHUCA GOES TO HOLLYWOOD—Trim and attractive in their winter olive drabs, this group of Fort Huachuca (Arizona) WACs added just the necessary touch of glamour to the G.I. soldier show troupe that Hollywood and downtown L.A. are still raving about. In the front row, left to right, are: 2nd Lt. Merceedes Jordan, Pvt. Hilda Guy, Pfc. Della Haney, Pvts. Lois Turner, Vivian Ward, [illegible] Freeman, and 2nd Lt. Oleta Crane, of Fort Des Moines. Back row, left to right, Col. C. F. E. Nelson, Pvts. Olive Dedeaux, Mereva Parrish, Alma Warren, Betty Joy, Pfc. Helen Irvin, and Capt. S. Randolph Edmonds.

Diary of a WAC Private

Girls Find It Hard to Learn Routine

Afro-American
Baltimore. Md

Many, If Given Chance, Would Take First Train Home

By PVT. JOAN WILLIS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of articles on the life and activities of a WAC private.]

Why They Want Out

The girls have quieted down now that basic training is almost over. No one wants any "gigs," or restrictions. Many have been called in for interviews with officers. I was not one of them.

But all the officers will tell you that you might not get any of the things for which you are qualified. The interview is merely a matter of routine.

Some of the girls, if given the chance, would take the first train home. One of the reasons they complain and want to get out of the army is because they think some of our officers are not congenial or half-way friendly. They want to be big shots.

For example, if we are having physical training and an officer stops to watch, our non-com or officer in charge begins to treat us like primary children—going through every movement, step by step. But don't get me wrong; I love the WAC so far.

Emergency Furlough

There are still a few mixed companies here, but all the new WAC's are separated, but definitely. At the receiving center we shared the same dining hall. We had white cooks and colored K.P.'s. Colored cooks were sent out into the field—to various army camps.

WAC's are allowed emergency furloughs if their husbands are in the service. We are also allowed to wear civilian clothes 50 miles from camp.

Making a Bed

In the army, there are two kinds of beds: a "white bed" and a "brown bed." Both are made with hospital covers—the kind with square corners like we used to make at camp.

The top sheet and blanket are turned down six inches, then pulled down 6 inches twice, from the pillow and tucked in. The pillow is tight and the left-over edges are tucked into the open side of it. An extra blanket is folded and put under the pillow.

For inspection we make this "white bed." Our shoes are polished and placed in the center of the bed; dress caps are placed in the center of the pillow.

To make the "brown bed," we cover the pillow with the extra blanket. This is used on week days. All of the beds must look alike.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Daughter of R. R. Moton Now Member of WACs

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —Miss Jennie Moton, daughter of the late Russa R. Moton and Mrs. Moton, left Hampton for Richmond, last Tuesday following her recent induction into the WAC.

AUG 28 1943

Miss Moton, who is a Hampton Institute graduate, was schedulel to report at the WAC induction center in Richmond, after which she expected to travel to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for basic training.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Edgewood Soldiers Experts in Latest Chemical Warfare

EDGEWOOD, Md. — Thousands of Army, Navy, and Marine personnel now stationed in theaters of operation all over the world first learned the practical points of chemical warfare from demonstrations staged by the Fifth Chemical Company (Motorized), Negro school service troops at the Chemical Warfare School, here at Edgewood Arsenal.

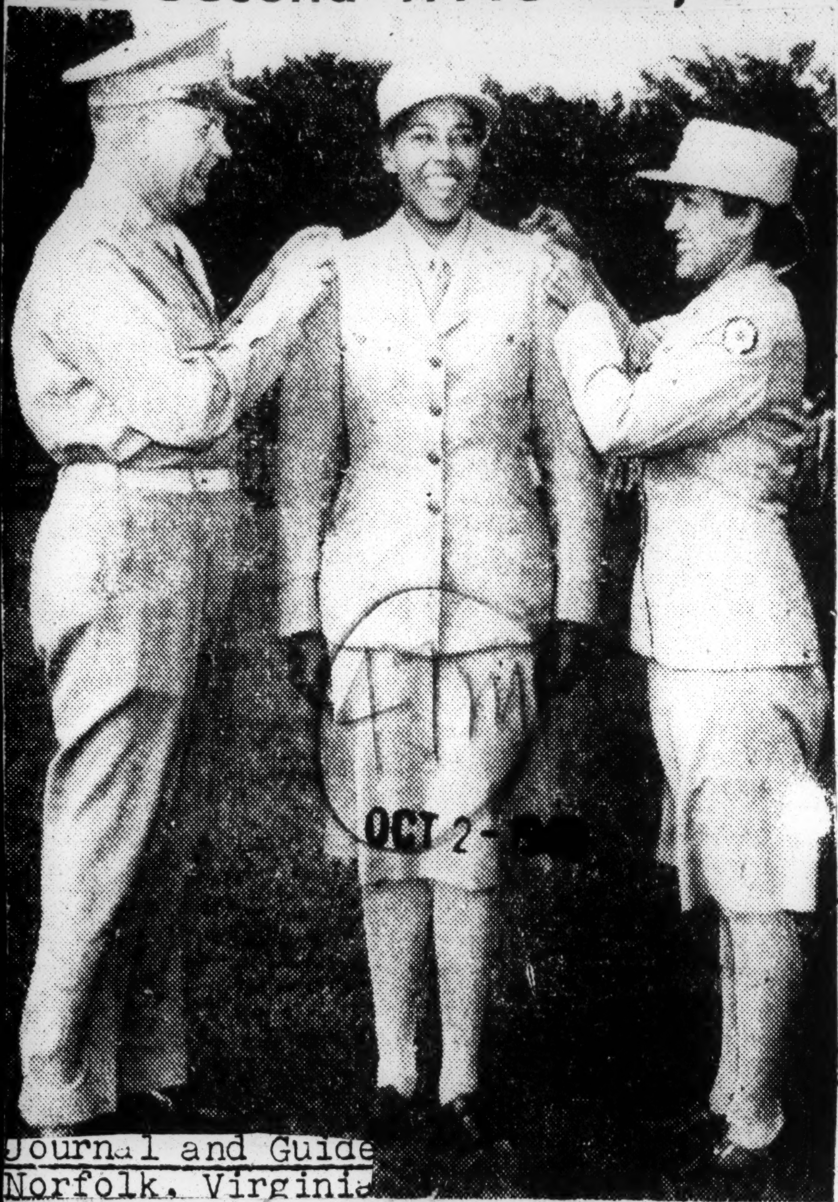
Demonstrating how the 4.2-inch chemical mortar is set up by platoons for firing smoke and high explosives (and gas, if needed), the Fifth Chemical has also performed for gatherings of officials from Allied nations, for reporters and photographers from press associations and national magazines, and for the newsreel companies.

Hauling their 300-pound mortars on trailers behind jeeps, a platoon from the Fifth Chemical set up and simulated firing of their muzzle-loading weapons before thousands of civilians at the Back the Attack war bond show in Washington last September.

The all-Negro outfit is one of two demonstration units of the Chemical Warfare Service. Also stationed at Edgewood Arsenal is the 71st Smoke Generator Company, a unit for demonstration of the mechanical smoke generator, and for defense of the arsenal with these fog machines in event of an air attack.

NOV 27 1943

Our Second WAC Major



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

OCT 2 - 1943

Col. Frank U. McCoskrie, post commandant at First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia., and Major Harriet M. West of Washington, D. C., pin gold oak leaves on the shoulders of Major Charity E. Adams of Columbia, S. C., who received her promotion this week and became the second Negro member of the Women's Army Corps to hold the rank of Major. (Official WAC Photo).

Charity Adams Advanced To WAC Major

OCT 2 - 1943

Supervisor At Fort Des Moines Promoted

FORT DES MOINES, Ia. —Captain Charity E. Adams of Columbia, S. C., supervisor of plans and training in headquarters of the First WAC Training Center here, was promoted last week to the rank of major.

Major Adams is the second Negro member of the Women's Army Corps to hold that rank. Major Harriet M. West of Washington, D. C., is the first.

IN FIRST OFFICER CLASS

OCT 2 - 1943

Major Adams, who is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Adams and Mrs. Adams of Columbia, S. C., was one of 36 Negro members of the first officer candidate class which was graduated at Fort Des Moines on August 29, 1942.

She was then commissioned a second lieutenant. Her promotion to the rank of captain came in December.

Immediately after graduation she was assigned as company commander in basic training here. She was assigned, in June, 1943, as supervisor of plans and training at First WAC Training Center.

FORMERLY TAUGHT

Before her enrollment in the WAC, Major Adams taught mathematics for four years at Carver Junior High School in Columbia, S. C.

She was studying toward her master's degree in the summer school at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, when she joined the corps.

Major Adams, who was graduated from Wilberforce University in Ohio, with an A.B. degree in mathematics in 1938, was selected for the 1937-38 edition of "Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges."

LEADER IN COLLEGE

At the university she was president of Delta Sigma Theta Corority, a class officer, an executive of the Women's Self Government Association, and a staff member of the university newspaper and of "Forcean," the university annual.

Her father is general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbia, S. C., and supervises education in more than ten AME colleges in the United States. He is also in charge of theology courses at Allen University in Columbia.

Major Adams' brother, Technical Sgt. E. A. Adams Jr., is in the Engineering Corps of the Army. He has been overseas since July, 1942.

WACs To Attend Army Music School

DEC 10 1943

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Shown here are group of Fort Huachuca (Arizona) WACs who recently left for Fort Des Moines, where they will attend an Army Music School for WAC personnel. Seated, from left to right, are: Pvts. Edith Gaskill, drums, Arlington, Va.; Harriet Warfield trumpet, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary M. Finney, trombone, Scotlandville, La. Standing, left to right: M. L. Cross, clarinet, Charleston, W. Va. Constance Hurling trumpet Jersey City, N. J., Ellen Hill, piccolo, Cleveland, Ohio and Georgia Goens, trumpet, Muncie, Ind.

U. S. Signal Corps Photo.

47m-1943

WACS

Miami WAC Drives Ambulance In N.Y.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Here's is a WAC who drives ambulance at Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y. She is Private Willie Stone, of 35 139th Street New York, N. Y. daughter of Mrs. Estelle Gibson, of Miami, Florida.—(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps).

DEC 16 1943

They Are in the Army Now

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Walla Walla Army Air Field WAACS are now officially WACS. WACS of the base headquarters company being sworn in above are, left to right: Beatrice Collins, Columbia, S.C.; Anna L. Johnson, High Point, N.C.; La Mar Turpin, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Doris Marcellus, Plainfield, N.J.; and Sarah Turman, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Official Army Photo. Base Photographer, Walla Walla Army Air Field).

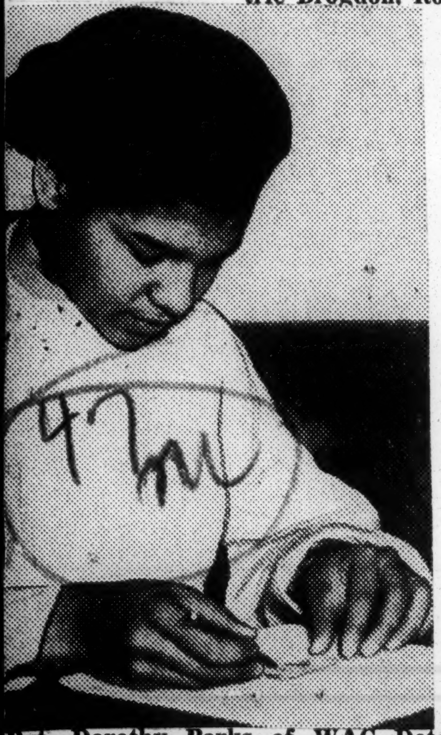
WOMEN ARMY CORPS MEMBERS FILL IMPORTANT POSTS, FROM BEDMAKING TO LABORATORY ASSISTANTS AT FORT BENNING HOSPITAL

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Cpl. Josephine Frye, left, and Pvt. Margaret Brogdon, both of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II, Fort Benning, are shown making a bed in one of the women's wards at the Station Hospital. Cpl. Frye is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Frye, 204 Eighth Street, N.W., Charlottesville, Va. Pvt. Brogdon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie Brogdon, Route 2, Sumter, S.C.

Pfc. Aretha Holmes, of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II, Fort Benning, is shown looking up addresses in the files of the mail room at the Station Hospital. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Route 5, Richmond, Va.

Pvt. Dorothy Parks (left) and Pvt. Margaret Andrews are shown at work in the histology laboratory for the cantonment area of the Station Hospital, Fort Benning. Pvt. Parks is from Philadelphia, and Pvt. Andrews is from North Braddock, Pa.



Pvt. Dorothy Parks of WAC Detachment, Station Complement, Section II, Fort Benning, is mounting tissue in the histology laboratory for the cantonment area of the Station Hospital.

47m-1943

4 Girls Civen 'Run-around' at Waves Recruiting Office

Washington Tribune

Four Negro girls who applied for admission to the WAVES at the Navy recruiting office here Friday caused such consternation that officials in charge closed the doors four and one-half hours ahead of the usual time, according to the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority's National Non-Partisan Council.

Fifteen minutes after two of the girls were asked to leave because the office had "closed," two others returned and found the doors open. The six girls had decided to test the qualifications for admission to the WAVES which state that a woman must be a native-born American citizen and between the ages of 20 and 35. All met both requirements. They are:

Miss Althea Jefferson, high school graduate, of Washington, Pa., who is trained as a typist and stenographer, and who now works at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing here.

Miss Hazel Lee, graduate of Cleveland Secretarial School, New York City, who is a typist and stenographer and operates all types of business machines. In addition, Miss Lee is qualified as a dental hygienist and has passed the District of Columbia Medical Board which permits her to practice her profession here. She is employed by the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Bernice Jacobs, 28, has an A.B. from the University of California at Berkley, with a major in Hispanic-American history, has been a school teacher and has credits toward an M.A. in history.

Washington, D. C.

Miss Cora E. Wright, 22, A.B. in English from South Carolina State College, credits toward M.A. in English at Howard University, and two years of teaching experience.

Miss Cleomine B. Lewis, 23, Virginia Union University, A.B. in English; stenographer, Burroughs bookkeeping machine operator, mimeograph machine operator; working as secretary.

Miss Velma Hammond, 28, San Francisco State College, A.B. in biology and economics, with graduate credits in biology. Now employed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

First to enter the WAVE recruiting office at 1320 G Street, were Misses Jefferson and Lee, who went in at 4:15 p.m. They were interviewed by a WAVE, who received them pleasantly albeit with a thick Kentucky accent. When asked for application blanks, the Kentucky WAVE states, "Oh, we're not taking applications just now, but I'll take your names and addresses and telephone numbers. As soon as we begin taking them we'll let you know."

"You mean you're not taking applications from *anyone?*" questioned Miss Lee. "No," said the WAVE. "But we are making some plans for you all." There was more talk about names and addresses, some literature changed hands, but Miss Jefferson and Miss Lee were not given application blanks.

As the first two left, Miss Jacobs and Miss Hammond entered. Received by the same WAVE, they had no sooner sat down before the interviewer's desk than a sailor, yeoman's rank, called the WAVE away, saying that "the commanding officer" wanted to see her. The interview was taken over by the yeoman, whom the two young women said appeared "flustered."

As the sailor began to fill out cards to show the young women's names and addresses, a Navy officer walked to the front door, by which they had entered, and closed it saying: "We're closing up, Smith, it's too hot."

Miss Jacobs then asked if they could be permitted to finish filling out their cards, and to have application blanks. *They were given the application blanks* along with some other literature, but the sailor nervously told them that the office was closed now.

It was then 4:45 p.m. Miss Jacobs asked if that were the usual closing time, and was told that the hours were usually from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. As the young women rose to leave, the sailor pointed to a rear exit, asked them if they would leave that way because the front door was locked. Miss Jacobs demurred, stating, "I'll go out the way I came. I get my street car on the corner in front of this building." The front door was opened for them and they left.

On later investigation it was found that the rear door by which they had been asked to leave led to an alleyway behind the office.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Hammond, outside, recounted their experience to the others, who observed that none of the Navy personnel had left the office, as would naturally have occurred had the office been closed early.

Miss Lewis and Miss Wright, then decided to walk around the block and return to the office, to determine if it had actually closed or if a subterfuge had been used to get rid of the two young women who preceded them.

Scarcely 15 minutes later they returned to find the door open and business proceeding as usual.

As they entered, the same sailor was seated at the interviewing desk, but while they stood waiting to be received, another Navy officer took the sailor into an inner office from which the sailor returned to ask if he could help them.

Miss Lewis and Miss Wright stated that they had come to apply for admission to the WAVES. As before, their names, addresses, and telephone numbers were written on file cards, and they too were given application blanks.

However, when they asked to be allowed to fill them out at the office, the sailor told them that no application blanks were filled out on the premises after five o'clock.

'What time do you close?' Miss Lewis wanted to know. According to her, the sailor stated confusedly that the office did not close until 9 p.m., but that "today there was a heatwave and we decided to close early, but a little breeze sprang up so we decided to open again."

The sailor insisted that the two young women must not fill out their application blanks on the premises.

When he was asked what procedure an applicant must follow after completing the application blank he stated, "We have no provisions for accepting colored applicants as yet. But I understand some plans are being made."

The young women then pointed out that the recruiting pamphlets put out by the WAVES said nothing about "for white only," which only further confused the sailor.

"I don't know about that," he said. "I just take orders."

"Are your orders written or verbal," then asked Miss Lewis, "and who gave them to you?"

"No," was the reply, 'They're not written. I don't know. I just work here."

Miss Lewis and Miss Wright picked up their application blanks and left.

The AKA Non-Partisan Council strongly urges all Negro civic, fraternal, church, business, and other organizations to write or wire President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Lieutenant Commander Mildred McAfee, WAVES commanding officer, demanding that the WAVES admit Negro women an equal and non-segregated basis, along with other American women.

Maybe WAVES Will Have Bias

New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam News

AKA Informed Navy In Considering Plan To Admit Negro Women

Taking a shot for democracy at home, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority (AKA) has taken a definite position on Negro women and the Navy. In a press release the organization stated, "We want Negro women admitted to the Auxiliaries of the Navy on the same basis as other women. We want no compromises."

Trying for nearly a year to get Negro women admitted, they were told about five weeks ago that a plan for the admission of Negro women was under consideration and was awaiting the approval of Secretary Knox. According to the release, the plan had been approved by reliable sources, but was being withheld until a school could be found where Negro women could be trained.

The National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the sorority who issued the release urged everyone to protest to President Roosevelt and Sec. Knox against any plan that is different than that in effect for any other American citizen; to get as many persons as possible to do the same and to call up Congressmen and Senators to urge them to protest so that this battle for democracy will not be lost at home.

47n-1943

ARMY GRADUATES 1ST NEGRO CLASS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION

Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois

KNOLLWOOD FIELD, N. C., June 17.—Negro soldiers, whose contribution to America's war effort grows mightier this week have proved their worth in one of the most difficult and technical fields of training—radio communications.

JUN 20 1943

The first class of Negro radio students ever to be graduated from Scott field, parent radio school of the Army Air Forces commencement speaker, Lt. Jack Technical Command, led the Pageler, supervisor of the Instructor's Training division, to say that the Army Air Forces has gained a "willing, conscientious, energetic group which should be commended for military excellence and grades well above average."

Coming from all parts of the country, the Negro soldiers undertook the strenuous communications course under supervision of specially trained Negro instructors. They studied all phases of radio mechanics, aircraft radio, and international Morse code, graduating as qualified radio operators and mechanics.

The men will now be assigned to tactical duty or given further training at other schools.

Valedictorian of the first graduating class was Pfc. William A. Samber, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Samber of 2508 Cottonwood Drive, Vanport, Ore., with an average of 95 percent and able to take code at 25 words per minute.

He was awarded the honor diploma bearing the signature of Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding general of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, and read an original essay entitled "Pillars of Scott Field," which expressed the appreciation of his fellows for the training received here and described the use to which it can be put in peace or war.

Distinction diplomas signed by Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, commanding general of the Second district, AAFTTC, awarded the next four highest ranking students of the first class, went to Pfcs. Lafayette Hannon of Tyron, N. C.; Earl P. Harris Jr., of Columbus, Texas; Edward M. Jackson of Monterey, Calif., and John I. Mulzac, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUN 20 1943

Jewish War Vets Honor War Mother Of 7 Sons

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Runise Kennedy, 50-year-old mother of a family of 15, seven of whom are now serving in the nation's armed forces, was honored with a handsome scroll plaque presented her by the Adams-Wilshire Post Jewish War Veterans at the post headquarters last week.

JUN 19 1943

On Mother's Day Mrs. Kennedy was singled out by the Los Angeles Daily Times as the typical mother of this war period. Her picture with that of her seven fighting sons was displayed in the paper.

The affair honoring the champion mother of World War II was attended by dignitaries of both racial groups. The mother was roundly cheered when she arose to accept the scroll bearing the embossed names of each of her seven sons in the fighting service of Uncle Sam. Visibly surprised when she first laid eyes upon the beautiful memento, Mrs. Kennedy was overcome with appreciation.

Col. Moody Staten, commander of the Seventh Regiment, California State Guard, and member of Frank Ernst Post, V.F.W., made the presentation speech.

The speaker took occasion before turning to the honoree to make the presentation, to score those sinister forces "who would like a little of the Nazi program for post war U. S. A." He accused the authorities of the city government of being "derelict in their duty" to protect the men and boys attacked during the so-called "zoot suit" war between men of the armed services and civilians. Col. Sta[...] alled for unity among the racial minorities, in order to protect themselves, their homes, their religion and the American way of life.

Joseph T. Rose, state deputy of the Jewish War Council, charged that the Presidential Order 8802, now replaced by Executive Order 9346, is being artfully and systematically circumscribed by the Nazi-Klan to prevent minorities from getting employment.

Leon M. Giles, president of the Eastside Chamber of Commerce, principal speaker of the evening, challenged leaders of his own racial minority group, to meet the gesture initialed in the occasion by members of the Jewish race, with a concerted program for greater unity of the American people. Giles stated: "I am sick of this designation of Negro, Jewish, Irish . . . we're all Americans."

This Soldier Entertains In Various Languages

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

PUEBLO AIR BASE, Col. — A Negro orphan, reared and cared for by a Jewish family, is now in the Army, helping to entertain the soldiers on the Post and in the Station Hospital at Pueblo Air Base with a guitar and songs in English, Spanish, German and Yiddish.

Private McNeile Robinson picked up Yiddish as a member of a Jewish family in Riverdale, New York, and became familiar with Spanish airs through travels in and about Santo Domingo. He learned German and Irish songs in New York City, where for many years he was an entertainer in the cafes of Yorkville, a German section of the city.

Robinson attended Hebrew schools in New York where he added to his store of songs. [...] songs however, play the major part in Robinson's repertoire. "The Wearin' of the Green," "When Irish Eyes are Smilin'," and "East Side, West Side," being only a few of the numbers that this soldier can put across.

JUN 2 1943

Recently in the hospital with a broken leg, Robinson continued his playing in many of the local camp shows, and at an entertainment put on at the hospital, near the Air Base, transported to the shows in each case by ambulance. The favorite song in the hospital was "Mexicali Rose," but Robinson also sings Negro spirituals, and is happiest when handling Stephen Foster's compositions.

Robinson is more than an entertainer however; like the rest of his fellow soldiers, he is a hard working man, typical of many of all creeds and races who were snatched out of civilian life when their country called. He hopes to go to school to continue his study of languages and to take a course in radio mechanics.

Discloses Information Of Considerable Value

Philadelphia Tribune

JUL 3 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—A concerted effort to stamp out the circulation of "round robin", or group "newsletters", among Army personnel is currently being made by the War Department.

JUL 3 1943

"The "round robin" is usually originated by the office "gang" back home, sent to a former employee, now in service, who reads its several communications, adds one of his own, then forwards the letter to the serviceman whose name appears next on an accompanying list.

While in its original conception the idea is innocent enough —merely a means of former fellow workers keeping their men in-service advised of what has become of each other, before completion of the mailing cycle a complete file of vital military information invariably is compiled.

Tribune

War Department studies of such letters reveal that the technicalities of training of multiple units, specific duties of individuals, future movements, exact locations of individuals and units, and the technical aspects of our own and enemy weapons are freely discussed.

War Department officials point out that one of these letters in the hands of an enemy agent could give him bound in a single convenient volume, the complete outline of a large scale troop movement, or details of the development of new and secret technique.

Tribune, Philadelphia

Groups of all kinds, as well as individuals both in and out of the armed services are being urged by the War Department to immediately discontinue the mailing of these "round robin" letters.

JUL 3 1943

Ambitious Soldiers Get Educational Opportunity

JUL 10 1943 Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., July 8 —The Army is not all Boots, Boots, Boots, especially for those men stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The post commander, Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, sees to it that the ambitious men of his post get the advantage of every educational opportunity offered by the Army training program.

Attending their recently activated Army specialized training program classes at A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C., are 25 men from this post.

STUDENTS LISTED

The list of students from Fort Huachuca includes these from the detachment Medical department: Sgt. Ruben H. Mack, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Fred W. Alsup, Nashville, Tenn.; T. 5th Russell Capott, Washington, D. C.; T. 4th Toye G. Davis, Rockhill, S. C.; Pfc. Ernest C. Kershaw, Knoxville, Tenn.; Pfc. Cluster S. Seabrooks, Monticello, Fla.; T. 5th Albert C. Bridges, Atlanta, Ga.; T. 5th Harry K. Bryant, Long Beach, Calif.; T. 5th John O. Coleman, Knoxville, Tenn.; T. 4th Elmer E. Howard, Chicago, Ill.; T. 5th William H. Orourke, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; S. Sgt. Aubert E. Reddick, New York City; Pvt. Enoch P. Sandidge, and T. 4th Harry G. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

Others are: From the 714th Medical Sanitary Company, Sgt. Ernest E. Brame, New York City; from the 17th Special Service Company, T. 4th George S. Fowler, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Matthew W. Kennedy, Chattanooga, Tenn.; from Post Headquarters Detachment, First Sgt. Alexander H. Gordan and S. Sgt. Marion Harris; from the Service Command Unit Signal Company, T. 4th Archie H. Julien, Chicago; from the 37th Special Service Company, Pvt. Eugene P. Mackey, Pittsburgh, Pa., and from the 29th Special Service Company, Pfc. Spingarn D. Brinkley, Richmond, Va.; Pfc. Clarence LaRue Sacramento, Calif.; Pvt. Frlason G. Travis, Kansas City, Mo., and S. Sgt. Thomas E. Weatherby, of Scottsboro, Ala.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle Says New Law Specifically Forbids Any Discrimination; Get Federal Funds

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Qualified young girls are wanted to enlist in the new United States Cadet Nurse Corps which the United States Public Health Service is now organizing, according to Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in Negro nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service.

Public Law 74, under which the corps is being set up, specifically forbids discrimination. The smaller federal funds granted to aid nursing education through public health service during the past two years have been available to Negro schools of nursing on exactly the same terms offered to all schools.

"Please underscore these facts," said Mrs. Riddle, discussing the new uniformed service at council headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York City, "for Negro girls generally do not realize that the press and radio campaign for 65,000 new student nurses this year include them. Letters reaching my desk every day prove they do not.

"Negro girls may, of course, have difficulty finding schools near their homes in which the corps is being organized. State-accredited schools of nursing for Negroes have now increased to 32 in the United States. Yet only 14 of these could meet the standards necessary to handle federal schol arship funds last year."

Her office stands ready to advise girls about entering the new corps, said Mrs. Riddle.

"I feel it offers an unprecedented opportunity to the individual girl," she said. "A high school graduate with good grades and the personality to make a good nurse may not only obtain a professional education absolutely free in the corps; she even has a chance to earn while she learns. Besides tuition and maintenance, the cadet nurse will receive a federal stipend of $15 a month during the first nine months, and $20 the next 15 to 20 months."

The plan is to accelerate classroom work to free the student during final months before graduation for practice work in army or other government or civilian hospital—wherever she may be most needed. During this final period she is to receive no less than $30 a month from the employing institution.

Nursing is not only the most vital war work open to women, Mrs. Riddle believes, but it offers some of the finest career opportunities to be found. She speaks from experience. Mrs. Riddle added to her nursing diploma a master of arts degree in nursing education at Columbia university. She has been a social explorer for the Julius Rosenwald foundation, a teacher in several schools of nursing, and came to her present position from directorship of the school of nursing at the 800-bed Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis.

Employment has recently been increasing rapidly, Mrs. Riddle pointed out. The New York City Department of Hospitals now employs 1,243 Negro nurses, and in San Francisco the Stanford university and the University of California hospitals both now employ Negro nurses. All across the country are now converts to the use of Negro nurses, such as the Graduate hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the Harbor hospital in Detroit, while many wings for Negroes in southern hospitals that used to employ white nurses are now hiring colored.

Salaries are better, said Mrs. Riddle, and there is, too, a trend toward stepping up Negro nurses to supervisory and administrative positions.

"It is true that more than half of the schools for Negro nurses still have white directors. But an increasing that the army nurse corps is probably not yet twice the 21,480 total of the first World war, yet the present 'quota' of Negroes is nearly nine times the total of the 18 admitted during the other war.

"Whether or not she has opportunity to enter the army, the girl who receives a basic nursing education as a member of the new cadet nurse corps will be prepared to help her country now and in the post-war years where it most needs help."

MRS. E. RIDDLE

Inspector

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COL. ANDERSON F. PITTS of the Inspector General's Department of the Second Army. Col Pitts, former commander of the 184th Infantry (The old 8th regiment of the Illinois National Guard) is visiting every camp in the Second Army, investigating conditions surrounding colored soldiers and making recommendations for improvement.

They Help to Preserve Law and Order in Texas

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The M.P. force serving under the 8th Service Command, Military Police Detachment, Camp Bowie, Texas, area is considered one of the most efficient groups in the Southwest and works with the civilian officials in maintaining law and order in nearby Brownwood, Texas.

The members are equipped with the latest of military weapons. Left to right are: Standing—Pfc. Louis Cook, Beulah, Miss.; Pfc. Oswald Walker, Hallsboro, N.C.; Pvts. Lee, Tyler, Texas; Booker T. Askew, Murfreesboro, N.C.; James Christopher, Texarkana, Texas; Velma Ramsey, Horatio, Ark.; and Harvey Slaughter, Maud, Miss.; seated—Corporals Lapthaniel Jackson, Lovelady, Texas; Mardis Washington, Miami, Fla.; Pfc. Robert S. Moore, Petersburg, Va., and Provost Sgt. Melvin C. Mumford, Savannah, Ga.

47n-1943

Officer Keeps Equipment In Shape

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JUN 19 1943

From his post at an American air base in North Africa, where a squadron of Negro American fighter pilots are stationed, First Lieutenant Henry M. Letcher, top, transportation officer, interrupts a telephone conversation to give instructions to two of his assistants, Sgt. Professor Anderson, head mechanic, of Selma, Ala., and Sgt. Alexander Buchannon of Fairfield, Ala. The lower picture shows some of the equipment under Lt. Letcher's charge. The transportation officer is shown in front of the first vehicle. Other members of the section are standing in front of the jeeps and trucks. (Exclusive Journal and Guide Photo by Thomas W. Young)

47m

Negro Combat Team Won Crucial Battle In So. Pacific

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 24 1943

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following excerpts are taken from a letter written by Lt. James H. Peterson (white), an Army Air Force flyer, to his wife shortly before he was killed in action (May 24, 1943) while battling some Japanese forces in the South Pacific. This letter was later reproduced in the newspaper PM.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA.

Quite sometime ago, at an unmentionable place in the South Seas, American Negro troops won a bitterly fought victory at a crucial place, when failure might very well have been disastrous. Since this occurred long enough ago to have been mentioned in the press when I was in the States, I have racked my brain trying to remember some mention of it. I can recall none. But I know that down here a crucial battle for the United Nations has been secured by Negro troops.

I am unalterably convinced, the more I see, that the mainspring of real fighting men—and here I mean men who will fight on and on who will not feel that after risks their job has been done—men who would never take up the cry to go home as a serious topic—that mainspring is an understanding of the issues and an intense realization of the complete importance of that which they are called upon to fight.

JUL 24 1943

From the Readers

Negroes in the Services PM

New York, N. Y.

JUL 4 1943

Dear Editor:

The Negro is drafted into the armed forces and sent to fight for all of us, when his biggest battlefront should be right here in the U. S. A., fighting for freedom and equality of opportunity. There was really no necessity for an Atlantic Charter. All that was needed was a vigorous, democratic application of the principles contained in the Bill of Rights. Until this is done, and the sooner the better, one can hardly expect the 10 per cent of our population that the Negro forms, to put heart, body and soul into any united effort to bring the so-called Four Freedoms to the World.

NINE SOLDIERS WILLING TO DIE FOR DEMOCRACY
Camp Upton

JUL 23 1943

U. S. Negro troops advance on a beach about four miles from Gela after landing at dawn under the protection of Allied warships and air fleets.

JUL 23 1943

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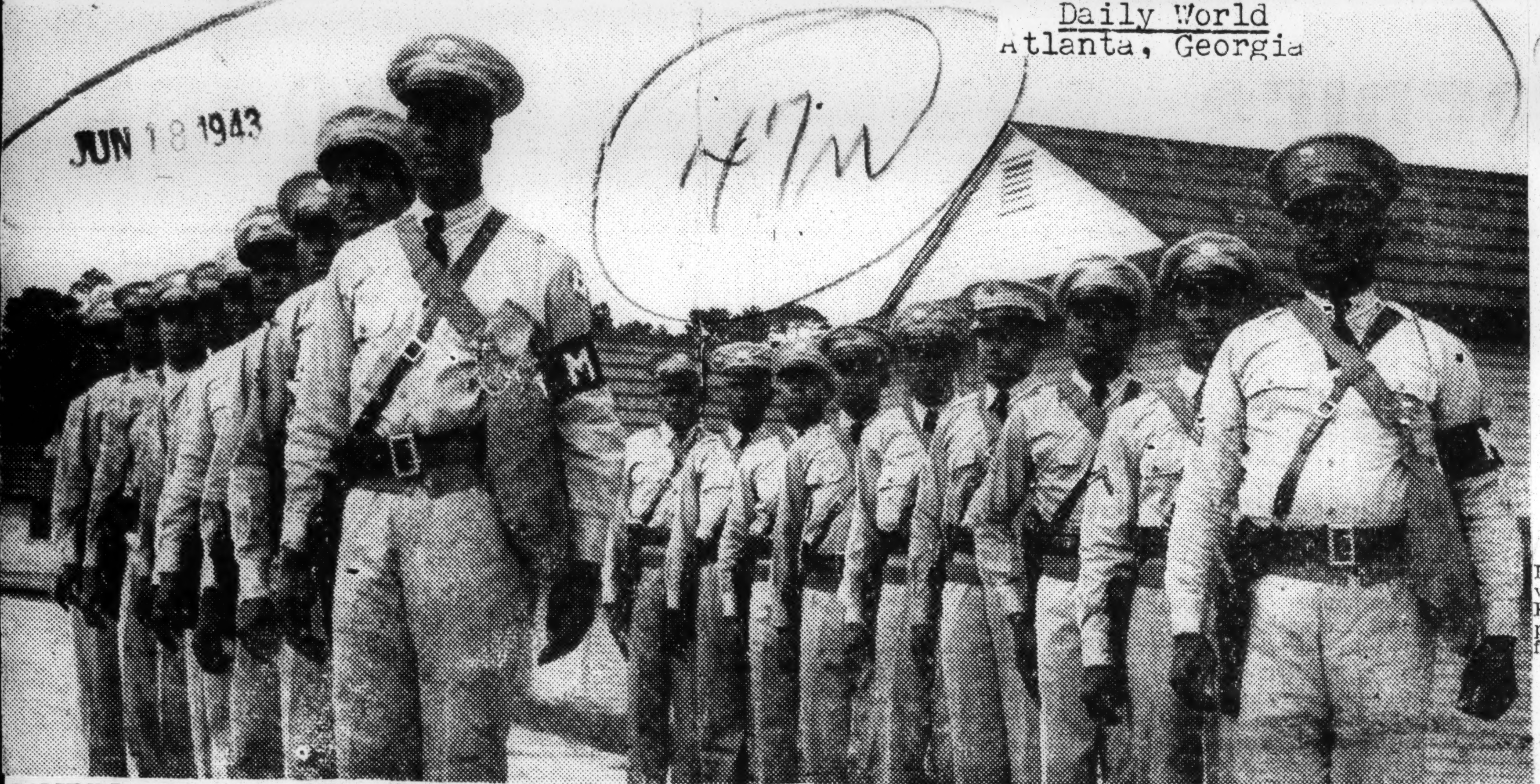
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Fort Jackson's Crack Milit ary Police Highly Praised

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 18 1943



COLUMBIA, S. C. — SNS — Last December, shortly after Major Robert B. Eleazor, provost Marshal at Fort Jackson arrived, several handpicked colored soldiers from the Post Detachment were placed on duty in Columbia, being assigned to patrol areas patronized by Negro soldiers and, coming in the face of pronounced civilian dissatisfaction with certain problems, Major Eleazor believed in this kind of thing, advocated it and worked until it was accomplished.

Today, almost "perfect order" prevails in Columbia because of the excellent work done by these eighteen men. Clashes between civilians and soldiers are a thing of the past and even the soldiers work to make the job of these strong men easier. At police headquarters, every possible assistance is given them and city police officers work with them in their duties. Today, civilians in Columbus are praising them, proud of them and Negro leaders say "we should have had them long ago."

Major Eleazor says at Fort Jackson, a standing joke is that as soon as one of them goes off duty he goes to work polishing up his leather and boots and begins grooming himself for his next patrol. They are rated as one of the neatest groups at the Fort and delight in doing their jobs well.

They are, left row, front to rear: Pfc. General W. Hawkins, Hennison, N. C., Pvt. Arthur T. Hairston, Winston-Salem, N. C., Pfc. Sinclair Middleton, Charlotte, N. C.; Pvt. Franklin Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; Pvt. William R. Cox, Goldsboro, N. C.; Pfc. Richard Farmer, Wilson, N. C.; Pvt. Jesse L. Wooding, Monticello, Miss.; Pfc. Nathaniel Wright, Selma, Ala.; Pvt Nathaniel Vance, Charlotte, N. C.

Right row, (front to rear:) Sgt Isom Nalls, Memphis, Tenn.; Pfc George R. Hoosier, Clarksville Tenn.; Cpl. Malcolm S. White Athens, Tenn.; Cpl. Dan Dickson Clarksville, Tenn.; Pvt. Timothy C Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; Pvt. Harvey G. Harris, New York City; Pfc. Fran[illegible]dsworth, Edenton N. C., and Pfc. Ephriam Leak N. C., and Pfc. Ephriam Leak Lilleville, N. C.

JUN 1943

IN CHARGE

JUL 10 1943

First Lieutenant Mary Louise Petty of Seattle, Washington, who was recently promoted at Fort Huachuca, where she was placed in charge of one of the fort's hospitals.—Official Photo:

An Aerial Gunner For The Aussies

Veteran Of Pacific Fighting Experienced Many Thrills

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

By HERMAN HILL
Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, June 17—A veteran of more than a year's meritorious service in Australia, Java and New Guinea, Sergt. Alfred Covan Stevens, USA, and attached to the Royal Australian Air Force is convalescing here from injuries received in a bombing raid. The gallant soldier was given an honorable discharge last December and spent some time in government hospitals elsewhere. The fatal raid saw only himself and an Australian major emerging alive.

JUN 1943

Sergeant Stevens saw plenty of action as a member of Beauford Bomber squadrons. He was an aerial machine gunner. Once his shop was shot down and the crew was picked up by a Coast Guard patrol. Intense heat up to 180 degrees, mosquitos, malaria, lack of supplies and above all a cunning desperately brave enemy who knew all the answers, gave Stevens thrills and chills enough to last for a pair of life times.

AUSSIES MERIT APPROVAL

The sergeant, a native of Chicago, has lived in Los Angeles since 1929. He enlisted November 19, 1941, and received training at Camp Custer, Mich., and later at Cairo, Ill. air base. Along with a small group of machine gunners he was attached to a quartermaster outfit and shipped to Australia during those hectic days when the enemy hordes threatened to overwhelm the "land down under."

Because of the dire shortage of trained men, his outfit were made welcome additions to the RAF. All served with valor and distinction and many have since given their lives to the cause.

Stevens lauded the members of the Australian fighting forces and the inhabitants of the country at large. "They treated me and all the rest of my comrades as brothers. I cannot say too much in their praise," he added.

Also coming for the veteran soldiers' plaudits was General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American forces. "He's a real man and a great leader. Give him men materiel and planes in sufficient quantity and he'll put the Japanese to rout everytime." Stevens likewise revealed that the General was an ardent booster of Negro troops and had upon numerous occasions remedied unpleasant interracial situations they had become involved in.

ENEMY A DANGEROUS FOE

Unsung in many quarters but aces in Stevens' book are the corps of race engineers whom he said built air fields, roads, hauled supplies and did a share of fighting the enemy in-between times. Queried for a statement of the thing which most impressed him during his experiences at the front, Stevens said it was "strength of the enemy." They are well prepared, brave to almost a reckless degree and are daring to a breath-taking measure. The Japanese warrior has been sadly underestimated and folks on the home front should realize that we are engaged in a life and death struggle with a most formidable foe."

Since his return home, Stevens, who by the way, is a nephew of Willie Covan, noted dancer, has been besieged with speaking engagements from American Legion Posts and other organizations throughout the city. His health, however, has prohibited the acceptance of the majority of these offers.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Negro And White Soldiers March Together In Ga.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—White and Negro Atlantans were amazed Monday night during the gigantic third war loan parade to see black and white soldiers marching shoulder to shoulder as if it was the usual thing. The unit, part of the medical detachment stationed at the army's Lawson General hospital, was composed of about 500 men, with many black faces scattered through the ranks.

Unlike the second war loan parade, Negro units were not invited to participate in Monday night's procession. The only Negroes participating in addition to members of the medical detachment was the Naval air station band, stationed at Georgia Tech here.

REEL 21

ALGIERS FULL OF COLORED TROOPS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Officers and Soldiers Express Admiration for Feats of Lt. Charles B. Hall And Members of 99th Pursuit Squadron

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

JUL 24 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 22—(Via Cable)—I arrived in Algiers just two days ago and found the Algerian capital seething and all eyes centered on Sicily. In fact, I have been looking in that very direction myself, because I have an early date there with a crack American colored outfit which is helping to bite huge chunks out of what is left of Mussolini's empire!

To reach Algiers, I crossed 1,200 miles of the great Sahara desert by plane and, since landing here, my attention has been arrested by the extraordinary admiration expressed by white officers and soldiers for the good record Negro fighter pilots—like heroic First Lt. Charles B. Hall, the "Brazil (Indiana) Bomber"—have turned in to date. Although our flyers are at an advanced air base, it is a good bet that their exploits are as well known here as are those of the white outfits, for most of the white officers and soldiers I have come across seem to be just as proud of them as are we.

PARALYZED TRANSPORTATION

Algiers is spread-eagled on a necklace of hills and is densely populated. Its white and massive public buildings range from three to five stories. Street cars—hooked together—have only standing room from early morning until dusk when they cease running. Many trucks and private cars are using ungainly charcoal-burning contraptions. The motors of some automobiles have been taken out and the vacant space built up into a coachman's seat. They are now horse-drawn. A handful of antiques, which pass for taxis, is permitted to carry only high priority traffic. American jeeps and trucks pound incessantly upon cobblestone streets.

NO NIGHT LIFE

Streets are usually jammed. All stores close at siesta, which runs anywhere from noon till four o'clock in the afternoon. At dark, everything goes dead. The city is blacked out. It is impossible to purchase even a cup of coffee. No night life whatsoever. Almost the only stay-up-lates are the MP's in white helmets, who patrol the streets.

To a correspondent who has traveled through 22 countries and in many theatres of operation, Algiers brings home the fact that the Allies have unlimited man-power upon which to draw. The streets of Cairo were choked with Australians and with dark-skinned troopers from India, from Ceylon, from many Indian Ocean islands, and from many African colonies. Such troops, except for Moroccan and Arab fighters, are practically non-existent hereabouts. The military scene has a distinctly American tinge, and on nearly every corner one bumps into a Sam Jones or a Willie White from Alabama or some other State. I am constantly the center of groups of them—either interviewing or being interviewed.

Some of these Brown Buddies were in England before coming over here. Others came directly from the States. Many of the veterans were active in the recent campaigns in Tunisia and elsewhere, and have wound scars of which they are proud. Most of them carry photographs of the Sarahs, Marys and Louises they left at home. They are all working hard—some 12 hours a day—to prove to the world that the Negro knows his responsibilities as an American citizen. They want to do more, but they also wish to get it over with as soon as possible, so that they may get back to the hometown and "Main" street.

Widow At Dedication Of Rube Foster Field

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AUG 7 1943

By THELMA THURSTON GORHAM

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — Several months ago when plans for the construction of a new baseball field on the New Cantonment area at Fort Huachuca were getting under way the question of a name for the new field came up. Much discussion and quite a bit of research it was decided to call it the Rube Foster Field. Date for the dedication of the field was set for Sunday, July 18.

A few days before the dedication date it was decided that the widow of Rube Foster ought to be present at the dedication program. A long distance call was made from Fort Huachuca to Chicago to notify Mrs. Foster of the proposed dedication by the post commander, Colonel Edwin N. Hardy. More than 15,000 soldiers and civilians attended the dedication program.

"And the beautiful part of it all," Mrs. Foster declared the day after the program, "was that I did not know a thing about it until the Wednesday morning before at 11 o'clock."

She admitted that about two months ago she had received a call from the Chicago Defender for pictures and some biographical information on her late husband.

"But you know, you always expect that sort of thing around the beginning of the baseball season," she said.

"My son, Earl (familiar to his associates as "Rube") said he would take care of the expenses of the trip if I wanted to come out here to Fort Huachuca," she went on, explaining that although her husband had left her an apartment building home (at 41st and Michigan, Chicago) most of her money had been used for the upkeep of the building.

When Andrew Rube Foster died 16 years ago after suffering a nervous breakdown due to the strain of his work with the Giants and the Negro Baseball league which he had organized, his widow had a son and sister-in-law to "finish putting through school." Thus, she was all the more agreeably surprised when Colonel Hardy, post commander, informed her that she would make the trip at the expense of Fort Huachuca authorities who were interested in paying tribute to her husband.

Slender, brownskinned, her upswept hair attractively silvered, Mrs. Foster proved as much of a surprise to authorities at Fort Huachuca. Her charm, her graciousness, her eager (almost girlish) enthusiasm and appreciation were so unfeigned and stimulating that Col. Edwin N. Hardy, Lieut. Col. M. O. Bousfield, commanding officer, Station Hospital No. 1 and others who were responsible for her being out here were all in quite a dither about her.

She proved to be quite unaffected about the homage that some wanted to pay to her. "It's my husband who is being honored," she quietly reminded them all. "I've always kept in the background; I think I was more in the foreground during the dedication program than at any other time that I can remember."

To a man who had known and worked with Rube Foster, Frank "FAY" Young nationally known sports writer, it never ceased to be a surprise Mrs. Foster said, that "Rube went to church every Sunday when he was in the city." He was a member of St. Marks M.E. church and Mrs. Foster is a member of Bethel A.M.E.

To Mrs. Foster, however, the thing that she "can't get over" is the fact that she came "all these miles to see people pay such tribute to my husband after all these years."

"I guess I won't really realize what it is all about until I get back home," she said, shaking her carefully-coiffeured head.

Supply Units Keep Bombs, Munitions Moving To 'Front'

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By "SCOOP" JONES

WITH AEF IN NEW GUINEA, Aug. 5 — (ANP) — As Allied forces pound heavily in advanced areas and on nearby islands our supply forces in the rear are also taking a wallop at the Japanese. They are still keeping those supplies moving forward all the time. One ordnance outfit, in particular, is the main supply echelon for the ammunition. They keep the local airdromes well supplied as well as forming a link for the shipments to advance positions.

Some of the fellows who take part in the shipping of big thousand pound bombs are: M/Sgt. Charles H. Jackson and Sgt. Frederick V. Moore, Chicago; S/Sgts. Ernest J. Nelson, Rockford, Ill., and Warwick H. March, Danville, Ill. These fellows are in charge of the clerical section of an ordnance supply depot.

DANGEROUS TASKS

The dangerous work out in the field is led by S/Sgt. Percy Tringstall, Chicago. This means the loading and unloading of bombs and ammunition, stacking them in various dumps. Before re-enforcements came to these services of supply troops they loaded the bomb shafts of flying fortresses and other bombers, used to rage war on the Niponese. Another dangerous task that this unit has is disposing of unexploded bombs dropped by enemy planes. This task is also up to Sgt. Tringstall and his men. They are known as the bomb disposal squad. The other men that make up this squad are Pvts. Clifford Reed and Wesley Shannon, Chicago; Pfcs. James R. Robinson and Theodore Severado, Danville, Ill.

PURPLE HEART AWARDED

In another service of supply unit, Sgt. Hinton Causey, son of Mrs. Louvalla A. Causey, Mound Bayou, Miss., was decorated with the Purple Heart award for wounds received during enemy bombing action. This was announced this week by an advanced base American hospital.

MORE OFFICERS

Four colored officers have recently been assigned to this base, increasing the count to 18 of commissioned men here. They are 2nd Lts. John Haggens, Willkes-Barre, Pa.; John L. Chappell, 830 Landing street, Norfolk, Va.; Bob Calloway, 2671 Buchanan street, Gary, Ind., and Albert Bishop, 612 Westford avenue, Baltimore. All four officers are graduates of the U. S. Army's last O. C. S class held in Australia. Lts. Haggens, Calloway and Bishop have been assigned to a quartermaster port battalion, which already has four Negro officers and one warrant officer on a mixed staff. Lt. Chappell was assigned to a Q. M. railhead company in an advanced sub-area.

'NO COLOR LINE ON BATTLEFIELD'--Rouzeau

Courier
JUL 31 1943 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

AMERICAN FORCES HDQ., North Africa, July 29—(Via Cable)—White and colored Americans are not yet marching side by side, but I venture the belief that, if left alone, they will eventually be doing so. I frequently see them sitting together discussing conditions among masses of the countries they have ourseen as they sip coffee in Red Cross clubs. They are seemingly being drawn together by some invisible bond. This is particularly noticeable among colored and white outfits which have been in red hot action zones. Men who know bullets and bombs are no respectors of persons!

Years of instruction by teachers of geography and civics, as well as tone of "See America First" propaganda by chambers of commerce in our 48 states, have never developed the appreciation for the American scenery and for the American way of life which war has instilled in the hearts of our black and white soldiers.

I have arrived at this conclusion after talking with colored troops in the Levant, Egypt, India, East Africa—all along West Africa—and, now, here in the Mediterranean basin. There are, admittedly, some who still wish a quick look at Berlin and Rome. But, for the most part, they are all singing the tune, "I want a chance to clean up this mess and go home."

They all have seen all they want to see of the other half of the world. They thought they were living on the lowest rung of democracy until they had a close-up of the plight of masses throughout Middle Asia, India and all over Africa. They can't imagine anything could be worse, except a life of servitude under Hitler.

I find our colored boys are not alone in their convictions. White troopers, born to poor families, say as much.

What our Yanks in foreign service now think about their homeland is perhaps best summed up in the remarks of Cpl. John Ferguson of Cross Anchor, S. C., and Pvt. Otis Wallace of Birmingham, Ala., serving with an Aviation Engineer unit in North Africa. They are typical of the average American Negro trooper over here.

"From what I have seen, the poor man over here has to scuffle twice as hard as we do. Even then, I don't see how he manages to exist." That was Ferguson's observation.

"Some of these Arabs have as much hope of working up to a

pair of shoes and a bed as I have of being a millionaire," commented Wallace. Continuing, he said, "I always wanted to travel in foreign countries, but, when the urge grabs me again, I am going to buy a jalopy and tour the United States. There's nothing out her to beat what we have at home."

No Segregated Harlem Stage Door Canteen

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Denying that they contemplated setting up a separate Stage Door Canteen in Harlem for Negro servicemen the American Theatre Wing Stage Door Canteens released a statement this week to correct an erroneous impression set forth in a recent article which reports a meeting at the Harlem Defense Recreation center, where a resolution was passed "voicing disapproval of a Stage Door Canteen in Harlem."

Isadora Bennett, director of publicity of the American Theatre Wing War Service, Inc., states, through her organization, that "We have never at any time contemplated a special neighborhood canteen—in Harlem or anywhere else. It would be an absolute violation of basic policy. All of our canteens are open to **all the servicemen of the Allied Nations.** We would never single out a special group —even for special benefits. Certainly we would do nothing that would tend to segregate the Negro serviceman.

NO NEIGHBORHOOD CANTEENS

"There is another basic reason for our policy of no neighborhood canteens, which is easily understood when it is recalled that the American Theatre Wing War Service is the mobilization of the entertainment world. Our canteens must always represent the hospitality of the theatre. There will be one in each town where we have one—and that one will be found in the theatre-center of the town. You remember the sign in all canteens? 'Your Hosts—the Entire Entertainment World . . . Stage, Screen, Radio, Music and All the Allied Crafts.' These hosts are 'at home' to servicemen in the Broadway area.

"From the very first, large numbers of Negro servicemen have come to the canteen and returned night after night for as long as they are on leave. We know them by sight, and we talk to them. They come in large numbers—and they are a very representative group, but representative of the country, as a whole! It must be borne in mind that they come from every city and State—as do all of the servicemen at the canteen who happen to be Americans. No one neighborhood in any single town is especially represented. But that is one of the great values of the Stage Door Canteen, as it operates. It is open to all, necessary to all, who want it. But it is very necessary to the stranger in a town, who has no neighborhood contacts.

NEVER PROPOSED A HARLEM CANTEEN

The American Theatre Wing War Service, Inc., takes no official position on the Harlem Defense Recreation committee's expression because it never at any time proposed establishing a canteen in Harlem. But, as individuals engaged in the same great effort to win the war, members of the American Theatre Wing are in complete agreement with the spirit of the decision. Neighborhood facilities seem to be especially good in Harlem, and the existing services seem to be functioning with the utmost efficiency. From our standpoint—and the policy of the American Theatre Wing reflects this attitude—it is not our function to provide the neighborhood boy with recreation. That function is better done by neighborhood agencies. We will not assume to do it—in Harlem, the Bronx, or Brooklyn.

"Our function is very simple: to offer the hospitality of the entire theatre-world—cheer, food and entertainment—to stranger and local boy alike. And they do make use of the canteen. The number has been around 6,000 a night."

Ground Troops End Months Of Stiff Training

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., June 17—"Sir, your command car is under long-distance artillery fire." Thus started the first day of field exercises conducted in the training of the 96th Service group, stationed at Selfridge Field, and regarded as a formidable ground-troop unit of the Army Air Forces.

Maj. Edward V. Hughes, commanding officer of the group, had been stopped at the exit from the post to have the news presented to him. He adjusted his combat helmet and told his chauffeur to drive on to his troops.

TWO RIGOROUS MONTHS

For nearly two months, the group had been in training in preparation for such problems as were to be presented in the maneuver and, yes, eventually under actual combat conditions. Perfect terrain had been selected—an area being cleared for improvement, offering shelter for command posts and an effective setting for offensive and defensive chemical warfare. Proper weather had also been selected by virtue of contact with the weather forecaster who said showers. The forecaster was correct. The occasion also provided an excellent opportunity for motor transportation tactical problems. One truck company of the group was commended for its activity even after it had been driven from its command post by tear and mustard gas.

The entire operation was conducted under simulated battle conditions, but no soldier in the 96th Service group would admit that it wasn't the real thing. And every effort was expended to make it as life-like as possible. For instance there was enough tear gas so Capt. L. M. Sparks, group finance officer, had to have honest-to-goodness first aid treatment on his eyes. There were simulated casualties, also.

Airplanes, supposedly from an enemy base more than 25 miles to the south, zoomed at the soldiers of the 96th in simulated bombing and strafing operations. Bombs were bags of flour and flax seed. There were two direct hits scored, as concealed troops fought back with modern weapons to the satisfaction of their officers. Aerial photography indicated expert camouflage, with the medical unit specifically commended for its concealment.

BAFFLING CAMOUFLAGE

Using only dead foliage, in compliance with an order that no natural life in the area was to be disturbed, the 96th erected pup tents and camouflaged them so completely that one shelter could not be told from a pile of debris nearby. One truck was hidden so well that neither it nor its tracks could be seen from the air.

The ban on disturbance of foliage and wild life, though unreal, became part of the game. It was an order, and following orders wins battles.

JUN 19 1943

The troops were also given practice in use of the canteen. Early in the operation, Major Hughes detected a mistake in the handling of the water truck, and he immediately declared it out of action. For the rest of the day, the entire service group was dependent upon canteens, getting its first lesson in their proper use.

MOCK BURIAL

Capt. Augustus Spears, group chaplain, conducted a simulated burial service for Pvt. John Joe, who had been "killed in action" by simulated strafing. The entire group then participated in the usual Army Critique, a meeting at which the day's problems were discussed with comment on errors and regularities.

All officers and men then participated in vesper services prior to re-embarking onto trucks for the ride back to Selfridge Field. Although they were weary from the long day on the "front," the men in each truck organized their barber shop quartet and sang their way back to their barracks.

'IL DUCE'S WALKOUT, PEACE MOVE'--Dixon

JUL 31 1943

By RANDY DIXON
(Courier War Corespondent)

LONDON, July 29 (Via Cable)—The general reaction of colored Americans in the European Theatre of Operations—to the inglorious end of Mussolini's infamous career—is that it is merely a case of the Axis fostering a subtle scheme for a negotiated peace with the Allies.

The melodramatic charlatan who held a pistol to the heart of Europe for nearly two decades and who then substituted a dagger and stabbed France in the back, is the No. 2 hate of these colored Americans.

THEY REMEMBER BADOGLIO WELL

The No. 1 hate of American Negroes in the ETO is Marshal Pietro Badoglio, self-proclaimed Duke of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, as well as protagonist of the ghastly gas attacks on Haile Selassie's peaceful tribesmen.

There is a certain enthusiasm among these colored Americans over the surprise development. But it is a calloused enthusiasm—an interest marked by deep cynicism. They feel it is Axis-inspired.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Pilot Who Bombed Germany Has Five of Family in Service

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—News of her brother's heroism in a North African air attack first reached Second Officer Noel Campbell of the Fourth WAAC Training Center when auxiliaries stationed here brought her clippings describing the event.

The first of his race to fly American planes in combat, 1st Lt. William A. Campbell delivered the first bomb on Pantalleria, and his performance won admiration for maintaining perfect formation through thick flak. Upon his return, he landed safely, but taxied his plane into a bomb crater, which was left on the field following an attack by American bombers on the airdrome while in the hands of the Germans. This was Campbell's first accident despite the fact he has most hours of any flyer in the Tuskegee-trained squadron. The crater is now marked by a sign.

The 26-year-old flyer is called a "flying fool" because he has had more flights than any other member of his squadron. After his training at the Army Flying School at Tuskegee, he served there as an instructor until he entered the service. And now his squadron, all Tuskegee-trained, has the distinction of being the first Negro pursuit squadron to see action in this war on foreign soil.

Second Officer Campbell, who is a member of the first officers candidate class in the WAAC, and her gallant brother are two of five children which comprise the family of T. M. Campbell, field agent for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. and Mrs. Campbell. And four of five are in the service of their country.

Another brother, 1st Lt. T. M. Campbell, Jr., is in the Medical Corps stationed at Camp Hood, Texas, and a sister, Virginia Campbell is with the Army Nurses Corps and is receiving her training now at Lincoln Hospital, New York City. The youngest, Elizabeth, is working for her master's degree at the University of Wisconsin, and Second Officer Campbell is certain that as soon as she is old enough to meet the WAAC requirements, she will enroll.

Second Officer Campbell was a home economics teacher in Georgia before she entered the WAAC.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 6, 1943

PROMOTIONS GO TO ALABAMIANS

10 From State Are Raised In Rank Along With Six Mississippians

Ten Alabama officers and six from Mississippi have received temporary promotions the War Department announced from Washington Tuesday, an Associated Press dispatch said.

Among the Alabamians listed was Crawford Toy Johnson, Jr., Cherokee Road, Birmingham, promoted to lieutenant colonel from major.

Listed for promotion to major from captain were Russell Freeman Whiting, 891 Fifth Place, West, Birmingham; Daniel Randolph Ramey Jr., Holt; and Curry St. George Box 404, Luverne.

Promoted to captain from first lieutenant were Charles Ellis Ragan, Jr., Eufaula, and Lewis T. Hardcastle, Margerum. Promoted to first lieutenant from second lieutenant were Clyde Edward Franklin, 3304 Avenue Q, Birmingham; Rollin Robert Lincoln, 1821 14th Avenue, North, Birmingham; Madison, Ward Terry, 1519 Eighth Street, Tuscaloosa, and Eugene Deblanc Weaver, 755 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Those from Mississippi receiving promotion to captain from first lieutenant were Nathan Perry Shapley, Jr., Drew; Joseph Tunney Pugh, Jackson, and Jesse Norman Moore, 808 Fourth Avenue, South, Columbus. Promotions to first lieutenant from second lieutenant were Thomas Bascom Holoman, III, Centreville; John B. Abernathy, 259 Taylor Street, Jackson, and George Emmet Reid, 13 Grove Street, West Point.

47n-1943

'BABY KID CHOCOLATE' WOUNDED BY LAND MINE IN NORTH AFRICA

By JACK SAUNDERS, Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5—His boxing days are over . . . and never again will Pfc. Travis Henry—known as "Baby Kid Chocolate" to pugilistic zealots and sundry—be able to pit his skill and fistic proclivity against squared circle foemen. Private Henry has given both his legs for his country in this war to end Fascism and keep democracy in the ascendancy, and, for this he is the first hero from the Keystone State to be decorated by the Government with the coveted "Purple Heart" for meritorious service on a foreign battlefront.

HERO IN NORTH AFRICA

Henry lost his legs "somewhere in Tunisia" while removing a live land mine, and Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and The Courier are signally proud of him . . . proud to claim him as a native son, and proud of his fortitude and bravery!

Prouder still of Private Henry, however, are his comely wife, Mary, and 12-year-old son, Edward, who reside at 2043 N. Woodstock street, and who visited "Hero" Henry Sunday at Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., through the courtesy of The Courier.

AIDED BY COURIER

Mrs. Henry, a sheet metal worker at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and young Edward, boarded a train at the 30th Street Pennsylvania Railroad station at 10:10 Sunday morning, and arrived in Washington at approximately 12:30, where they were met by The Courier's Washington representative, John P. Davis.

Feeling herself to be securely independent and frowning on every and anything that might have a tinge of "charity," Mrs. Henry at first was reluctant to make the trip at The Courier's expense, declaring that the last thing she or her husband wanted was any undue publicity.

FINALLY ACQUIESCES

But Mrs. Henry, a highly intelligent young woman, acquiesced when informed by Courier representatives that by offering aid to her The Courier did so without any though of personal or commercial gain.

Mrs. Henry returned from visiting her husband at Walter Reed hospital two weeks ago, alone. Her son had not seen his father since his induction into the Army several months ago, and Mrs. Henry appeared gratified at the opportunity to have him make the visit.

HENRY LOST BOTH LEGS

IN AFRICA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — A Philadelphia boy is back from the war in North Africa. He had both his legs blown off by a land mine near an ammunition dump at Constantine. He is at Walter Reed hospital now being fitted with artificial legs and will soon walk out of the hospital. His name is Travis Henry, and this is his story:

"It was Saturday morning. We had brought our trucks down to the ammunition dump to load up. The Germans had been driven out of the place some time before. I was walking around looking for a place not cut up by shell holes to back up my truck. Then something happened.

RESCUED BY OFFICER

"The next thing I knew I was crawling. I saw my legs dangling in the air. So I kept on crawling —about a quarter of a block, I guess. I said, 'Please someone help me.' A white lieutenant picked me up and took me over barbed wire to a jeep. He gave me some sulfa pills and wrapped me in a blanket.

"The lieutenant and a staff sergeant rode me to a hospital. It was the worst ride I ever had in my life. When we got to the hospital I felt like I was on fire with all that shrapnel up in my groin. I kept yelling and yelling, the pain was hot. They gave me a needle and some ether and then I don't remember anything until I woke up that evening.

BROUGHT HOME ON HOSPITAL SHIP

"I felt kind of funny. And a nurse was sitting beside my bed. I said, 'Will they fix up my leg so I can go back to duty.' She didn't answer. Then I said, 'Did they take my leg off.' She looked kinda queer. Then I reached way down in the bed to find my toes—but I didn't. And tears came to my eyes."

Henry has been decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart, presented him at the Lovell General hospital in Boston on his return to this country, by Colonel William Smith, post commander.

He stayed at the hospital in Constantine for a month, was moved by Army plane to Oran North Africa, then to Rabaut, then to Casablanca where he was brought to this country aboard the hospital ship U.S.S. West Point.

Before he was wounded he had trucked ammunition to American front line Army units in Oran, Algiers, Constantine and Gafsa. He was amog the early units of Negro truck companies that came from Scotland to North Africa in the invasion army. Before that he trucked ammunition in England from June, of 1942, until the North African campaign in December. He was under fire constantly, strafed by Stuka dive bombers in the day, bombed by enemy planes at night.

U-BOATS TRAIL CONVOY

"When the Jerries would come after us, the safest thing to do would be to keep on driving," he said. "If we left our trucks and got out on the road, they would swoop down and go after the drivers because they knew that without drivers the trucks would clutter up the road and stop the rest of the convoy from moving up to the front line."

On his way back by boat from Casablanca Henry said large numbers of Nazi U-boats followed their convoy, causing them to go nearly a thousand miles off course to avoid being sunk. He finally landed in Boston.

Henry has three brothers in the armed services. One brother, Wolfson Henry, is in the Navy; another brother, Fred Henry, was three miles away from him in an Army company in North Africa, although they never met; and a third brother is in training in the United States.

A fourth brother is soon to enter the Army.

Before he went into the Army Henry was a garage mechanic in Philadelphia. He was a boxer, having had about 50 fights in and around Philadelphia. His wife, Mrs. Mary Henry, a war worker in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and his 12-year-old son, Edward, live at 2043 Woodstock street in Philadelphia, and his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Henry, live at 44 Prospect avenue, with her.

TYPICALLY MODEST

Just to point out that she did not consider her activities of any value for a newspaper story, Mrs. Henry said she would rather not talk too much about herself when questioned along those lines by the writer.

She did admit, however, that her job at the Navy Yard was one that required skill and training, the latter which she received at the West Philadelphia High Vocational school.

Young Edward, she added, is a fifth grade pupil at the Douglass-Singerly school, 22nd street at Berks, of which Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset is principal.

ELATED OVER HUSBAND'S BRAVERY

About her husband she seemed to take particular delight in talking . . . about the trinkets and souvenirs he brought back from North Africa, and about the brave manner in which he is taking his injury.

Among the souvenirs Pfc. Henry gave his wife during her first visit to the hospital were a gold watch, gold medal, and a French and Italian coin.

UNUSUAL SOUVENIRS

Henry got the watch from a German prisoner in exchange for a package of American cigarettes, and received the medal from an Italian prisoner for some more cigarettes. He came by the coins in a likewise manner, his wife said.

Although he was well acquainted with lightweight champion Bob Montgomery, Johnny Hutchinson, Joe Gramby, Dick Kane, Johnny Madison and other members of Philly fistic fraternity, most of Henry's fighting was limited to amateur competition about five years ago. He also fought many service bouts in the United States and overseas.

Private Henry was an automobile mechanic during the pre-war era, and expects to work at his old job upon his release from the hospital.

this country minus both legs lost in Tunis fighting.

Top left photo—Mrs. Henry and her son leaving their Philadelphia home for the trip to Washington.

Top right—The happy reunion in Walter Reed Army hospital.

Bottom photo—Mrs. Henry and Edward admire the Purple Heart awarded their hero husband and father.

As a patriotic token of its appreciation for the sacrifices he has made on the battlefield, The Pittsburgh Courier made it possible for Travis Henry, wounded veteran of the North African campaign, to see his family for the first time since his return to

Hospital Reunion For Tunisian Hero

By JOHN P. DAVIS
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 5—This is an interview without words. There was nothing to say when Travis Henry, wounded soldier hero and veteran of the North African campaign, saw his 11-year-old son, Edward, for the first time in more than two years. All father and son could do was to look at each other in mingled surprise and joy. No words could express their feeling. So they just looked at each other.

The reunion — which was made possible by The Pittsburgh Courier, and which brought Mrs. Henry and her son, Edward, from their home in Philadelphia to Washington as a small token of appreciation for the heroism and patriotism of Henry, who lost both his legs in North Africa—took place in the day room of the Walter Reed Army hospital, Sunday afternoon.

NO WORDS NEEDED

As Henry was wheeled into the room by a hospital orderly, his son, Edward, turned shyly to look at him and then his face broke into a broad smile. Completely surprised, Henry greeted his wife warmly, and then took his son in his arms. Over and over he held him at arms length and looked at him. He just could not believe his son could have grown so tall.

The boy, a fifth grade student at the new Douglass school in Philadelphia—surrounded by army officers, orderlies, patients, and facing the flashlights of a news camera—was, at first, bewildered, but rapidly gained composure as he began to talk to his father. Each was full of questions for the other. When was father going to come home? How was the new school? Did he feel all right? Soon the people and the surroundings faded out the picture and the family was deeply engaged in discussing the many things they had wanted to talk about for many months.

Henry's main concern and that of his family's, right now, is to get out of the hospital, back on his feet and back to some kind of war work. He is full of optimism. His wife—a war worker at the Philadelphia Navy Yard — is anxiously waiting for the day when she can take him back home to Philadelphia from the hospital here, back to his old friends, to his father and mother, whom he is anxious to see in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

They did not put it in words, but the Henry family — father, mother and son — is not licked. They are proud that Henry—winner of the Order of the Purple Heart—could give such service to his country. Now they are re[united] and Henry will soon b[e] able to use artificial legs. That i[s] all that matters. They extende[d] their gratitude to The Courier b[y] a warm handshake and a smile o[f] thanks. There were no words t[o] describe how they felt.

COURIER SENDS FAMILY TO VISIT HERO IN HOSPITAL

Helping To Keep Morale High Overseas

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Much joy was afforded this bevy of young ladies as they played "Santa Claus" to service men and women "Overseas" by mailing fifty boxes of goodies and useful articles costing over $200.00 Wednesday.

In the picture may be seen many of the gifts which received personal signatures of young ladies of Atlanta. Looking on the happy bunch is Scott G. Edwards, director of the Service Men's Center. To the right, standing, is Miss S. Grace Bradley, president. Sitting (left) is Miss Doris Gaskill, secretary. Seated in the center (back) is Miss Dezonia Coles, heading the "Christmas Shopping Committee," assisted by Misses Louis Walker, Lydia Walker, Bernice Warner, Manya Carter, Lena Grace Bradley and Mrs. M. H. Briscoe.

14 Soldiers Being Tried for Mutiny

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The Associated Press reported this week that fourteen Negroes at Paignton, Devon, England, were being tried by a court martial on charges of mutiny. They are also accused of shooting two military police sergeants.

The men are accused by the prosecution with having set out from camp carrying weapons and ammunition. It was only by chance, the court martial was told, that their shots were low and hit the military policemen in the legs instead of more vital spots. They were said to have first ordered the policemen to put up their hands, which was done, and then shot them.

A private testified before the court martial that earlier the same night, there had been trouble in the little Cornish town and later after their return to camp, he saw the men set out in a formation of threes led by a sergeant, carrying a tommy-gun.

The accused men have denied the allegations in toto. They said they did not march from the camp to town where the shooting occurred, and denied shooting with intent to murder or making inflammatory statements attributed to them in signed affidavits offered by the prosecution.

Defense counsel declared that the men were in a unit which had been restricted to quarters since before leaving the United States.

On the night of the incident, the defense said there had been trouble between white and colored soldiers, and it was declared that 14 possible participants had been selected out of a large number for trial. Most of them were innocent of taking part, the defense alleges.

47n-1943

As Black Americans Marched Thru Palermo

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

American Negro troops are shown marching through the streets of Palermo, Sicily, on August 28. Palermo stands in the northwest of the island of Sicily, on a small bay looking east. The city was delivered from Bourbon rule in 1860 by Garibaldi, to become once more the seat of a separate Sicilian kingdom. (Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.)

FIGHTING ENGINEERS QUIT LIBERIA

BY EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent

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Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

HARBEL, Liberia, Mar. 18 (By Cable)—Departure of the famous 41st . . . The Singing Engineers . . . who have sailed to parts unknown after a long sojourn in this Black Republic . . . arrival of colored nurses . . . and the appearance of Brigadier General P. L. Sadler, who now relieves Colonel Arthur

MAR. 0 1943

A. G. Kirchhoff as commander of all American armed forces in Liberia . . . highlight the news from this far-off battle frontier.

The nurses, who arrived with General Sadler formed a part of the new task force assigned to this outpost and complete organization of the United States Military mission detailed to protect all allied bases in this sector of the West African theatre of war.

These Nurses Are In Liberia

Chief Nurse Sue Freeman, Stratford, Conn., Susan F. Harris, Rochester, Pa., Gertrude M. Ivory, Atlanta, Ga., Louise M. Jacob, New York City, Norma L. Green, Elkins, W. Va., Maria B. August, Atlanta, Ga., Mattie L. Aikens, Macon, Ga., Clara L. Henry, Los Angeles, Margaret R. Kentrick, Athens, Ga., Pharfeania F. Jones, Tampa, Fla., Daryle E. Foster, Bedford, Pa.

Eva Caldwell Boggess, Waco, Texas, Chrystalee M. Maxwell, Los Angeles, Winona M. Hibbler, Vallejo, Calif., Leola M. Green, Houston, Ruby Gill, Beaumont, Tex., Idell E. Webb, Kansas City, Kan., Alma Favors, Athens, Ga., Hallie M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C., Sarah F. Thomas, Marion, Ala., Alberta F. Hall, Chicago, Jewel E. Patterson, Colorado Springs, Thelma E. Calloway, Brooklyn, Phloy G. Frierson, Rayford, N. C.

Rosemary Vinton, Detroit, F. Dolores Smith, Hazlehurst, Miss., Zola Mae Lang, Chicago, Ellen L. Robinson, Hackensack, N. J., and Sammie M. Rice, Florence, N. C.

FIGHTING UNITS

GARRISON LIBERIA

The "Whatcha know" pal greetings of the nurses and soldiers just arrived at this African post, was a heartening influence that immediately dispelled the gloom which had enshrouded the encampment since the departure of the famous "Singing Engineers."

Late in November, the original task force absorbed the Negro quartermaster outfit, which had seen service elsewhere along the African coast. The garrison of troops here now comprise infantry, anti-aircraft, coast artillery and engineer outfits, beside a complete military hospital and large detachments of white troops assigned to the signal corps and headquarters services and supplies.

White air corps troops are also stationed here.

NURSES ARE PRIDE OF GARRISON

However, the pride and joy of the entire garrison is the newly arrived colored nurses, among the first of their race assigned to foreign service. Bubbling over with feminine charm, they have cast their spell over everyone. Grouchiness has been displaced by smiles; masculine oaths have been soft-pedaled and veterans of the reservation, who have been none too particular regarding their dress except for purposes of inspection, are now crowding reservation barber shops and devoting more time to clothes washing and shoe shining.

The most interesting personality of the entire expedition is General Sadler himself. Hailing from Mobile, Alabama, he goes further in the practice of true Americanism than any other military commander this reporter has yet run across.

MAR 24 1943

OFFICERS EAT, SLEEP TOGETHER

Negro and white officers of his command sit together in mess halls and live together in the barracks on a basis of rank only. White and colored patients in the military hospital lie side by side.

This reporter and the newly arrived Special Services Officer, First Lieutenant Harry S. Davis from Washington, D. C., were assigned as roommates in the same barracks occupied by the white Officer Aides of General Sadler and the new colored Chaplain, John B. Falconer of Laurel, Mississippi, is quartered with other white officers.

White and colored troops play together in the same softball league and sit side by side in the reservation theater.

MORALE IS HIGH

Perhaps the most eye-catching aspect of General Sadler's policy is that soldiers and officers of both races seem to enjoy the unique experiences of being able to move about at will and mingle with people of their own choosing.

The soldiers frequently visit each other's barracks and friendly "bull sessions" between white and colored officers are nightly occurences. These usually take place in the private quarters of either group.

The net result of this non-segregation policy is the attainment of what is probably the highest level of troop morale that any commander could hope to boast.

Chaplain Falconer sums up the situation thusly:

"It goes to prove that friends of the Negro race are not limited to any particular section of the United States."

MEN ADMIRE GENERAL

The soldiers refer affectionately to General Sadler as "the grand old man." White and colored all act the part of men in the same Army and fighting the same cause. As something symbolic of democratic Armies, the Liberian reservation is the most interesting this reporter has yet seen. In fact, when it comes to preaching and practicing democracy, General Sadler has to step briskly to keep in front of his aides because none of them act as if they ever heard of the color line.

CROSSING WAS UNEVENTFUL

The aides, like the General, are all brilliant scholars and they include such men as Lieutenant Colonels William R. Currie of Spartanburg, S. C., Task Force Executive Officer; Paul J. Mitchell of Catlett, Va., who is in charge of Supply Services; Howland H. Pell Jr., of Westport, Connecticut, in charge of Training Plans; Major Donald K. MacKay of Quincy, Mass.; Post Judge Advocate and Major Robert L. O'Brien.

The newcomers reported a delightful and uneventful crossing but despite the gorgeous weather all but four nurses were seasick.

After crossing the Atlantic they made several stop-overs at West African bases and enjoyed short shore leaves before arriving here.

All were completely enchanted with the new floating palaces in which they made their home the past 30 days. There were carpeted staterooms, roomy and complete in every detail with a streamlined dining salon decorated in pastel shades and illuminated by indirect lighting. It could have been a poet's dream instead of war.

Doctors Join Liberian AEF

Additional Negro doctors joining the staff military hospital include Major John B. West, Capt. H. P. Williams, Danville, Va.; Lieut. James Nickens, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. William Cleland, Durham, N. C.; Lieut. Watson Fowler, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lieut. Frank Claytor, Roanoke, Va.

Lieut. Samuel K. Matthews, Evanston, Ill., supply officer for the hospital is also in the group.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

ARMY LOOKING FOR BETTER COMMANDERS

Removal Of Mediocre Heads Of Negro Troops Now Under Way

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The army is diligently working on a program to improve the quality of its commanders of Negro troops, it has been learned from a reliable source in the War Department.

Removal of mediocre men and their replacement by exceptionally qualified men is now under way—though the replacements are as white as those replaced.

Much criticism has been launched at the army for the preponderance of Southern officers in charge of Negro troops. Because many of these commanders have proved unequal to the tasks with which they are faced, the belief has grown that Southern officers are "bad medicine" for Negroes.

Investigations have revealed that the army itself has been unwittingly responsible for this attitude. Many officers in higher commands have selected Southerners to command Negro units simply because they are from the South. This has been done on a fallacious supposition that a Southerner "knows how to handle Negroes."

Need A-1 Men

Experience has proved, however, that this is no better guage for selecting Negro troops commanders than red hair, tallness, shortness, stoutness, thinness, big feet, or little ears. A poor officer, whether he is from the North or South, is "bad medicine," particularly for handling Negro troops.

The army is becoming aware, this source has revealed, that command of Negro troops calls for an exceptional, A-1 officer. He is faced, not only with the ordinary problems of command, but must be able to cope with the attitudes of Negroes who enter the army expecting to be discriminated against—and finding their expectations justified.

Some of the most acceptable officers are from the South. Some of the staunchest supporters of the Negroes' demands for improved status in the army are Southerners. Whereas, on the other hand, some of the weakest officers in handling problems of Negro troop welfare are Northerners.

With the army now approaching a point of saturation with officers, the opportunity to weed out the less fit is also presenting the army with a chance to improve the commands of Negro troops. It seems the army is inclined to do this.

There is still, however, a strong resistance to Negro officers commanding Negro troops—particularly combat troops. This is believed to have been one of the reasons behind the splitting up of the 930th and 931st Field Artillery Battalions, completely staffed with Negro officers, which after three years of training were ready for combat. The assignment of 1200 of the men from these two battalions to service units in the quartermaster corps, aside from representing a waste of some $50,000,000 in training expenses, places the units back at an initial stage where the training of raw recruits replacements will keep them and their officers from winning glory and honors abroad.

NEGRO TROOPS HELP CAPTURE ATTU

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

On a beach at Massacre Bay, Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, scene of a courageous push by U. S. troops who pushed the Japanese off the important Alaskan island, three privates of a port battalion warm themselves around a fire waiting to unload another landing barge. This was the first warmth in five days for these men in the thick of the fight. They are Pvts. L. H. Lucas, M. H. Winston and O. L. Braford.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Bishop Gregg Back After Visiting Negro Soldiers In South Pacific

'Shook Hands Until Arm Ached'

Bishop John A. Gregg, Kansas City, of the Fourth District, African Methodist Episcopal Church, has just returned from the Southwest Pacific, and within the month he will go to the Atlantic area.

If you think that's a long way to go just to deliver greetings from pastors, mothers, wives and sweethearts, you will change your mind after hearing Bishop Gregg's experienced.

Speaker At Meeting Here.

Speaker at the quadrennial council of the Woman's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church at Quinn Chapel, Bishop Gregg was chosen by President Roosevelt to be the representative of all the Negro churches in his tour of Army bases.

The bishop was a missionary in Africa (he built a church at Cape Town), was president of Wilberforce University and of Edward Waters University, Jacksonville, Fla., and held several pastorates before he became bishop.

Delivering greetings to the soldiers was just a part of the bishop's work. He returned from the Pacific with instructions to write or call on relatives of hundreds of Negro soldiers. He cautions all relatives not to write bad news to soldiers away from home.

Saw MacArthur and Nimitz.

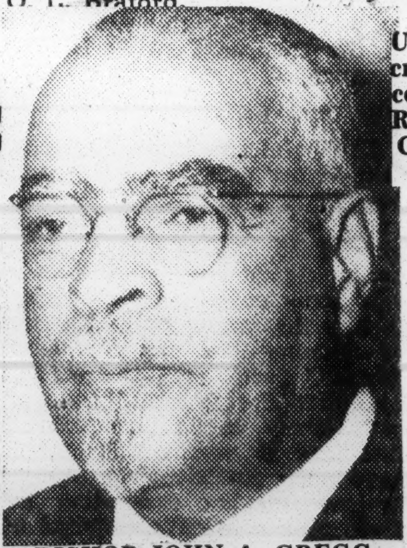
"Nobody knows the loneliness and heartache in those out-of-the-way posts," said Bishop Gregg. "Those boys were appreciative of somebody coming to see them. I shook hands until my arm ached."

It's important, Bishop Gregg thinks, that those far away be made to realize they are still remembered in their churches and communities.

Bishop Gregg was with Gen. Douglas MacArthur quite a bit, and also with Admiral Nimitz.

An engineering unit of Negro soldiers which had been bombed 200 times but continued their work doggedly received high praise from General MacArthur, the bishop said.

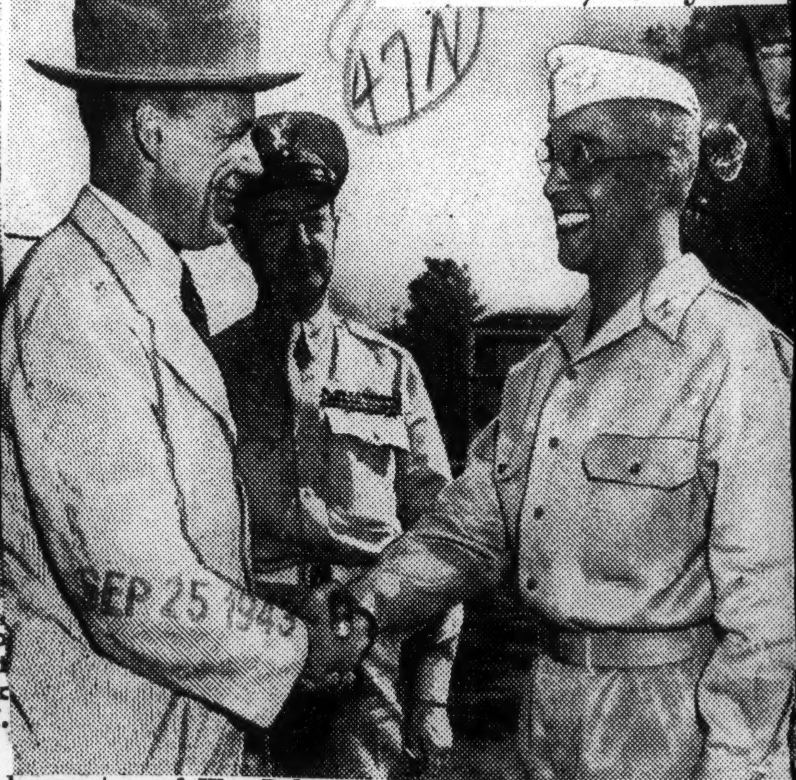
Last night Bishop Gregg participated in a panel discussion. He will speak Sunday on "My Mission to the Southwest Pacific."



BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG

Hawaiian Defenders Inspected

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland



Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, on an inspection of a crack regiment of artillerymen in Hawaii, congratulates Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, Burlingham, N.Y., commander of the unit. Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr. commanding general of army troops in the Central Pacific Area, and Lt. Col. Harry B. Reubel, 450 W. 149th Street, New York, look on.

47n-1943

Report Shows Fine Record Of Men Of Fort Benning, Ga.

JAN 2 3 1943

"Journal & Guide," Norfolk, Va

FORT BENNING, Ga. — All records were smashed last year in the number of colored troops processed at the Recruit Reception Center, first and only reception center for colored troops, according to a report submitted by Lieut. Col. Ulric N. James, commanding officer, to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, commanding general, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Men were shipped to "practically every camp and post in the United States," and all train movements, together with all the other activities of the center, were carried out without a single hitch, without a single instance of desertion and without any serious fight or disorder, the report disclosed.

The Reception center drew its selectees from a number of induction stations within the Fourth Service Command covering Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina.

Although the housing facilities of the center sometimes require use of about 400 tents, heated with Sibley stoves, in addition to about 281 temporary buildings, there has never been a fire of sufficient magnitude to put one tent out of use, the report showed.

NO ACCIDENTS

During all the train movements, all the convoying was carried out without a single accident, it also stated, and no serious accidents have occurred at the center itself since it was established.

Both railroad and Pullman officials have repeatedly commended the good conduct of the men they have handled and the excellent condition of the equipment upon arrival at destination.

Much of the construction work at the center has been done by men going through processing there.

Carpenters in civilian life utilized their talents in construction of 15 buildings during the year, ranging from a 250-man mess hall down to a hut for visiting members of officers' families.

Scrap lumber and reclaimed hardware were used in many of these buildings at a saving, to the government of four-fifths of their estimated normal cost. In addition to these structures, more than 5,000 feet of board walks were constructed with nails picked up over the area, together with rough pine slabs.

Outstanding in the health field was the research done on veneral disease at the Reception Center, with new techniques being worked out and now made available an standard operating procedures at other Reception Centers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

13 Negroes Picked For New U.S. 'West Point' In England

JAN 1 6 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored) — Thirteen Negro non-coms will live and study side by side with 39 white soldiers, including Southerners, in the new officers course at the American military academy being set up somewhere in England along the lines of West Point.

Disclosure of the selection of 13 colored doughboys serving in quartermaster units and engineer regiments for the new course came from General John Lee commanding officer of U.S. service of supplies.

These potential second lieutenants are mostly high school and college graduates.

In charge of their training will be Colonel Walter Layman of Washington, who has been told to whip these non-coms into officers better than the best for officers are urgently needed in this theatre of operations.

Explaining the setup, Colonel Pickens told this correspondent at headquarters: "The course is an intensive one. The training program is divided into four sections: namely, modern weapons, tactics, general subjects and specialized subjects.

"Tactics will include command of the individual soldier, squad platoon, company and battalion and every man will be given an opportunity to command these units in the field."

Pickens said only cadets with the highest qualities of leadership will make the grade. Daily calisthenics rugged travel over obstacle courses eight times a week, hand-to-hand fighting, hikes up to 25 miles daily night problems for scouting and patrolling and over-night bivouacs will also be used to turn cadets into officers.

All cadets wear an enlisted man's uniform stripped of rank insignia and are addressed as "mister" by officers.

The oldest cadet is 44-year-old Negro William Murphy of Detroit who passed the examining board presided over by General Davis. In the last war Murphy saw service at St. Mihiel and the Marne. He remained in the army afterward spending 23 years with the infantry and rising to the rank of master sergeant.

JAN 1 6 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHILDREN OF FISKITES IN THE SERVICE

James L., Lyle P., and Ilda R. League, children of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. League of Nashville, Tenn., are really all out for defense. Both brothers, former Fisk university students, are among the first few but efficient group of Negro Petty Officers on submarine duty with the Naval fleet, and their charming young sister, a former scholarship student of Tennesse A. and I. State college, is doing her bit as a stenographer in the War Department at Newark, New Jersey. All three were at home on leaves and furloughs recently, and during their brief but enjoyable visit their Alma Maters, as well as their many friends gave them a royal welcome. All three plan to return to their studies at the end of the war.

JAN 2 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'My Colored Troops Are FIGHTERS'

A White Officer Writes Home in Praise of His Troops

JAN 2 1943

. . . I am in Command of Colored troops, and believe you me, These Men Are FIGHTers, and Sol, can they drill, man oh man, when the band strikes up, you should see these black boys go to town, they can march like none-other, tougher than all hell and real fighters. I have a couple of sergeants in my company that I wouldn't be afraid to go through Hell and high water with, they are just solid all the way throug and would rather fight than eat. Yes, t is the spirit of these men, this is the spirit that is pounded into men from all walks of life, from the shanty of the field and the tenement of the city, some were rich, and some never wore shoes before they came to the army, but believe you me, there is only one damn thing that really counts with us, and that is, HOW STRAIGHT CAN THEY SHOOT.

The only thing about color that we are interested in is the color of their blood, red or yellow, and these men have red all the way through, good hearts that will pump the blood fast through their trigger finger, a jap or a german with every bullet, that's what will win this war, a hard joy that will come from seeing the flow of the enemy's blood, that's what we need to win and that is what these men can give us; yes, perhaps war hardens us all, but with it comes a softness of compassion and mutual sacrifice, all of us have a sameness— one country, one flag, one purpose, victory over the same dam enemies.

1st LIEUT. B. B. FRIEDLAND.
Company "I," 11th Regt.
Camp Lee, Virginia.

JAN 2 1943

"P.M." 1/12/43 New York N.Y.

Negro Ack-Ack Battery in Trinidad

One of the few Negro anti-aircraft regiments of the U. S. Army is on duty in Trinidad. Here a gun crew is in practice action. They readily knock down targets at distances of several miles. *U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo*

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negroes Learn Radio Technique

JAN 25 1943

[Army Air Forces Technical Training Command Photo.]

Porter James (right) of 9518 La Salle street, Chicago, instructs Scott field class in radio telephone procedure.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

THE LARGEST NEGRO MILITARY COMMAND IN THE WORLD

JAN 17 1943

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Jan. 14--Here at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in the sun-kissed desert, with picturesque mountains in the background, the world's largest Negro military command, and home station of the famous 93d Infantry division, Uncle Sam has obtained the services of highly qualified scholars who possess master, bachelor of science, bachelor of arts and Ph.D. degrees from leading colleges in the country for a mere $50.00 per month.

The post boasts of having many such qualified persons among its enlisted personnel. There are members of the WAACs, recently stationed at this historical post, who vie with the enlisted men for the coveted scholastic crowns.

Private Luis A. Wheatley, 17th Special Service unit, has a bachelor of arts from Howard university, Washington, D. C. This soldier had two years' post-graduate course in psychology at Howard and one year post-graduate course in music at Julliard School of Music, New York City. Private Wheatley was instructor of music at Howard for two years prior to his entry into the service.

Private Toye G. Davis, medical detachment, SCU, has a Ph.D. from Harvard university. Majoring in biology, he was assigned on the faculty of West Virginia State college as assistant professor of biology.

Among the stage, radio and concert singers, there stands among the ranks, Pvt. Lawrence L. Whisonant, who has a bachelor of arts from Howard university. Taking advantage of a post-graduate course at Julliard School of Music in Voice, upon completion of this course he was made the understudy to "Porgy" in George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

Pvt. Arthur D. Gilliard, 17th Special Service unit, possesses a bachelor of science degree from Arkansas State college; Private James O. Teague holds a bachelor of science from Knoxville coulege, Knoxville, Tenn.; Private Thomas Weatherly has a bachelor of science from Alabama State Teachers college. Pvt. Fres W. Alsop, medical detachment, SCU, has a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in physiology.

In the vanguard of the Woman's Auxiliary corps, Auxiliary Muriel K. Fawsett, 33d WAAC company, holds a bachelor of science in education from West Virginia State college, and a master's degree in physical education from Columbia university, New York City. Prior to her entry into the service she was head of the department of physical education for women at West Virginia State college.

Auxiliary Georgia Harris possesses a master's degree from Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga. She was a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind. Auxiliary Sara Bland, is a graduate nurse from Los Angeles General hospital. She was highly recognized as a surgical technician for the army nurses hospital, Fort Baker, Calif.

Auxiliary Yeola Lynch holds a bachelor of science in education from Brooklyn college, Brooklyn, N. Y. Prior to her call to the army, she was typist and clerk for the City Department of Welfare, New York City.

Private Willie Malone, Co. B, 780th Military battalion, is the only enlisted man that can boast of training over 300 dogs at the famous King's Ranch. Some of these dogs have been seen in action in several of the recent motion pictures turned out by the various studios at Hollywood, California.

JAN 17 1943

Private Billy Kyles, pianist, formerly with the John Kirby's big little band, is with the 368th Infantry band. Already he has arranged some of the old classics, giving them a typical jump and rhythm that all the personnel, including officers, enlisted men and WAAC's surely enjoy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Stand Ground In Face Of Jap Bombing Attacks

JAN 3 1943

Black Engineers Are Lauded By Air Force Commander

U. S. AIR BASE IN NORTHERN INDIA—(ANP)—A unit of Negro engineers performed with such courage and bravery during recent Japanese bombings in this area that they have drawn the personal commendations of Sgt. Gen Clayton Bissell, commander of the 10th air force, and Brig. Gen Caleb B. Haynes of Mount Airy, N. C., commander of the India Task force.

JAN 3 1943

Several instances of exceptional courage were reported by officers to the generals. Pvt. Mack B. Anderson, Gayhill, Tex., stood up in the middle of the airfield firing a machine gun while a Jap Zero repeatedly swooped over him.

Two others demonstrating similar bravery were Sgts. Clarence T. Jackson of Washington and Elmer Stephens of Cleveland. Sgt. Ralph Snell of Dothan, Ala., drew praise for the speed with which he rushed a company of 150 engineers to repair the bombed airfields.

The spirit of the engineers was best shown when, after the Japs disappeared, one soldier said,

"Well, this was nothing. When are they going to start a real war?"

Nation
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and the War

JAN 30 1943

Dear Sirs: This is just a note of thanks for the publication of the article entitled Harlem at War by Charles Williams.

It is particularly fortunate that *The Nation* ran this article after the distorted one by Warren H. Brown in the *Reader's Digest* entitled A Negro Warns the Negro Press.

JAN 30 1943

On the day Mr. Williams's article was published, I received a letter directly from Pearl Buck. This was a copy of the letter written to Mr. Angell, the president of the Council for Democracy. Miss Buck very vigorously took issue with the Warren Brown article.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Negro Soldiers Show Britishers How It's Done

FEB 26 1943

By United Press

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A tough Negro American coastal artillery unit, specializing in anti-aircraft defense has made its British instructors decide to step-up the training program.

Crack British crews are expected to put a 40 millimeter Bofors gun into firing position in less than 20 seconds, and the instructors were astonished when the comparatively untrained American Negroes did the job in 22 seconds.

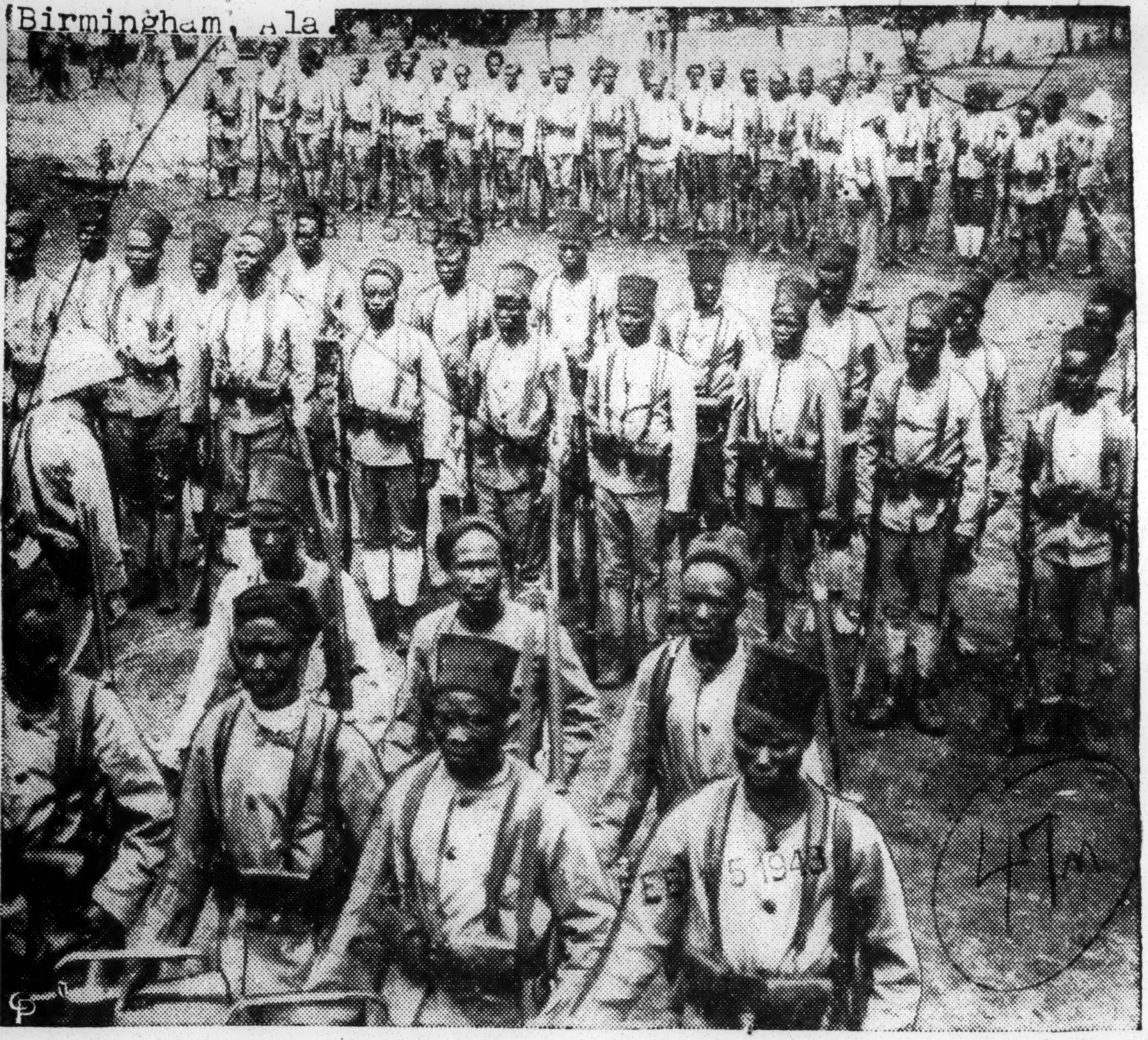
FEB 26 1943

Most of the soldiers are from North Carolina and are being trained entirely by the British.

47n-1943

100,000 Of These Tough Fighters Join Allies

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
FEB 15 1943



A crack Senegalese army of 100,000 men, like those pictured above, has been placed at the disposal of the Allies with the announcement by Gov.-Gen. Pierre Boisson that all military, air and naval facilities in French West Africa have been made available to the Allies. Naval units include the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, cruisers and destroyers. The Senegalese are hardy fighters.

War Secretary Stimson Reveals Most Race Soldiers Engineers

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
MAR 4 - 1943

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Of the 450,000 Negroes now in the army, by far the largest number is in engineering outfits, according to information supplied by the Secretary of War.

This includes the 60,000 Negroes serving outside continental United States, it is revealed. The largest number of Negro troops, 25,000 or more, are seeing service in the Far Pacific areas. Approximately 10,000 are stationed in North Africa. No figures are quoted on West Africa (Liberia) or India where Negro troops are stationed also.

It is reported that the troops in the Pacific areas include combat troops, infantry and artillery as well as service units.

More than 70,000 of the men in the entire service are in the infantry with more than 40,000 in the field and coast artillery.

This leaves around 300,000 in other branches of the service, engineers, ordnance and other units, with the air corps having possibly the smallest number of all.

The proportion of Negro officers is small compared with the total number of men. There is one officer to every 225 soldiers. In other words there are now about 2,000 Negro officers in the army although the officer candidate schools are turning out additional men in small numbers.

It is believed Mr. Stimson's report followed the letter from Congressman Fish demanding information concerning Negro troops, their disposal and whereabouts and the other pertinent facts given in Stimson's statement.

MAR 4 - 1943

Troops Keep MacArthur's Supply Lines Intact

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

By "SCOOP" JONES

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Feb. 18—(ANP)—While General MacArthur's combat forces are pounding Japanese positions at Lae and Salamaua, his "behind the lines" service forces' slogan is "keep 'em supplied." Here behind the forward wall of offense the great chain of United States Army's services of supply is at work. Thousands of men battling daily to keep a strategic chain of supplies linked. Almost every branch of service has a part in this colorful network of activity.

Among these many soldiers are Negroes. They may be found in Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance and Chemical Warfare corps. Quartermaster port and transportation battalions feverishly striving to keep the ball rolling. Colored Ordnance forces play a large part in handling the important ammunition dumps while Engineer units maintain the roads over which truck loads of Quartermaster units supplies roll. They also help maintain the runways of airfields from which the impressive Flying Fortress (Nipponese' greatest fear) and fighter planes take off to deliver only death and destruction to the Nipponese peril.

FIND TIME FOR RECREATION FEB 20 1943

Despite the many hours of work tallied up daily, soldiers find time to play. Recreational facilities are supplied by the Army's special service section and American Red Cross. Recently General MacArthur's headquarters assigned a Negro infantry officer to the New Guinea special service section's staff, First Lieut. Edward H. Lowe, of Muskogee, Okla. Lieutenant Lowe came to special service section with better than seven and a half years of army experience, with more than a year of that in foreign service. Having been assigned to the Philippines for duty, he was en route there December 7, 1941, when the Japanese made their unforgettable attack on Pearl Harbor. His ship was re-routed to Australia.

Having barely escaped the Philippine incident, Lieutenant Lowe was at Port Darwin for the first Nipponese air raid. With his valuable army training, starting as a private in a crack infantry outfit, he finds that the answer to the question as to what a soldier needs for recreation is no problem. He is already proving himself an asset to the special service section here in dealing with recreational needs of Negro units.

RED CROSS AT WORK

Another Negro doing an excellent job to seeing to the needs of colored soldiers on this base is the American Red Cross' field director Sylvester L. Reeder, Washington D.C., 14-year veteran with that organization. All problems regarding dependents, deaths, etc., of colored soldiers, that don't come under regular army routine, they find Mr. Reeder an expert adviser.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 14, 1943

MacDill's Negro Engineers Ready For Any Assignment

With fine equipment and complete confidence in themselves and their ability, the aviation engineers (Negro) at MacDill field are ready for any assignment, fighting or building.

In their training area at MacDill, which, incidentally, resembles a south-sea battlefield, these hard boiled colored troops rig 'booms' and 'scissors' rigs for lifting heavy material, blast out stumps, erect bridges, and practice the construction of landing fields such as would have to be made in isolated advance areas where air forces must establish a base.

Skilled non-coms use transits and level instruments with precision in determining line and elevation for their varied construction problems. Other men industriously wield double-handed saws in cutting huge timbers, while still other squads clear underbrush and palmetto with business-like machetes.

No Great Headaches

Tackle and rigging presents no great headaches to these men. A few pulleys, a lot of rope and plenty of strong willing arms take care of many obstacles that can't be overcome by mechanical bulldozers and graders.

Through all this bustle and work runs a steady stream of humor, bespeaking well the high morale of the aviation engineers. Good-natured banter prevails as "Mr. Venable" is kidded about dragging his feet while heaving on a line. Hearty laughter rings out regularly from any of the working group as they train themselves to lay a highway of destruction directly to the heart of the Axis.

Real field conditions exist while the men work in the training area. Canteens furnish the water supply, meals are taken from mess kits and if an alert is sounded it takes but an instant for MacDill's fighting engineers to don helmets and take their places behind big .50 caliber machine guns, ready for anything that comes by land or air.

Never Forget They're Soldiers

Never for a moment, during the working day, do these lads forget that they are soldiers.

"Watch this," said Lieut. Kyle W. McDaniel recently, as he indicated a couple of sergeants preparing to move their platoons to another place on the field, "they'll march in snappy order even out here."

Sure enough, the sergeants fell them in and in cadence stepped them briskly about a half a block to a new work spot.

Whatever comes in the way of aerial pounding of the Axis, you may be sure that the aviation engineers trained at MacDill have done plenty in paving the way.

SOLDIER-ARTIST SAW DUNKERQUE DEBACLE

FEB 20 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FT. McCLELLAN, Ala., Feb. 18—The debacle of Dunkerque and the devastation of Belgium's beautiful city of Brussels are two events which Private William Veasey of Atlanta, Ga., won't forget in a hurry—because he was there.

Pvt. Wm. Veasey

Private Veasey, a trainee here at the Infantry Replacement Training Center, is widely known on the concert stage both here in America and on the continent. It was while fulfilling a European concert tour that he was caught right in the midst of the war.

In Belgium Veasey was with Maurice DeCroots at the Royal Opera House and was soloist with the National Radio Symphony Orchestra in Brussels for five years. He was with the Radio Symphony Orchestra in Amsterdam, Holland, for a period of years.

RESCUE SHIP SUNK

FEB 20 1943

Veasey set out afoot for the French frontier as the Germans moved on the city, carrying what belongings he could pack on his back. After walking five days and nights, sleeping in fields or deserted barns, he reached Abbeville only to find the Germans there ahead of him. Driven back to Belgium he next tried Ostend but again the Germans were first and he saw the English boat on which he had hoped to flee sunk at its berth in the harbor.

Advised that Dunkerque offered the only port of escape, he started off again for there. This time the journey took 12 days and during that time Veasey never once tasted hot foot. He reached Dunkirk just in time to dive for a bomb shelter and remain there three days and three nights.

When the bombing finally subsided he emerged to find Dunkerque occupied by the Germans. Later, however, he obtained permission to leave by boat and hurried back to America.

Canadian Negroes Commandos At Dieppe

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.
JAN 22 1943

Work Beside Whites in Armed Forces and Industry As Negroes Wage Intelligent Fight Against Discrimination; Prefer Intergration To U. S. System

By Jim Hewlett

Montreal, Jan. 18 (ANP)—They were at Dieppe as commandos; they are guarding German and Italian prisoners of war at the various concentration camps; they are daily risking their lives in the submarine-infested waters of the North Atlantic in the merchant navy. Those who had or could acquire skills have put aside their musical instruments and washroom coats (perhaps forever* in order to take positions in the vast war production plants and with their earnings have been and are now unstintedly buying Canadian war bonds and stamps. A fact of extreme importance is that the ships convoying much needed supplies to the allies across the mine laden and submarine-infested Atlantic. They never miss a crossing and impatiently await orders to return to sea.

An incident that occurred some time ago and caused some concern was the attitude of the Nazis in an internment camp who objected to the colored guards. This was refelected by the major and colonel, officers in charge of the camp situated, "somewhere in Ontario" who reportedly said, "We do not want any N----' guarding the prisoners." At that time the matter was brought to the attention of the general. Repercussions were felt all along the line resulting in the officers publicly apologizing for the remark before the whole company who stood solidly behind their colored comrades. However, the colored guards were then stationed some distance from the camp.

JAN 22 1943

After another such incident, the Montreal District council of the Canadian Legion thru the colored Canadian Vets branch decided to take the matter up at Ottawa with the Legion's dominion council. J.H.T. Reakes, white, secretary of the Montreal District council, stated, "It is incredible that in Canada we should have the spectacle of German prisoners of war dictating as to who should guard them." As a result of almost two years of indefatigable plugging to block up that hole of discrimination, the colored guards now not only do guard duty but also escort duty.

In industry, too, at the immense Nordine Aircraft plant, Herbert Johnson, former musician, is an instructor-inspector. Other Negroes have responsible positions at Vickers Aircraft, D.I.L. ammunition and shell works and St. Paul D'Arming munitions works.

Today in Canada, there is no leapfrogging from job to job. In order to change or obtain a position one must obtain a job permit. A Dutch Guianan named Johnson who formerly conducted a hostelry for sailors was offered work at McGill university. Having no particular skill, the official in charge of permits refused him the University job and prevailed upon him to take a porter's position with the Canadian Pacific railroad concluding it was a vital industry necessary for the transporot of troops and supplies within the Dominion.

JAN 22 1943

Ironically enough, the South American Johnson, a former resident of Hamburg, Germany, had a mulatto nephew who was allegedly killed while fighting with the Nazis when they invaded Poland. His sister in Dutch Guiana is supposed to have received word from the German government which information she in turn relayed to Johnson in Montreal. Official confirmation of this story, however, will probably have to wait till the war's end.

Thus the Negro of the province of Quebec is not only participating wholeheartedly in the war effort but is becoming organized as never before. The NAACP holds its first meeting this week; A. Philip Randolph is organizing the porters; the Elks have become active again and the Canadian Veterans' Legion branch under the capable leadership of Johnny Madison, grand exalted ruler of the Elks is doing yeoman service in ferreting out and correcting discriminatory abuses.

PM
New York, N. Y.

AN EDITORIAL

On Latin America

The proposed Latin American Expeditionary Force is one of those simple concepts that appear to have the virtues of the perfect gem: many facets, and all of them endearing.

APR 8

There's first the moving quality of the idea as a whole—the picture of 200,000 men, Negroes and whites and Indians, marching together off to war of their own free will for no more complicated reason than that they hate Fascism.

There's next the stunning reverse to Franco's particular brand of Fascism which such a move would represent. For Franco, under the guise of something he calls *Hispanidad*, has marked Latin America for his own, and he will not like to see 200,000 men thumb their noses at him in unison as they march off to kill his friends from Rome and Berlin.

And then there's the debt we owe to the simple workers of the Chilian nitrate fields, of the Puerto Rican sugar fields, of the Peruvian copper mines, who always have worked hard at starvation wages so that our own North American fields would become more fertile, our tables better laden, our own North American factories more productive. The least we can do for these people is to bring them out of their fields and mines, and give them our hand, and give them weapons so that they can fight our common enemy.

In reality, we owe these people more, much more, than a chance to die. For years their great neighbor to the North has supported their bitterest enemies, the local dictators and the landed oligarchy of Latin America. We have turned away our faces—we are turning away our faces today—as President Prado of Peru, for instance, maintains his implacable war against the Apristas, the New Deal party of the country, which only the other day was distributing posters urging the common people of Peru to celebrate George Washington's birthday as Democracy Day.

APR 8

But the Prado regime thought the posters subversive, and banned their distribution.

APR 8 1943

Yes, it will be wonderful to see 10,000 Peruvian democrats march off to war, and come back with the prestige of front-line veterans, organized and well-led—a powerful nucleus for the democratic revival which one day must take place not only in Peru, but all over Latin America as part of the Atlantic Charter.

We owe these people a lot more than a chance to die, so the proposal that we underwrite a Latin American Expeditionary Force is not really so much to ask, is it?—VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Army to Expand Fliers Program

FEB 4 1943

Washington, D. C.—The War Department announced January 28, expansion of the program for training Negro combat fliers. A group will be formed, composed of one squadron now being trained and two new ones which are in the process of organization. It will be provided with all the supporting services, not only those of the Air Corps, but of other arms and services such as Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps.

FEB 4 - 1943

Negroes are being trained throughout virtually the entire Technical Training Command of the Air Forces, as well as at the Air Trainng Officers' Training School at Miami.

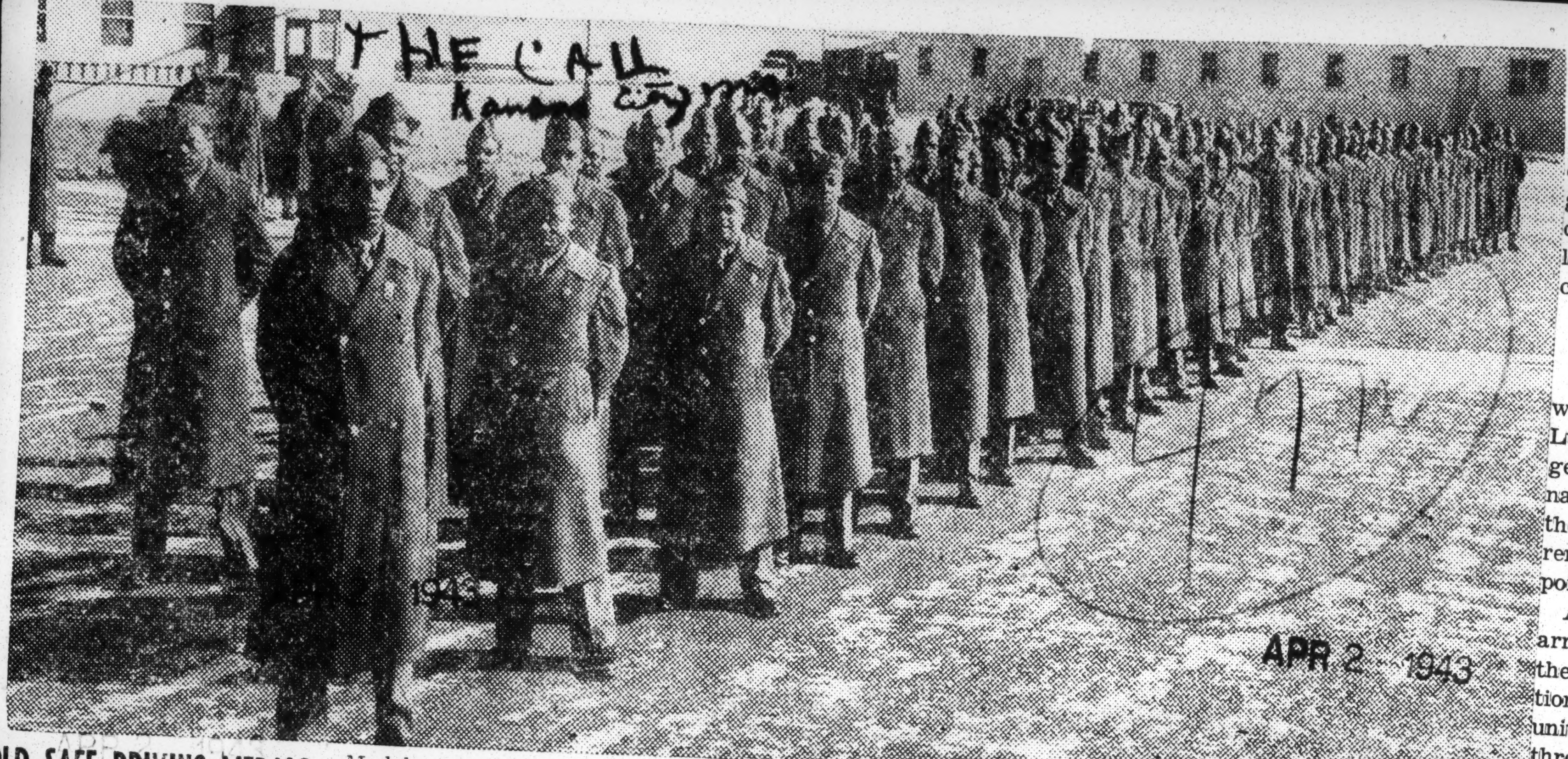
FEB 4 - 1943

The Army now has a number of large Negro units, including several Negro Infantry and Cavalry regiments; tank and tank-destroyer battalions; and important units of Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft, Engineer, Medcal Corps, Chemical Warfare, Sgnal Corps and Quartermaster troops. In addition to the major units, there are innumerable smaller ones of great aggregate importance. Substantial Negro contingents are to be found in all arms and services of the Army at home, in all major Expeditionary Forces abroad, and in almost all the technical and service schools, military and civilian, run by the Army or under contract to it.

FEB 4 - 1943

The role of the Negro in civilian War Department employment is also an important one. Statistics from the field installations are not available, but figures of the Departmental Administrative Services show that of a total of 47,644 civilian employees at the present time, 9,569 are Negroes.

47n-1943



HOLD SAFE DRIVING MEDALS—Medals for safe driving were presented to 111 members of the motor transport at Camp Carson, Colo., last Sunday morning on the grounds in front of camp headquarters. Col. Wilfrid M. Blunt, commanding officer of Camp Carson, pinned the medal on First Sgt. Fred O. Morrow.

The men must have driven at least three months without an accident in order to receive the medals which they may keep as long as their records are clean. Whenever a man acquires a driving license for a different type of vehicle he receives a bar which is attached to the medal. In the above picture taken by the army signal corps, the drivers proudly display their medals.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO IS VICTOR OVER JAP ZERO

MAY 1 1 1943

Engineer Pumps Lead Into Plane Raiding New Guinea

MAY 1 1 1943

BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, May 9—(AP)—When Pvt. George Thompson grabbed the heavy machine gun and pumped lead into the Zero that grew ever larger in his sights it was purely an extra-curricular activity.

For Thompson, McCormick, S. C. member of an American Negro engineering outfit that led the parade of American troops into New Guinea, is a workman. But like engineers everywhere he can fight if

... as pumping lead ... the slugs ripped ... rbags around him. ... crashed. It never was d...rmined whether Thompson's bullets got him. At least, they certainly helped.

It isn't often that Thompson and his mates get a chance to fight. They are generally too busy building airdromes, roads, revetments, docks and bridges so that others can fight.

Engineers Are Praised

In the words of one American general who reviewed them, they're "one of the workingest outfits in this man's army."

The general, Hanford C. MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, saluted these Negro troops as "good soldiers. You've had a part in the building and upkeep of all our airfields and thus you've helped make possible the destruction of the convoy in the Bismarck Sea, the flying of infantry over mountains—a hundred actions against the enemy."

The Negro engineers have been in New Guinea more than a year, longer than any other American group. Few Americans outside the Air Corps are entrusted with as costly equipment as the bull dozers, the giant trucks and other heavy equipment they use in everyday work.

Airdromes which will handle the largest bombers, roads that carry the heaviest trucks, reservoirs that supply water, steel and timber bridges that span tropical rivers, revetments that hide our planes from the enemy—all these are monuments to this unit.

Men Work Between Raids

They came here when a Japanese bombing and strafing raid came almost as a daily occurence. They worked between raids under the hottest sun.

Like every other American outfit in the South Pacific, their record is marked by tales of personal heroism and ingenuity.

When a fighter plane crashed into the river near Port Moresby and burst into flames, three Negro privates dove into the flaming curtain of gasoline that spread over the water and rescued the pilot. The plane's ammunition exploded while they were making the rescue. For this act the soldiers medal was awarded to Pvt. Julius S. Franklin, Charleston, S. C.; Harven M. Crandle, Greenville, N. C., and James Scott (Granby Street) Montgomery, Ala.

A detail of volunteers, led by St. Sgts. Samuel Hines, Jr., Philadelphia, and David B. Cave, Lyons, Ga., went to the Buna front during the Papuan campaign and unloaded General Stuart tanks which slashed into Japanese defenses on Cape Endaiadere and started the Allies on their way to victory in that campaign. One of the detail was killed during the action.

When a huge steel blade was urgently needed for a grader to work on an airdrome, Sgt Roger N. Bass, of Watertown, Tenn., and Technician Frazier McNairy, Chicago, fashioned a blade from scrap metal.

Typical of the courage the men have shown, Sgt. Herbert Foster, of Grosetete, La., didn't hesitate to jump into waters he knew were shark infested and rescue Pvt. Grady Moragne, of Wellington, S. C., who had plunged into the water when a slip gave way.

During Port Moresby's heaviest bombing in April, Japanese bombs set a fuel dump afire. Sgt. William Thomas, of Meeker, Ala., grabbed a truck, saved valuable cargo. Americans can appreciate his act. The cargo included brand new tires.

MAY 1 1 1943

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

A Third Division?

It is understood that all Negro divisions will be trained at Fort Huachuca before seeing action. Although no official announcement has been made, it is believed that a third Negro division will be activated in the near future, possibly at McClellan, which will then be moved here after the 92nd is readied for actual duty.

92d Division to Huchuca

Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (ANP)—A gigantic reception was prepared by the post command here for the 92nd division, activated at Fort McClellan, Ala., which is being moved here for combat training. The 92nd will replace the 93rd, now away on maneuvers.

MAY 6 1943

Special red, white and blue posters showing the insignia in colors of the 92nd, a black buffalo in the olive drab background, and bearing the greeting, "Welcome to Fort Huachuca," have been placed on every public building and barracks within the cantonment.

MAY 6 1943

Advance Group Arrives

The special program includes a welcome address delivered by First Lt. Baxter Scrubbs, former Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. secretary ,in tne name of the post commander, with the serving of refreshments and the rendering of music at tne detraining point.

MAY 6 1943

An advance complement of 90 men arrived week before last. Although the main body of troops was stationed at Fort McClelland, many units were distributed from Alabama through Indiana. This will be the first opportunity for tne entire division to train together.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Soldier Saves 12, Loses Life in Sea Disaster

APR 1 0 1943

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC — Censored — (ANP) — The story of an American soldier who sacrificed his own life in rescuing twelve fellow passengers on a bombed Dutch ship off the eastern coast of New Guinea was told by Robert Hawson, Australian civilian engineer attached to the U.S. Army who witnessed the heroic feat.

The hero was identified as Pvt. George Watson of Birmingham, Ala., who continued to pull survivors from the wreckage and place them in comparative safety astride pieces of debris or freight until the ship went down, taking him with it.

The attack, which took place early in March about twenty miles out of Oro Bay, was carried out by some fifteen Japanese planes and three direct hits are believed to have been scored on the vessel.

Another Soldier Drowned

Another casualty of the sinking was Pvt. Ike Tolliver, who was drowned when caught in a deluge of freight.

APR 1 0 1943

Among the survivors was Pvt. Warren H. Phillips of Little Rock, Ark., who was playing cards in the ship's hold with other soldiers when the first bomb struck.

There was scarcely time to let down the lifeboats and rafts, he said, before the ship went under, although he knew of no casualties other than Private Watson and the captain.

"Some of us were floating on the rafts and freight boxes that had been aboard the ship," he continued, "and others were swimming. I was more excited than scared."

APR 1 0 1943

TOUGH NEGRO TROOPS SHOW FINE ABILITY

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UP).—A tough negro American coastal artillery unit, specializing in anti-aircraft defense, has made its British instructors decide to step-up the training program.

Crack British crews are expected to put a 40 millimeter Bofors gun into firing position in less than 20 seconds, and the instructors were astonished when the comparatively untrained American negroes did the job in 22 seconds.

Most of the soldiers are from North Carolina and are being trained entirely by the British.

GENERAL LAUDS TROOPS FOR SKILL IN MANEUVERS TEST

"Pittsburgh Courier" Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Managing Editor)

MOBILE THIRD ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN LOUISIANA, May 13—War is just what General Sherman said it was . . . At least, that's the writer's observation after moving through the maneuvers area where the 93rd Division is staging a "dress rehearsal" for the big show.

MAY 15 1943

The 93rd Division, under the command of Major General Fred W. Miller has just concluded a defensive problem here in the backwoods of this state. From the layman's point of view, they learned their lessons well. They are hardy and well-trained. They are in superb condition. They are proud of this man's job they have to do and are going at it with the precision of an experienced combat unit.

KNOW THEIR BUSINESS

Truth to tell is that we haven't seen a helluva lot . . . but the less you see (so we're told and we heard it so often we know it's true) the more nearly perfect the problem. Strange words . . . those . . . but when you consider the type of warfare the men are being trained for, it looks to me as if the staff officers, the senior line officers, the junior line officers and the men themselves know what it's all about—and are doing an extremely commendable job.

The writer makes no pretense of being a military expert. This thing has been a revelation . . . an eye-opener, camouflage and individual initiative being the major considerations.

You can be walking calmly along an open field when, all of a sudden, you fall squarely on top of the head of a man. It's a weird feeling to bump into a fox-hole (military language) and find out that an innocent field, with nothing but burned tree stumps, might hold an entire regiment of men . . . and you haven't seen even one man.

As you bump along over primitive roads or cut across open fields, the progress reminds you of a crack open-field runner weaving down the gridiron . . . The man's army today is built along sensible lines . . . lines which follow the pattern of a type of warfare which has completely disillusioned the writer . . . As General Miller so aptly phrased it, fighting tactics in 1943 are devoid of Napoleonic heroics. It's mechanized, mobilized warfare . . . with a premium of speed and maneuverability . . . "We're in the Army and it's some place!"

HISTORY BEING MADE

When the giant converted Liberator Bomber left Chicago's Cicero Airport Wednesday morning with Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Truman K. Gibson Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War, 14 newspaper executives, reporters and a cartoonist—together with its crew of five commissioned officers and two non-coms—history began to write a new chapter.

As the four-motored plane . . . with the single white star in a red background showing through two windows . . . rose to an altitude of 10,000 ft. and roared across five states at better than 200 miles an hour . . . one felt a quick upsurge of pride . . . pride in the fact that he was living in a democracy . . . pride in the fact that the Army felt Negroes should know the truth. And when we learned that the 6 feet, 2 inch Capt. Alexis Klotz, pilot instructor, has just recently returned from Russia and was co-pilot of the ship which had taken Wendell Willkie around the world on his historic flight, pencils got busy.

"IN THE ARMY"

The ride itself showed the type of flyers the Army is training. We have done plenty of flying, but never before have we had a smoother trip. Exactly four hours and 40 minutes from the moment we left Chicago. We perfectly three-pointed at the air base in Deridder, La., almost 1,000 miles away . . . in the extreme Southwest corner of the state. We had left civilian life behind. We were in the Army.

Met at Deridder by Col. W. C. Deware, public relations officer of the Third Army, we were made welcome and were given a brief outline of what we could . . . and couldn't do. Adequate facilities were provided at the casual center of Camp Polk. Since that time, we have been extended every possible courtesy.

SPLENDID CO-OPERATION

Lt. Carroll Fitzgerald of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations and Warrant Officer Long also on Public Relations staff, have been most co-operative. Thursday morning, bright and early—and that's one thing the Army believes in—we were convoyed to the maneuvers area, where General Miller and other members of his executive staff, including Col. Stanley M Prouty, Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. G. H. Cosby, G-I personnel, Lt. Col. Thomas W. Ligon, G-2 Intelligence, Lt. Col. H. L. Marshall, G-3 operations, and Lt. Col. Joseph N. Langan, G-4 supply.

We had just passed through Leesville, La., a war boom town and traversed the desolated Louisiana countryside, with its decaying frame shacks, its inevitable red clay, its gaunt and grim evidences of a forgotten civilization. This part of Louisiana is a throwback to days long gone and a subtle reminder of man's destructtive nature . . . We had left the paved highways over which the late Huey Long had criss-crossed the state and had bounced, jolted and bumped along to Division headquarters . . . There, it was that we learned about the maneuvers . . . there, we found out that the armies of the Red and Blue were locked together in deathless combat . . . There, we gathered a first-hand impression of General Miller with his iron-gray hair, piercing blue eyes, friendly and disarming smile. We formed an immediate liking for him . . . This man, who is controlling the destinies of the first Negro combat division in the present world conflict, impresses you as being absolutely devoid of race-consciousness. He's a movie-type general . . . and he'd probably cuss us all out if he knew we were writing this . . . He's army all the way through. . . . He's proud of his men, and doesn't give a damn who knows it.

PICKED UP "SCOOP"

Brig. Gen. William Spence, in charge of artillery, gave us a swell background lesson . . . and broke a whale of a "scoop" story . . . which appears elsewhere in this newspaper.

Colonel Ligon, about whom I'd heard so much, lived up to advance notices. It was a real pleasure to meet him. Those who know him had told me that he was "right" in his thinking . . . Now, I'm convinced of it . . . I write about these things to let you mothers and fathers, you wives and sweethearts, know that the men in whose hands are entrusted the lives of your loved ones, seem to know it well. They have the future of this division deeply at heart.

MOTHERS, FATHERS WANT TO HEAR THIS

The Miller-Prouty combination, with its officers and men, is destined to write its name high on the scroll of the military "honor roll" . . . we predict . . . Men of the 93rd respect and like the Negro officers. We know the people back home want to know just "how near ready" this combat division is . . . That, we don't know . . . and couldn't tell if we did know. But we do know that the spirit among the men and officers in the field is extremely high. We know that army training is a fine thing for them. We noted particularly the respect which the Negro troops on the field had for officers of their own race.

Bury for all time any thought in your mind that Negro officers can't command Negro troops. Not only have we seen these men carrying out their assignments, but we've queried numerous troops about these same officers. Nowhere in the field did we get a negative response to our query: "Are Negro officers good soldiers?" . . . Not only was the answer a firmly positive "Yes" but there was a quickening light of interest which welled from a deep feeling of pride. These men are no fools. They know that progress for their officers might eventually mean progress for them.

FEW "BEEFS"

There were "gripes," all right . . . We questioned the men carefully and they felt free to talk with us . . . . Gripes about food, ranking, transportation, recreation . . . There were plenty of them . . . But not too many . . . Some of them could have been justified, others probably the natural reaction which is part of army life . . . and civilian life too.

One gripe had to do with officer promotion. Perhaps there was a time when promotions, which are now based on the merit system, couldn't be handled so well, but our observations in the field have convinced us that Negro line officers will be promoted . . . on a basis of merit. These men, if you check closely, are "naturals." They have leadership, ability, knowledge and complete control of their functional duties . . . they are alert, intelligent, and have the basic background. We want to see some higher ranking line officers and we believe this can be accomplished in the 93rd Division.

IMPRESSIONS ON THIS TRIP INTO LOUISIANA

The writer has been particularly impressed with the general deportment of Brigadier General Davis and the respect and courtesy he has received. General Davis is army . . . and, as such, he applies practicality to the problems which confront him. He talks "for the record" . . . and one is deeply impressed with not only the man . . . but hi grasp too . . . He wanted to meet the newspapermen . . . and I believe most of them have done a "right 'bout face." We have met him in his natural environment . . . that of a brigadier-general in the United States Army. His position commands respect . . . He gets it . . . That, too, is the Army.

General Davis is doing a job as interlocutor and interpreter. . . We can well be proud of him.

NEGRO OFFICERS RESPECTED

Among the Negro officers whom we met, talked with and formed definite opinions of were Major Charles A. Blackwood, the highest ranking Negro line officer in the division, attached to headquarters in the Special service Major William Deveaux; (Chaplain) of the 93rd Division, who is positive chaplains just can't be killed in battle, and Capt. William McKinley Thomas, assistant regimental surgeon and former chairman of the executive committee of the National Medical association. Captain Thomas is from Leavenworth, Kansas, and appears to be an excellent administrator.

RICH BACKGROUNDS

Other officers include Capt. Clyatt McBrier, company commander and a fine officer; Capt. Robert Bennett of the Division's surgeon's staff; 1st Lt. Benjamin L. Hunton, 1st Lt. Romeo Lewis, battalion surgeon with a Howard and Harvard background, 1st Lt. J. H. Armwood of Tampa, Fla., assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 1st Lt. John M. Bonds, Atlantic City, N. J., intelligence and reconnaissance, who definitely impresses, 1st Lt. Edward Strawther of Pottstown, Pa., regimental communications, 1st Lt. J. B. Morgan, 2nd Lts. James O. Posey, Henderson, Ky., and Leroy Brown, Augusta, Ga.

White line officers include Col. Everett Yon, Lt. Col. James G. Mallard, Major J. M. McGinley, a former newspaperman from Texas who told the best story of the trip and who had seen service under the late Col. Charles W. Young; as well as Captain Loveland.

SEND GREETINGS HOME

Sending greetings home were Warrant Officers Leon Mosby, with 26 years of service, and John Merchant, Middletown, O., Sgt. Isaac Redman, York, Pa., in charge of officer's mess, Sgt. Ike Johnson, Pittsburgh, a telegraph chief, Pvt. Alvin Dean, switchboard operator from Philadelphia, Sgt. Lynn Jordan and Lt. C. W. Page of the Hill district, Pittsburgh.

A closing highlight was the 14-mile ride through the maneuvers' area under war blackout conditions. Pvt. Robert (Dive Bombers) Pollard led our "recon" car on this wild dash.

FINAL CONCLUSION

The Army feeds 'em well . . . dresses 'em well . . . and will allow no one to take advantage of them.

Who won in maneuvers? . . . Both sides . . . That's the way the Army trains 'em now.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

A NEGRO PREACHER TO NEGRO DRAFTEES

To the Editor The News:

MAY 2 1943

The following was delivered to the 52 colored boys by the Rev. W. R. Ragland, pastor, A. M. E. Church, Uniontown, Ala., Monday morning, and I thought that it was worth publishing.

J. R. ECKSTINE.

Uniontown, Ala.

(Enclosure)

To the chairman and members of Local Board No. 2, Uniontown, Ala., and the 52 boys who stand here before me ready to be entrained for a camp unknown to us: Beloved men. I feel myself happy this morning above measure as I look into your faces and observe your splendid physical appearances and to see your willingness to be prepared to represent one of the greatest countries in the world—the United States of America. You will represent more than one country; you will represent the United Nations of the world.

I want you to hold your heads up and feel proud that you have been selected. The United States is calling for men—strong men, good men, men who will do to be depended upon, men who are willing not only to go to the front but die if need be that the American principle of democracy and the old flag will not trail in the dust.

We are really proud of you. Remember, you are to represent Alabama in general and Perry County in particular. We will rest easy tonight when we think you are on sentinel and we want you to take care of your life. Uncle Sam wants men, sober men, for no man can execute the proper orders when filled with wines or beer.

A word to the mothers, fathers and relations of these 52 boys and to you whose sons are already gone: I want you to feel proud this morning that you are able to offer a son, a father or a brother to help maintain and defend a country which has for its aims the fellowship of God and the brotherhood of man.

We are Americans, and don't let anybody fool you. If the United States goes down, Alabama goes down and we go down. Therefore feel happy. Your sons will receive the best of training and will make you rejoice when they return.

Then I say again—feel proud of Alabama, a great state from many angles. I am proud of Alabama myself for it was from her soil on the sandy hills of the Chattahoochee that I first saw the light of day. Alabama, with her head resting on the rocky hills of Tennessee, and her feet bathed in the balmy waters of the Gulf, and her sides lashed to the cotton fields of Mississippi and the swift-flowing waters of the Chattahoochee, and her back resting on the coal and iron ore of the extended projection of the Appalachian Mountains is the best and happiest spot on earth to me.

47n-1943

They Lineup To Get Orders For The Night

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(SNS)— Final checkup and things have to be right for military police have to set the example in neatness, cleanliness and military bearing. Before every change of shift, Lt. Wygant, Warrant Officer Kane and T-Sgt. Herman give a rigid inspection to every man coming on shift and make sure there is not the slightest flaw. Each part of their equipment is checked, which includes belt, club, whistle, brassard and government issue clothing. The picture was shot in the dayroom where these soldiers spend much of their off time. The local M. P.'s boast a clise-knit, friendly group, practically a fraternity.

Belgian Congo Troops Arrive In Middle East

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

These are Belgian Congo Colonial troops who have arrived in the Middle East. They are all volunteers from the Congo who have served five years with the Belgian Colonial army. They are happy men, but take [illegible] soldie[illegible] seriously, and for drill and discipline they would compare well with the Guards. All their officers and warrant officers are white men, mostly from the Congo. The native troops have their own band and amuse themselves with their own songs and dances. Being educated in army schools in the Congo most of the[illegible] read and write. The Belgian Congo troops arrived [illegible]ort Tewfik and settled down to intensive training in their first camp in the

Rita, brought to camp for a day's outing, acted as mascot for the outfit's football team. She took away a bundle of cash when she left. Part of the money was raised through admissions to the game.

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

GUIDE AT FORT — Booker T. Washington III, grandson of the famed founder of Tuskegee Institute, educator and race leader, is a guide at the reception center at Fort Dix, N. J.

DEC 11 1943

Grandson Of B. T. Washington In Army At Fort Dix

FORT DIX, N. J.—Pvt. Booker T. Washington, III, grandson of the famous Negro educator and race leader, is a guide here at the Fort Dix Reception Center where he is assigned to Company E.

Carrying with him one of the proudest and most courageous heritages of any member of his race, Washington has already completed a tour of KP (kitchen police)

He was born at Tuskegee Institute, which was founded by his grandfather. There, too, at the famous school which has trained thousands of Negroes in skilled trades, Washington studied and graduated. Later, he served on Tuskegee's faculty as an instructor in the school of mechanical industries.

WON SCHOLARSHIP

From Tuskegee, Washington won a scholarship in architecture at New York University. But even before induction Washington had played a role in this country's war effort. He took several years of ROTC at Tuskegee, and he put his architectural and construction knowledge to work by helping with the planning and building of the 99th Fighter Squadron base at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

SOUTHERN Courier SAY-SO

Pittsburgh, Pa

Recognize Special Qualifications of Negro Soldiers

BY M. S. STUART

LIBERTY, equality of opportunity, economic security, improvement — the hope of winning or holding one or all of these, has been the inducement in pursuit of which mankind has been willing to do the heavy, mean work, make the sacrifices and face the dangers of warfare. Blot the hope of these out of the game and war becomes a drab prospect half way between disgrace and honor, a hybrid scene of compulsion and drudgery, a dull vista of hard work and rigid control of personal liberty similar to that of prison life, lacking the disgrace, but also the incentive of winning the nobler objectives in quest of which men willingly risk their lives.

Mr. Stuart

INDIFFERENCE is not the best fighting word for the literary niche here suggested by the trend of thought. Some derivatives of the verb, ignore, but not ignorance, would more accurately designate the apparently well - understood, cold, queer policy which military authorities appear to have secretly adopted for the purpose of holding the services of Negroes in the armed forces down to the lower ranks. If, as seems probable, such a policy is being followed, then, indeed, this war presents for Negroes only a drab, dispiriting prospect. It is baffling to understand the uniformly cold, tight silence with reference only to any rewards, glory, honor or improvement which Negroes may expect for their hard work and sacrifices.

ON NOVEMBER 13 there appeared in the daily papers an elaborate article commending the combat services of the 100th Infantry in Italy. That unit is composed of Japanese-Americans. They were termed comrades and lauded in the highest manner of respect. The picture of two of the officers associating with two white girls of the Red Cross accompanied the story.

As Americans, this unit deserves the praise it received. But have you noticed any such story about any Negro combat units in the daily papers? Have the pictures of any Negro officers even with girls of their own race "made" the prominent pages of the white dailies? Not so as to be noticed.

A FIGURE OF SPECIAL LONELINESS

The lot of any soldier on foreign shores is usualy one of loneliness and pity. For the Negro soldier, it is especially so. Within the ranks of his own army he often finds open hostility or cold indifference. Frequently denied that warm camraderie which soldiers abroad find so consoling, he encounters in this war some of his own officers bitterly opposing the welcome natives would extend him. The treatment of cold silence which it appears is being administered to the faithful Army of the Ignored in this war was touchingly pointed out on the train not long ago. An humble colored mother was looking at the pages of a big daily paper. There were the stories of heroism, glorious deaths, promotions and pictures of white soldiers. The Negro mother said sadly, "I wish I could see something in the papers about my boy way over there. I don't know whether he is dead or alive;" and then I noticed that she was trying to hide, or with her arm, wipe away, the tears which were trickling down her cheeks. I thought of the many other Negro mothers sitting back . . . ignored . . . in dark silence and suspense, denied even the consolation of posthumous publication of the parts their sons have played for America "over there." I wondered why some arrangements cannot be made to bring to these mothers these tiny morsels of consolation to squeeze out of the bitter dregs of war. Nothing would prove more strengthening to the hands of patriotic leaders who support the sober, constructive school of thought on the question of race in this country.

SOME PROVISION FOR DESERVED HONOR

IF IT HAS been decided to confine American Negroes fighting for democracy to those non-combatant auxiliaries, politely termed supply, commissariat and engineering, whether, as claimed, these terms mean actually only military cooks, waiters, stevedores and other laborers, then it seems that it would threaten no social structure, and make the segregation more tolerable, to provide some scale of honor, a kind of military ladder, for the meritorius within these confines. In point here—a pharmacist is drafted as a private and probably bound to common labor, if a Negro. If he went to the penitentiary he probably would be assigned work similar to his profession.

47n-1943

Speedy Dock Battalion Keeps Arms Moving In India War Zone

THEY MAKE THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AT A PORT IN INDIA.—Standing squarely astride the supply line to the China, Burma, and India, are the husky Negro soldiers of the army transportation corps port battalions.

They know when the pulse of supply quickens or when it falters for under their hands pass the things which we will need to win the war

Most of these troops had never been near a ship or a dock before they came into the army. They didn't know port from starboard or aft from fore; cranes, winches, and booms were things they might have read about but never identified. All that is changed now, before they left the states all had received specialized training which is being given both Negro and white troops.

They scramble up a ship's gangplank even before she is snugly tied to the pier, and before sketches of the cargo stowage plan are transferred to the dock officer they are all over the ship, each at his appointed station, unlashing deck cargo, clearing hatches, operating winches and getting to the business of the day—the discharge of cargo.

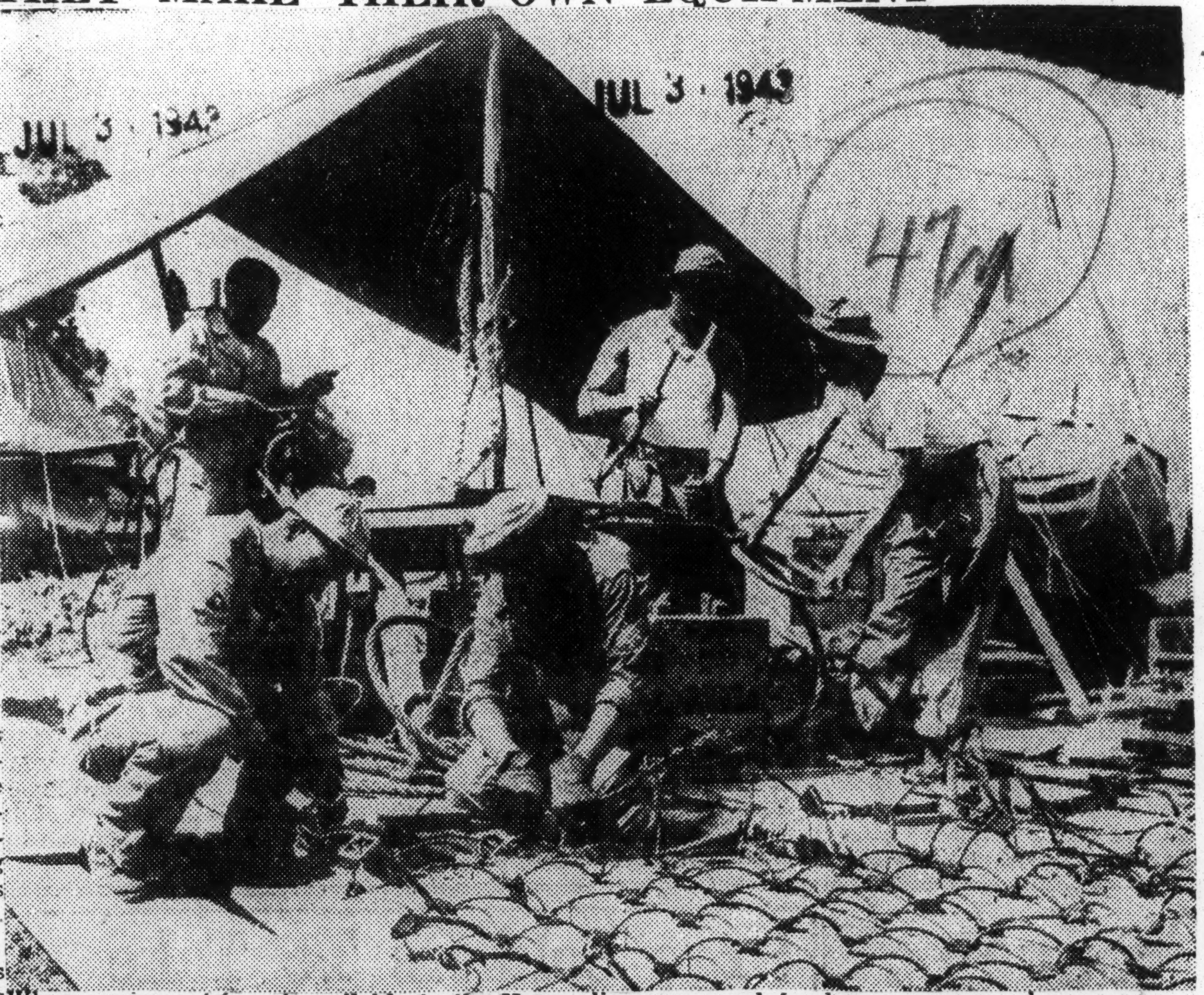
Speed Is Vital

Without delay these port troops are watching a stream of supplies become a mighty river. They unload all kinds of cargo, from bayonets to razor blades, from planes to tractors, from bombs to biscuits.

Their responsibilities begin the moment the ship is within operating range of the shore cranes, and once the men can get aboard, work begins.

They know that speed is economy. A ship in port is a liability; it is an asset only when at sea. The faster they unload the merchant vessel the faster its "turn-around" time, and the faster that ship or some other one will again make this port of call.

The battalion to which the company in these pictures belongs, was activated at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. Trained first for fighting, they laid their rifles aside—though they are not for a moment allowed to forget their training in the school of the soldier—to stow cargo on ships going to distant ports and unload those which carry the stuff of war to battle areas. Men from other branches of the service joined them and together they learned the responsibilities in Army service forces' transportation corps.



When equipment is not available to the Negro port battalion in India, the troops build their own. Here two heads are bent over a "net sling while others work slicing cables. These wire slings are used for heavy cargoes where rope slings, common in Indian stevedores, are not strong enough.

They received their early technical training on the docks at New Orleans, using a practice ship. During the Louisiana maneuvers of 1941 they had their first experience with simulated warfare when they kept freight cars moving steadily to the "front."

Early in March, 1942 they sailed for overseas duty, and two months later on May 16, landed at a port in India. Here they began to handle the combined operations involved in transhipping cargo—from ship to shore, then to freight cars (called "wagons" in India) or trucks or river flats, or airplanes depending on a variety of logistical principles.

They found that mechanical gadgets, readily available at home, were missing here, nor was there a wide variety of gear. The machines in hand were used to the fullest extent and were found quite ample; as to the gear, what these men didn't find they made. Splicers, coopers, and carpenters set to work.

Recently they unloadad from the ing turning out net slings, skids, flats and "cooty" pallets.

From the United States they brought dozens of sketches showing special or improvised techniques which have been used to solve special problems. These have since become S.O.P. (standing operating procedure) for the transportation corps. In a country where the language difficulty is ever-present, one sketch is worth ten thousand words. A picture explanation to native laborers brings results where a few halting words of garbled Hindustani would only bring a blank stare.

The tempo of the work has increased steadily and with it the accomplishment of these troops.

Despite a heavy work schedule their morale is high. When one of their officers was asked to suggest a satisfactory arrangement to watch these men in all phases of their duties he said, "Come early and stay late."

One thing about them is unusual; they jump down hatches, ton loads of cargo constantly hover over their heads, giant cranes and heavy booms swing all around them—one could expect their accident rate to be high, at least moderately high. At the time these photographs were taken less than 1 per cent of the command was in the hospital, and of these, not one was an accident case.

When a ship is in port the troops work 12 hour shifts; 18 hour shifts when military necessity so requires.

They handle not only United States Army supplies but also Chinese defense supply cargo. The Army Service Forces is charged with keeping open the supply line to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and his gallant armies. These troops are part of that line.

Ordinarily, civilian dock labor is supervised in the discharge of cargo by the battalion troops as a personnel economy measure. But when great speed is necessary, when delicate cargo must be handled, when stress points must be gauged by a quick and unerring eye, the troops themselves take over the entire ship, place their own certified crane operators on the shore gantires, take up their stations as handlers, winch operators, riggers, hatch tenders, hook-on men, and begin to discharge cargo at a speed not usual in this part of the world.

Their military background is useful not only in putting military discipline and battle efficiency into the battle of supply but also in knowing the care with which certain kinds of cargo must be handled.

Dangerous Cargo

Coolies employed on the docks were frightened when munitions were part of a cargo. They feared that a scratch might explode the things. Five hundred pound bombs frightened them even more. When the formidable looking 2000-pound demolition bombs came in, there was nearly a cessation of work.

The cool example of the soldiers calmed the dock coolies and operations were able to proceed without incident.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Own Men Command Two All-Negro Outfits

AVON PARK BOMBING RANGE, Fla.—Two Quartermaster Truck companies, the 2118th and the 2119th, commanded entirely by Negro officers have recently been activated as units of the 54th Service Group at Avon Park Bombing Range, according to the range paper.

The 2118th Truck company is commanded by Second Lieut. Charles H. Jackson of Indianapolis, Ind., who received his commission at Quartermaster Officer Candidate school, Fort Warren, Wyo. He will be assisted by Second Lieut. Robert H. Ateman of Chicago, Ill., a graduate of Quartermaster Officer Candidate school at Fort Custer, Mich.

Most of the men from this particular unit came from the eastern part of the United States, a large number from the south and a lesser number from the west. After the war some of the former salesmen, truck drivers, clerks, and teachers will go back to their old jobs, but the shipyards and great shipping centers of Charleston, New Orleans, New York, Galveston, and Baltimore will claim many who before the war never knew port from starboard.

Until then, they fight their battles on the longest supply line in the world's history.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL [illegible]

U.S. Soldiers Sing With London Symphony Orchestra

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

NOV 6 1943

Concert in London's Royal Albert Hall by a 200-voice chorus of colored soldiers and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Army Nurse Pays Tribute To Conduct Of Our Troops

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Say Boys Overseas Interested In Only Their Own American Women

DEC 29 1943

By LUTHER TOWNSLEY

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Complimenting the good conduct of American troops and the patriotic work of Miss Geraldine Dyson, head of the Liberty service club located somewhere in Africa 1st Lt. Jewell Patterson, army nurse who recently returned from that war front, declared Friday that harmony and friendship exist between white and colored soldiers there.

"White and colored soldiers get along well together," she declared. There is absolutely no friction between the races.'

When asked about her experiences as an army nurse, Lt. Patterson stated that she received cordial treatment from both white and colored soldiers. She is happy, she said, that she can recall no bitter race experiences in her 19 months of army service.

ENJOY PROGRAMS

While telling of her life as an army nurse, she pointed out that colored soldiers seem more adaptable to a given enviornment than white soldiers. This idea, she said, is the result of an observation made while visiting the service club, headed by Miss Dyson. Both white and colored soldiers enjoy the programs of the club, she reported.

Miss Dyson, who Lt. Patterson said has been in Africa 11 months, is doing a fine job of entertaining the soldiers. A former teacher of St. Louis, Miss Dyson was given credit for helping the army nurses as well as the soldiers. "She permitted us to dress our hair and made our life easy by doing a number of nice things for us," Lt. Patterson asserted. Club chaperons are little native French girls, she revealed.

the good conduct and manhood of our soldiers, pointing out that their attitude regarding the native women surprised her.

LIKE OWN WOMEN

"They don't show much interest for native women or white women," she said. "They always pointed to us and said that we were what they left behind and emphasized that colored American women were best.

She said she returned to America with the entire staff of 28 colored nurses under the command of 1st Lt. Sue Freeman, and will be assigned to Camp Livingston, La soon.

50,000 Smokes Sent To 99th Squadron Since Last August

Age
New York, N. Y.

DEC 18 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Fifty thousand smokes have been sent to members of the 99th Fighter Squadron. This shipment was made possible through the generosity of many individuals who responded to the appeal for funds made by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion.

The campaign was launched in August. The Legionnaires were assisted in their efforts by a group of campus co-eds. They were: Misses Ola Mae Norwood, Pittsburgh; Eleanor Rush, Birmingham; Neal M. McFadden, Lancaster, S. C., Minnie Irby, Laurens, S. C., and Valena Withers, Mobile Ala.

Local business establishments also cooperated by permitting members of the Smokes Committee to place glass jars in their stores. On each jar was placed a statement setting forth the reason for the solicitation for funds and the purpose for which the money would be used. By this method, a sizeable sum was realized. Business places cooperating in this effort were: Wilborn's Store, Lockett's Beauty Parlor, Carter's Grocery Store and Meat Market, Jack's Chicken Shack, The Greenwood Store, Washington's Clothing Store, The Canteen, Veterans Administration Facility, the Cadets' Quartaers, Sage Hall. The Manager of the Macon Theatre also gave generous aid by assisting the Post to sponsor a picture.

Legionnaires who directed the campaign were: Wendell B. Wrenn, chairman; Capt. R. S. Darnaby, Cleve L. Abbott, E. H. Cravens, Post Adjutant, and Roger E. McDonald.

James A. Johnson, Commander of the Post, said the enthusiastic manner in which everyone cooperated reflected a spirit which would cause the Post to widen its scope of activities in the interest of the community.

47n-1943

AT FOSTER MEMORIAL FIELD DEDICATION

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

When the Rube Foster Memorial baseball field was dedicated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on Sunday, July 18, Mrs. Sarah Foster of Chicago, the widow of the famous pitcher and manager, was present and tossed out the ball used. Left to right are Col. Edwin N. Hardy, post commander; Mrs. Foster and Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., inspector general's office, Washington, D. C., and father of Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the Negro air squadron now in Africa.—Ninth Service Command photo.

AUG 7 1943

This Is the Army

Here's How Whites Divide to Conquer; Uncle Toms Cramp Soldier's Style; Needed: More Men Who Fight with Brains

By GLENN DOUGLASS

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NOV 6 - 1943

The scene was the company street of an army camp in the deepest South. The time was but a fortnight ago and the characters, nearly 200 colored soldiers,, a large majority of them just recently arrived from a New York State reception center.

That morning the company area had been the a[illegible] but none the less ominous re-bellion on the part of the men. A white officer of the Southern "white supremacy" clique had berated the men soundly for not drilling as he thought they should.

He had compared them to baboons and insulted their home training. Their rations, since their arrival had been tasteless, unsatisfactory and insufficient to go around.

One of the youngsters spoke up manfully, but with respectfulness:

Army Responsible for Food

"Sir," he had said. "I understand that the army is supposed to give its men enough food to eat. If we are supposed to drill and work for long hours daily, we ought to get the food to keep us going."

The officer might have squelched this outspoken soldier, but other men in the line came to his defense.

Realizing that something must be done, the officer called on the men individually to ask if they had enough to eat. Some answered frankly. Others, mainly those who had grumbled so much, hedged and equivocated.

"The food's all right, sir," shrugged one of the soldiers. That same morning he had left the mess hall telling his companions "something would have to be done about things."

"Ratted" on Men

"I got enough, sir," piped up a would-be non-com whose speciality to date had been "ratting" to the officers whenever a man in his platoon had done something wrong.

But the voices of these smoother-overs were drowned by the angry voices of the others, and finally the officer promised that something would be done.

It was night now and the men were standing about the company area in tight little knots. There was tension in the air.

The strange thing was that the men from Chicago, New York and Pennsylvania were in one part of the area. In the other were men from Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas.

Only a few were talking in each group, others looking on and listening, seemingly trying to make up their minds.

North vs. South

From the Southern group, a voice was heard:

"You watch, we'll get extra duty for this. We'll be digging ditches late at night and carrying full field packs. Just because those smart aleck guys from the North think they can come down here and change everything.

"The white folks warned us long ago that these Northern boys would try to change the world and get us all in trouble. They told us not to trust them."

The Northerners heard the remark. One of them broke away angrily from his bunch and advanced threateningly on the man who had made it:

"Take it back," he demanded. "You're just another Southern Uncle Tom who bows and scrapes to every white man you see. Take it back or I'll whip some militancy into you."

Waiting for Fight

The accused "Uncle Tom," looked as though he were spoiling for a good fight. He rushed to meet his challenger, his face contorted with anger. The men in both groups looked on in distress. They didn't know what to do.

If it were a case of North against South, their code told them the boys from the North would have to stick together, the boys from the South the same.

It was at this critical moment that the clean-cut Chicago boy stepped in between the would-be pugilists, and addressed all the men in a voice which was filled with passion.

Whites Would Like It

"What in hell is wrong with you men?" he asked. "Have you completely lost your minds. You're doing just what the prejudiced white man wants you to do. What is all this stuff about North and South.

"If you think there's any difference between Northern and Southern colored people, just get into a tight spot here and you'll find out what we all are in the book of the prejudiced people.

"What is all this about Southern Uncle Toms, and Northerners coming down here to change the world," he continued angrily.

NOV 6 - 1943

"I've lived in New York and let me tell you, I know some pretty knee-bending Uncle Toms up there. I know Southerners, who will fight and die for rights of their race in a minute.

Should Stick Together

"Some of you are sore with each other now. Why didn't you all get good and sore together when that white man called you baboons. Why don't you get sore at the right people — the people who're sabotaging the war effort and helping Hitler.

"If you have to fight, why don't you fight them. But better still, why don't you fight with your brains and your intelligence. Maybe you can win a fight then.

"If you want to destroy your own selves and the things we're really fighting for, then go on and knock each other out. Play the white man's game. Let him pit you, brother against brother, and when the whole thing's over, you'll find out who won. That's all I've got to say. Be damned fools."

With that, he loosened his hold on the culprits and strode off for his barracks. Throughout his denunciation the men had gathered closely until New York, Chicago, Georgia and Carolina men were formed in a ring of encirclement.

Organize Thinking

They had listened spellbound. They had almost become a mob before he had spoken, but now they had been welded into an organized thinking medium. Now they stood shamefaced in front of the grave wrong they had nearly committed.

"He's right," muttered one of

the fighters. "Right as hell."

"And we were wrong," replied the other. "Wrong as hell."

They shook hands. The fellows cheered a little and scattered off to bed.

The kid from Chicago had won an important fight without a blow. But in many Southern camps, a kid from Chicago or someone with his sense, his capacity for anger, his sincerity is sorely needed.

For it is the policy of the white supremists to "divide and conquer"; to make all Northerners condemn Southerners as "Uncle Toms"; to make all Southerners condemn all Northerners as "meddlers and agitators."

And the kid from Chicago and all like him who have common sense and a feeling for decency and justice know that a house divided against itself cannot possibly stand.

Negro Combat Unit is Cited by Lieutenant General Clark for Performance Under Fire

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — resourceful Negro antiaircraft battalion that accounted for two German bombers, even before the unit became the first American Negro combat force to land on European soil, has been cited by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifth Army, for "outstanding performance of duty" in its "baptism of fire."

The unit, the 450th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, already had the distinction of being the first Negro combat body to land in North Africa.

These troops were aboard ships in Naples harbor when German bombers began an attack on shipping massed in the bay. Aboard one vessel, the soldiers had been selected to man 40mm weapons that were part of the ship's armament.

Because of the position of the hostile aircraft, the main antiaircraft defenses of the ship could not be maneuvered to produce effective fire. An enemy bomber was picked up by searchlights and the American crew was soon pumping shells at the target. Three hits were observed, the last of which appeared to tear off the right wing of the Nazi plane. The bomber crashed into the sea.

On a nearby ship that was carrying other personnel and equipment of the battalion, Master Sergeant Johnson Clark, 2670 West Vernor Highway, Detroit, jumped into a deck-loaded truck and opened fire with a .50 calibre machine gun mounted on the cab.

The second bomber, struck by Clark's shots and other fire being put up from the ship, also crashed into the sea.

Thus, within a few moments, the Negro troops accounted for destruction of two Nazi bombers which definitely weakened the enemy's raid on harbor shipping.

In commending the Negro troops, Lieutenant General Clark declared:

"I am proud of the outstanding performance of duty of these soldiers in this baptism of fire. Their conduct was excellent and reflects the training and discipline of their unit. The Fifth Army welcomes such soldiers."

Solomons Saga Revealed To

Daily World

Fletcher Martin

Atlanta, Georgia

Courage, Complete Disregard For Own Safety Commended

By FLETCHER P. MARTIN

Atlanta Daily World and N. N. P. A. Correspondent

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN AUSTRALIA — (Via Airmail — **The story of the death struggle between an American transport and Jap torpedo bombers in which two Negro stewards stayed by their gun until both fell unconscious from loss of blood was revealed to this correspondent today. Summoned to general quarters by the blaring alert, these men manned their gun in the face of deadly enemy fire in action off the Solomons several months ago. While both received the Purple Heart Medal, one received the covetd Silver Star which carried with it these words:**

"His courage and complete disregard for his own safety was an inspiration to all on board, and was keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.'

Elbert Hubert Oliver, Steward's mate, first class, of Little Rock, Arkansas; and John Guy Rhea, Steward second class, of Louisville, Kentucky, now recuperating in Australai, told the storv and revealed their wounds as they relaxed in the room of this correspondent at the Dr. Carver Red Cross Club.

IN SOLOMONS AREA

The big ship was steaming out from the Solomons area when the alert sounded. It was a clear morning and the blue waters sparkled from the intense light of the tropical sun. Hardly a ripple stirred in the water as the vessel sliced thru. The little destroyer on the starboard side clung close as they moved out to sea. Another day's work in the regular way. Then the alert sounded.

The fo' cas'tles were immediately emptied as each man took his place by the guns. They waited. Periodical reports constantly poured out. The enemy was 30 miles off . . . 20 miles . . . 15 . . . 10 . . . Get ready! They were Jap torpedo planes right enough, skimming the water, flying out of the sun. They were coming in close and low. Antiaircraft began to bark.

"We were waiting, our gun ready," John Rhea said. "Herbert, who was my loader, had the ammunition. Neither of us said anything. The strap was tight around my shoulder. My trigger fingers were nervous. The waves of enemy planes were coming and I let go. The vibration of the gun was terrific. You could see the tracers going out into space. The gun still shook and Herb changed magazines. The gun was hot and we were hot, sweat was pouring.'

Rhea relit another cigarette as he relived the battle. He continued, 'All guns were going, the noise was terrific. Planes were bursting in the air. Guys were yelling "Here he comes' and cursing every plane that came over. We kept firing as planes swooped low with macihne guns opened. There were 25 but it seemed a million. Suddenly I felt my left pants' leg sticking to me. There was no time to stop. Herb kept handling the ammunition. Suddenly he groaned, I knew he was hit. Shrapnel was bad. As one plane flew over, I swung the gun around and let go with 'both' barrels. That's all I remember."

Oliver continued the story. Neat in his blue uniform and talking very slowly he didn't much want to talk about it.

HIT IN THREE PLACES

'I knew I was hit. Blood was pouring out in 3 places. John was laying on the deck. Guns were still barking. I managed to get another magazine on and put the strap over my shoulders. I could hear men shouting. And planes were still falling in the sea. The smell of gun fire was awful. I picked my plane and pulled the trigger. He seemed to be firing at me too."

Here I asked if his wounds were hurting.

"No, I just felt mad and evil," he answered. "Once I got a look at Johnny. Still out. I was still shaking at the gun when someone ran up and orederd me off.

I don't remember much after than,, only that I was bleeding like hell."

Both were given first aid. Shrapnel had dug deep in John's leg. Oliver was injured about the body. Once on the mainland of Australia they were rushed to the hospital. Thirty days of treatment were required before they were up and around. Both are now taking Violet Ray treatments.

I asked Rhea how did it feel when he knew the enemy was coming and he would have to ride behind his gun.

"You're scared stiff", he assured. "After firing the first few rounds you don't care anymore. You keep thinking, "If I don't get that so-and-so, he'll get me. I got to get him! I got to get him! ! You just keep firing."

When asked if they thought they knocked one down, Oliver answered "You just don't know, we saw planes falling, and we think we got our share."

Out of the 25 attacking planes, none escaped ,all were shot down. The damage to the ship was negligible.

Also on the ship a 3-inch antiaircraft is manned by a Negro gun crew which include; Lawrence Kelly of Memphis, Tennessee, trainer; Samuel Pinkney, Calfox, Louisiana, pointer; W. J. Fowler, San Diego, California, sight setter; John L. Garner, Virginia, 1st loader; Harry Williams, Memphis, Tennessee, hot shell man; Lawrence Coleman, Little Rock, Arkansas, second loader; and Morris Polite, Charleston, S. C.. 3rd loader. None of these men received injuries during the battle.

Signed by J. F. Shafroth, Rear Admiral and deputy commander, South Pacific Area and South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force, Steward's Mate Elbert Hubert Oliver's citation read:

"For conspicious gallantry and intrepidity in action against Japanese air forces while serving on board a transport vessel in the Solomons area on June 30, 1943. During the attack a gunner was incapacited by wounds. Oliver, although wounded in 3 places and bleeding profusely, quickly took control of the gun and resumed fire on the enemy planes. He kept the gun in action until ordered to permit himself to be relieved. His courage and complete disregard for his own safety was an inspiration to all on board, and was keeping with the highest tradition of the United States Naval Service."

'Yank" Army Weekly, Gets Two Soldiers "Told" on Race Issue

Washington Tribune
D. C.

The following letter was written to the editors of "Yank, The Army Weekly":

Dear Yank:

We would like to get your ideas on the race problem after the war. The Negroes will think they are equal to the whites because they have fought in this war, and some white people will feel the same way about it. It is our opinion that they should not be given equality, but should be rewarded, perhaps with some portion of country of their own use, where they will be governed by white people in order that they be taken care of and still have a chance to make a good living.

—Sgt Nolan and Cpl Hitner,
Fort Ord, California.

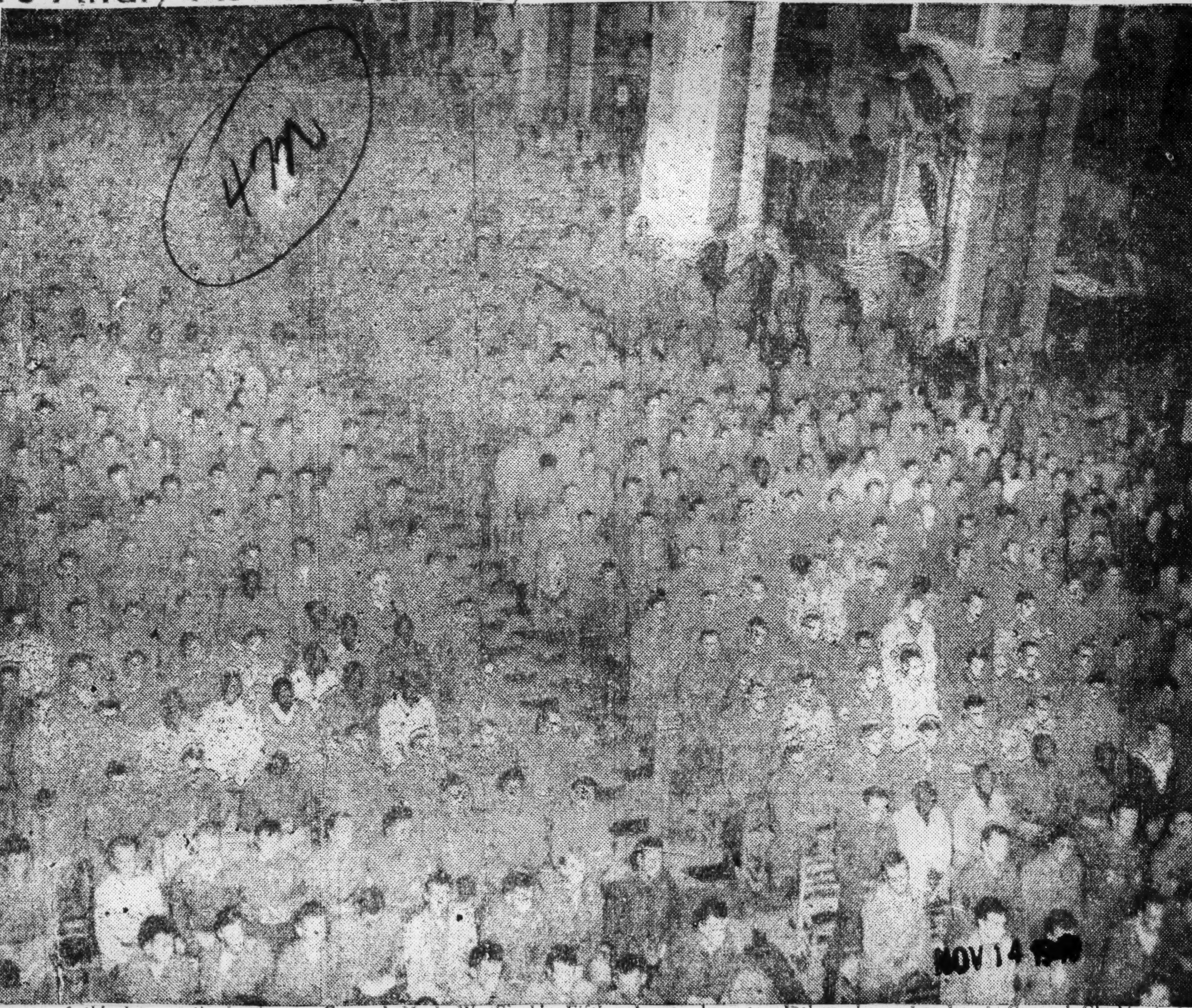
This is the reply which Yank made in their December 17th issue:

"Yank takes its views on the post-war 'race' problem from the founders of the United States, who believed that all men were created equal. No man should talk about 'giving' any American that which he already has by inalienable right. On August 31, 1943, there were 74,013 Negroes serving in the Navy and 582,861 in the Army, of whom 153,900 were overseas. There is a Negro general in the U.S. Army. The Navy recently named an airfield after a Negro who gave his life for the service. YANK believes it is folly to propose that Negroes be governed by whites when Negroes in the Army and Navy are fighting for our country's rights, when Negroes in our state and national legislatures are helping make our country's laws and when there are Negroes in our courts interpreting our laws."

47n-1943

Before God's Altar, As In Foxholes, Warriors Of All Colors Unite

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



Naples, Italy is the scene of this huge gathering of American and Allied troops an[illegible] Cathedral of Saint Jan[illegible]. [illegible] edifice is the [illegible] These warrors of Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army have pushed beyond Naples to the V[illegible]no plains in their stab towards Rome. Note the many colored troops scattered throughout the chapel. General Clark's successes have been due to cooperation of these vari-colored men from the homeland [illegible] the U[illegible] Nations. (Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

Home From West Indies

Social Disease Poster Wins Furlough Home For Sergeant

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—A last-minute entry in a poster contest sponsored by the Army post won for Sergt. Carl A. Egerton of the Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment, stationed at Fort Read, Trinidad, B.W.I., the coveted prize of a 30-day furlough to the States with all expenses paid. Sergeant Egerton, 29, is a former Philadelphia letter-carrier, who has been stationed at the Trinidad post since May 1942.

The furlough was the grand prize in a recent regimental venereal disease poster contest. Interviewed in Washington recently, en route back to his Trinidad post, Sergeant Egerton was enthusiastic in discussing the post venereal disease control program.

The sergeant used a good portion of his leave to visit relatives and friends of some 40 comrades. These 40 visits were scattered over New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. But Sergeant Egerton believes they were worth every bit of the time they required.

"I got a lot of hugs and kisses from mothers and fathers of the boys back there in Trinidad," he said. "I guess it was next best to seeing their own sons. And after visiting with their people, I feel I know the men a lot better myself."

PROUD OF RECORD

A member of the only colored regiment at the post, he is pretty proud of the record his group is making, particularly in regard to the venereal disease control program. From January through July of this year the men of this CAAA Regiment have reduced the venereal disease infection rate of their group from 465 per thousand per annum to 42 per thousand.

According to Sergeant Egerton, keen competition prevails among all regiments at Fort Read regarding the lowering of venereal disease infection rates. Group furloughs are granted to regiments maintaining perfect records for 60-day periods. Since such records must be perfect over a length of time, before the men are granted these privileges, "the men aren't only looking after themselves; they are checking up on the other fellows, too."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Unit First to Guard Air Base

GRENIER FIELD, N.H.—For the first time a colored unit was recently assigned permanently to protect this air base. It is the 1304th Guad Squadron, which also handles the flag during retreat. This is considered an honor.

The squadron, whose duties were once temporarily assumed by members of the 366th Infantry Regiment, is commanded by Lieut. Eber L. Mitiguy and Capt. John P. McBryde, who is commanding officer of colored troops.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

Complete First Highway Under Enemy Attacks

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By SGT. ED CUNNINGHAM, Yank Staff Correspondent
(Reprinted from The Yank, Army Newspaper)

ON THE ROAD TO TOKYO—All that separated the bulldozer from Burma soil was a red-white-and-blue ribbon. Over on the Burma side, a company of U.S. Negro engineers stood in formation in the deepening twilight. A cold rain spattered the American flag planted on the dividing line between India and Burma.

When the 12-foot blade of the big D-7 sheared the tri-colored ribbon, Lt. Col. Ferdinand J. Tate's .45 blasted out a salute. The bugler sounded off with "To the Colors" and officers and men saluted their flag—on Burma soil 3,800 feet above sea level. "The Road To Tokyo" had passed its first international boundary.

WAR'S OUTSTANDING CONSTRUCTION JOB

That brief military ceremony marked the completion of the first phase of an engineering feat that rivals the Alaska Military Highway as the war's outstanding construction job. Carved out of the mountainous jungles of India and Burma, "The Road To Tokyo" may become the new supply to China. Along the road may travel the weapons, materials and men for the coming United Nations' all-out offensive in Burma and China.

Starting in the Assam jungles in northeastern India, "The Road To Tokyo" twists up and over foothills of the Himalaya mountains to its first international boundary on the Burma border. Plans call for it to continue on across many more miles of mountains and jungles to meet the old Burma Road, still in Japanese possession. Much of the area between the Burma border and the Burma road is also in enemy hands. Chinese, British and American troops must drive back the Japanese before a junction of "The Road To Tokyo" with the old Burma road can be effected.

CHINESE BEAT OFF JAPANESE PATROL

Officially, the new military highway from India to China is not known as "The Road To Tokyo." That's just what it was christened by the hard-working Negro engineer regiments that hewed it out of solid rock-masses 100 yards long and carried it up over mountain ranger that rise as much as 1,000 feet in two miles. But the soldiers who built the road figured they had the right to name it. So it's "The Road to Tokyo" and they've posted signs bearing the name.

Unlike the Alaska Military Highway, which was worked by crews operating from both ends, "The Road To Tokyo" is moving in only one direction. The operator on the lead bulldozer thrashes his way through the forest wilderness knowing that nobody is coming from the other end to meet him. At least; nobody friendly.

An enemy force of 200 was beaten off recently by Chinese troops attempting a reconnaissance in the muddy, jungle country through which the new road runs. The Chinese soldiers, veterans of the 1942 Burma campaign, had been rehabilitated and trained at a Chinese-American center in India.

Because of the ever-present threat of enemy attack, all U.S. troops working on the new road keep their guns within reach at all times. Japanese air raids are another constant possibility.

COMPLETES JOB IN RECORD TIME

Under the direction of Col. Tate, a 28-year-old officer from Eunice, La., the aviation engineers undertook their new duties on December 12, 1942. The road had just been started by the British Army with Indian labor when the Yanks took over. A few months later it was cut through to the Burma border.

Orders from General Wheeler called for the road to cross the India-Burma border not later than March 1, 1943. A lot of experts said it could never be done in that time. They pointed out that the crossing would have to be made at a point 3,800 feet up in the mountains, with a rise of 1,000 feet in the last two miles. The entire route was blocked by trees 150 feet high and 45 feet in diameter, and by huge boulders that had to be blasted by dynamite before the bulldozers could go into action.

But Gen. Wheeler had said that "in time of war, there is no such thing as a difficult job." The Negro soldiers in the aviation engineers battalion proved his point. When the lead bulldozer sheared the red-white-and-blue ribbon stretched across the borderline, it was exactly 5:06 p. m. on Feb. 28, 1943.

During the rush to reach the India-Burma border by March 1, Col. Tate issued an order forbidding vehicles not needed for work from going up to "The Point." So Pvt. Norris Humphrey of East Point, Ga., was posted at the roadside to enforce the "Off Limits" edict.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT

Lt. Millard O. Pierce, Jr., of Burlington, N. J., relayed Tate's order to Pvt. Humphrey, emphasizing that "nobody, not even a general, is to get through." As luck would have it, Gen. Wheeler—who hadn't been up to "The Point" for several days—chose that day to make an inspection.

When the general's jeep approached the forbidden strip of road, it was promptly halted by Humphrey. With a loaded Garand to back his story, Humphery courteously informed the general that his jeep could go no further. Somewhat startled by Humphrey's curt pronouncement, the CG of "The Road To Tokyo" project asked the soldier if he knew who he was talking to.

"Yessir, General, sir," the outranked but determined Humphrey replied. "You're Gen. Wheeler but my orders says nobody's car, not even a general's, gets by here today. And nobody's does."

COMMENDS SOLDIER

Nobody's car—not even a somebody's with two stars on his shoulder—did. The general got out of the jeep, told his driver to wait, commended Private Humphrey for carrying out his orders, and started walking through ankle-deep mud to "The Point" two miles ahead.

That determination of Private Humphrey to carry out his orders is typical of the Negro soldiers who are building "The Road To Tokyo."

What that return will be was aptly expressed by T/5 Peter C. Clark of St. Louis, Mo., assistant to Chaplain Robert F. Harrington, 30-year-old Negro Methodist minister from Aiken, S. C. He puts it this way:

"This here road reminds me of that Road to Hell that Chaplain Harrington's always talking about. Only thing is the chaplain says the Road to Hell is paved with good intentions. But this here Road To Tokyo ain't paved with good intentions. This here road is paved with our bad intentions. Millions of 'em. And every one stands for one dead Japanese."

Uses USO Pool For Baptism

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(ANP)—"Madam, may we use the swimming pool for a baptismal?" a soldier asked Mrs. Nell Blackshear, senior hostess at Service Club No. 4, for colored troops at Fort Benning on a recent Sunday afternoon, just at sundown.

"Certainly, soldier," Mrs. Blackshear replied.

Introductions disclosed that Pvt. Arthur Lee Spregin, formerly of Memphis, an evangelist who had traveled through Alabama, some time ago, but now of 10th company, Reception center, had another soldier with him, Pvt. John H. Burgess, who heard Elder Spregin preach at Tom Creek, Ala., believed the message he brought and, meeting him at the center, asked that Spregin baptise him.

Using Young pool at the service club for the ceremony, the two soldiers came up out of the water singing "Shall we gather at the river, the beautiful the beautiful the river . . . etc." and soon the hills were resounding with this old hymn as soldiers and visitors, who had witnessed this simple ceremony performed with such dignity and reverence, took up the refrain.

Former elder and soldier walked away from the scene in their dripping uniforms with shoes in hands down the road together.

Chicagoans Drive Trucks On 'Burma Road To Russia'

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

A number of Chicagoans are in the crack Negro truck crews half way around the world on the Persian Gulf keeping the "Burma Road to Russia" constantly filled with war goods, Peter Pollack, former director of the South Side Community Art Center and now with the American Red Cross, reported this week.

In a letter to Metz T. P. Lochard, editor of the Chicago Defender, Pollack wrote:

"I flew down from Cairo, Egypt, to the Persian Gulf area over a desert landscape so desolate not a living thing was to be seen for hours.

"We had to stop over in Iraq near Bagdad as a dust storm was blowing over our destination, and it was a pleasurable surprise to find a British encampment which boasted the comforts of the most expensive country club in the States.

"The following day we resumed our journey and arrived in the Persian Gulf district during a sandstorm which has not subsided for a moment even since. Every day dust blowing and the thermometer reads 128 degrees, which will seem cool next month when it will be 150 degrees and more.

"Despite this inclement whether the 'Burma Road to Russia' stays open and supplies of untold wealth are motored over the desert and mountains to the far Russian border. The men who drive these trucks, unload the ships, and move the cargo, are unknown soldiers of this war. A number of them are from Chicago and are avaid readers of your paper.

"Starting next week I'm opening an office right in the field—will live and work with the men every day and so I'll have the opportunity to interview them and get their stories first-hand."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS

The Negro History Bulletin for October, a publication which should be in the hands of all enlightened school teachers, writers and other persons seriously interested in knowing the real history about Negro Americans, is as usual filled with important facts. The publication is edited by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, ablest historian of the Negro race.

The October issue has a timely article on "Military Service in Colonial America" and from it we get the following interesting item:

In the early colonial days the most frequent use of Negroes as soldiers was in Louisiana, under the French regime. In a battle with Natchez Indians, Colonial Governor Perier said,

"Fifteen Negroes, into wnose hands we had put weapons, performed prodigies of valor. If the blacks did not cost so much (to buy them as slaves) and if their labors were not so necessary to the colony, it would be better to turn them into soldiers, and to dismiss those we have (whites) who are so bad and cowardly that they seem to have been manufactured purposely for this colony."

Trouble with the Choctaws was soon to engage the attention of the colony which was then under the rule of Gov. Bienville, who had in his army forty-five Negroes, commanded by free members of their race.

We learn that,

"The French forces met disaster after disaster. These humiliating defeats left the colony menaced with destruction. To the rescue, however, came Simon, the free black commander of Negro troops, who rallied his men in the attack and dispersed the Choctaws from their menacing frontier stronghold."

"Brass Hats" of the U. S. Army who appear to lie awake at night scheming to deprive Negro troops of proper training for combat service and for depriving the few that are trained from getting a chance to prove their valor in battle, should read history—REAL history—before falsely claiming that Negro troops cannot be trusted to show skill and bravery in battle equal to whites.

47n-1943

Shot Down Seven Zeros, Thirteen Nazis

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

SEP 18 1943

47n

SGT. AND MRS. ROBERT L. SMITH,

of Baltimore. He is a gunner with a bombing squadron stationed in a secret spot in N. Africa and was responsible for downing seven Zeros and 13 Nazi planes during the past year. His unit, composed of both colored and white soldiers downed 177 enemy planes during the past 12 months. He visited relatives recently. He is wearing service ribbons indicating that he has served in the Middle East, African campaign, American Theater of Operations and Asiatic and Pacific. Also on his chest is the Purple Heart awarded for a leg injury in New Guinea last September. He also has a Mexican Border Service Medal for service in 1928-31 and medals for marksmanship.—(Phillips Photo.)

Soldier Dishonorably Discharged

Washington Tribune

And Given Five Years for Fraud

Washington, D. C.

DEC 18 1943

Five years' imprisonment at hard labor, dishonorable discharge from the Army, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances was the sentence imposed by a military court in the New York area upon an Army private who attempted to get a family allowance for a person not eligible to receive it.

Details of the case has been revealed by Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, U.S.A., Director of the Office of Dependency Benefits, an activity of the Army Service Forces.

"This is the most severe sentence yet imposed for fraud in connection with family allowances," General Gilbert stated.

"The soldier was charged with violation of the 94th Article of War, in that he knowingly executed a fraudulent affidavit so as to assist a woman whom he described as his wife in obtaining a family allowance."

Evidence developed in the case revealed that the soldier, who had been married for a number of years and had deserted his wife and young son in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1937, entered the Army under an assumed name in January, 1942. In November 1941, however, he had gone through a bigamous marriage ceremony with a girl in Newark, N.J. Soon after entering the Army, he applied for a family allowance for this girl, naming her as his wife. The allowance was authorized and paid. As soon as fraud was established, the O.D.B. discontinued her family allowance. Refund of payments to which she had not been entitled will be required by the O.D.B. in accordance with the law, General Gilbert revealed.

"There was no evidence, however, that the girl was a party to the fraud, and she has not been prosecuted," the General added.

A family allowance has been authorized for the soldier's lawful wife and their child, it was stated, and this allowance is being paid. They still reside in Philadelphia.

'KID HAPPY' DISCHARGED FROM ARMY

Chicago Defender

Oldest Drafted Man Is Now Working In Restaurant

Chicago, Illinois

AUG 7 1943

CAMP CARSON, Colo.—Emil (Kid Happy) Senter isn't in the army any more. But Senter has done his part, having seen service in three wars, and he received his discharge only after serving in World War II as probably the oldest man drafted for the armed forces under the selective service act.

Senter registered in Memphis, Tenn., and gave his age as 40 because he had been working a river boat where 40 years was maximum for employment. Actually, Senter is 69, according to the Helena, Ark., World, his home town paper.

Still tagged as 40 years of age, Senter was called up by his draft board, passed his physical examination with flying colors and was inducted at Camp Robinson. Forthwith he was sent to Camp Carson, where se served with Negro troops until not so long ago.

The story in Helena is that Senter was in charge of 200 Negro troops on a long hike one day, and the strain got him. He fell out. That may be, although his discharge record gives him eye trouble as the reason he isn't in uniform any more.

Senter was in Louisiana when he joined the service for the Spanish-American war. He was living at Helena when he went off to fight in World War I.

An old-time fighter, Senter is now working in a Helena restaurant. His age on the army records is still 40, and Senter says he'll never ask to have it changed because he wouldn't mind a bit serving his country in three wars.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Musician, 41, One Of Few Twice Cited By Treasury

DEC 23 1943

BY ROMNEY WHEELER

ATLANTA—(AP)—A 41-year-old Negro musician—naval recruiting officer by day and volunteer War Bond salesman in spare time, became Wednesday one of a few Americans, and possibly first of his race, to be twice cited individually "for distinguished services rendered in behalf of the War Savings program."

He is Graham Washington Jackson, naval specialist attached to Atlanta's recruiting service, whose evening and Sunday rally entertainments have helped sell War Bonds totaling several million dollars.

Peacetime professional entertainer with an endless repertoire of piano melodies, all rendered from memory, he played 22 times for President Roosevelt before volunteering for naval service May 16, 1942. His most cherished possession is an autographed photo of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, given him after an early White House appearance.

"I've had it a long time," he says. "Mr. Roosevelt has been president so many years, I can't remember just when."

He received first treasury citation Dec. 17, 1942, after participating in a five weeks' campaign which helped sell $600,000 worth of bonds. His second was awarded Tuesday in recognition of work in the third bond drive.

In voluntary bond performances since enlistment he has visited every part of Georgia, as well as nearby cities like Charlotte, and Jacksonville, Fla. About one-third of his audiences are Negro.

At an Athens, Ga., Negro bond rally one rainy Sunday afternoon, a slim crowd of 88 subscribed $54,000. Another occasion, at Newnan, Ga., $17,000 was bought by children at one Negro junior high school.

Martinique Hails Returning Heroes

Defender Chicago, Ill

JUL 3 1943

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique—Free French liberty-loving Negroes, 1200 of them, returned by boat this week from the Dominican Republic where they had fled to escape the race-hating, Hitler-dominated regime of Admiral Georges Robert, former Vichy high commissioner of Martinique.

Tremendous ovation from thousands who jammed the docks welcoming them as returning heroes greeted their ship as it steamed into port.

Their escape from ... in frail canoes in which they traveled through treacherous submarine and shark infested waters of the south Atlantic to reach the Dominican Republic is a saga of war heroism. In the welcoming throngs were Army personnel and officials of the French Committee of National liberation, which took over control of Martinique when Robert was forced out.

According to committee leaders these returning enlistees and hundreds others like them would be formed into Antilles regiments to fight the axis.

V-Mail Photos for Dads in Service

PM
New York, N. Y.

David Perryman, born Aug. 14, 1942, and his mother, Mrs. Edythe Perryman, live at 55 N. Elliott Pl., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Shipfitter 1/c Durwood Perryman, is serving with the Navy in Brazil.

Photos by Arthur Leipzig, PM

Teresa de Ydarrondo, born Nov. 25, 1942, and her mother, Mrs. Teresa de Ydarrondo, live at 77-17 101st Ave., Ozone Park. The baby's father, Cpl. [illegible]ge de Ydarrondo, formerly in the exporting business, is with the Army in Africa.

Marylin Laura Bell, born July 2, and her mother, Mrs. Norma Bell, live at 1350 Bergen St., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Sgt. Lester Bell, formerly an auto mechanic, is with the Army Quartermaster Corps in India.

Local Soldier Speaks 7 Foreign Languages

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y. —Seven is a lucky number, but in the case of Pvt. Lloyd A. Taylor of Philadelphia, member of an Aviation Squadron at this Army Base, it's the number of foreign languages he can speak.

Private Taylor, a medical student at Temple University prior to entering the Army a year ago, studies languages as a hobby and has continued this pursuit as a member of Uncle Sam's Air Forces.

Latin, Spanish, French, German, Greek, Japanese and Chinese are included in the group he studied at the university and at the Simon Gratz High school in Philadelphia.

"It's fun to walk into many of the different restaurants in New York, such as Chinese, and to start talking the mother-tongue to the waiter," Taylor said.

He explained that this is a good method to polish up a speaking knowledge of a language. In addition to his studies the student-soldier is exchanging letters in Spanish with correspondents in Argentina and Mexico.

The linguist, who is a transportation dispatcher in the Army, studies at least two hours daily. He finds Chinese the most difficult because of the counting of the strokes in the letters.

While in college, the 21-year-old private was vice president of the Spanish club and [illegible]d many parts in the Language Plays theatre at the school.

Private Taylor plans to return to school after his services in the armed forces are completed. He hopes he will be able to make use of his knowledge of language while in the service.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Linguist is the correct title for Pvt. LLOYD A. TAYLOR, Philadelphian, stationed at Mitchell Field, New York. The 21-year-old transportation dispatcher, who studied medicine at Temple university until he entered the service a year ago, can speak seven languages including Japanese and Chinese. --(Official Photo, U. S. AAF)

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Benning Farm College Open To Negro Soldiers

FT. BENNING, Ga.—(AP)—Negro infantrymen who have attended agricultural schools or who have had actual farming experience may now attend an agricultural college at this infantry training center.

Col. John D. Hill, commander of the Third Student Training Regiment, said classes will be conducted along a schedule which will not interefere with the students' assigned duties and military training. Instructors will be officers in the regiment who possess agricultural degrees or who were successful farmers before entering the Army.

Hill named Capt. [illegible]k D. West in charge of the project. The regiment acquired a 30-acre farm from the now inactivated Second Student Training Regiment which had operated it for two years. Crops harvested will be used to supplement rations of the regiment.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Booker T. III in Army

FORT DIX, NJ (ANP)—Pvt. Booker T. Washington, III, grandson of Tuskegee's founder, is a guide here at the Ft. Dix reception center where he is assigned to Co. E. Born in Tuskegee, Washington attended school at the institute and became a member of the faculty. He later won a scholarship in architecture at New York University. Washington was instrumental in the planning and building of the 99th Fighter squadron base at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Sec. Stimson Lauds Soldiers Abroad

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

LONDON, England—Secretary of War Henry Stimson, here on an inspection tour, watched with interest last week-end, as a Negro engineer battalion went through their drilling and training routine. He chatted with several of the boys, among them Sgt. Lamar J. Mobley of Chicago. Secretary Stimson praised the appearance and training of the colored troops in the European theatre of operations.

47n-1943

SERVING TOGETHER TO WHIP THE AXIS

Soldiers of three races from all over the world are gathered in a "Foreign Legion" company for officers and officer candidates, taking a special course of instruction in the first student training regiment of the Infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga. This group of U. S. Army officers came from widely separated places. Left to right: First Lieut. T. T. Sueoka, Honolulu; Capt. W. M. Bridgeford, Suffolk, Va.; First Lieut. M. Matinez, Puerto Rico; Capt. F. T. Flo. Pocatello, Idaho and First Lieut. Sam G. Law, China.

Lieutenant Sueoka, of Japanese descent, was born in Honolulu, and commissioned from the University of Hawaii. Lieutenant Lew was born in Los Angeles, of Chinese descent and was commissioned from U.C.L.A. They sleep next to each other in the company barracks and are good friends.—U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Stimson Praises 99th, Others On Return Home

War Secretary Discusses Trip To Fighting Areas

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro engineer, quartermaster and anti-aircraft units were warmly praised for their work in connection with the preparations for the Sicilian invasion, some of whom were actual participants, when Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson discussed his 13,500 mile inspection trip to the European and North African theaters of operations at his press conference last Thursday.

The secretary was in good spirit, and a bit jocular as he answered the questions of reporters dealing with progress of the war, his trip, and sundry other items.

During his journey he saw Negro troops in England and others in North Africa, and had occasion to personally met Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding the 99th pursuit squadron, now stationed in Sicily.

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. John Lee Stimson inspected several colored units in England and found what he called an "interesting situation" in which the men were "working very vigorously and getting along well together with all other troops." He had no comment to make as to whether there had been any reports to the contrary.

In Africa he said he had seen a unit of engineers which had previously served in Liberia in the construction of the Roberts airfield said to be the largest in the world.

"That unit performed very valuable work on the construction and repair jobs at the North African ports from which the invasion of Sicily was undertaken," he declared. "Furthermore, Negro quartermaster units did excellent work in the invasion, and some of these troops were actually with the landing forces in Sicily."

Obviously his statement of the quartermaster unit that was in the landing was an answer to a question submitted inquiring for additional information regarding the news photo of a Negro soldier rushing up the beach at Gela.

"I personally met Col. Davis of the 99th, which is now stationed in Sicily," the secretary said. "He flew over to Tunis to meet me." Stimson recalled his earlier statement of a few weeks ago that the squadron is doing "creditable work." He also revealed that a colored anti-aircraft unit is in Africa.

Court Martial Of Soldiers In London Ends

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Military Refuses To Make Public Its Decision

LONDON—(A N P) — Military secrecy shrouded the end of Saturday of a court martial involving 18 American Negro soldiers at Paignton, Devenshire, accused of 10 charges including mutiny, rioting, shooting with intent to murder and making inflammatory remarks in the presence of other soldiers although 18 soldiers were involved, four testified they had nothing to do with the fracas and apparently were not charged.

The shooting affray resulted from confining the soldiers to their barracks for an extended time before leaving the U. S., and for eight additional weeks after having reached England. The adjutant for the men on trial admitted to the court that this was true because proper uniforms had not been issued to them. He said he told them not to carry knives with blades longer than three inches.

Observers charge that under such unhealthy moral, psychological, and physical circumstances it was inevitable that the men become restive and release their pent up feelings in a burst of emotion.

DEMAND JUST SENTENCES

Prosecution counsel contended that the evidence proved the men guilty and demanded individual sentences commensurate with the crime.

The prisoners all members of an ordnance company filed out of the ill heated trial room not knowing where they had been found guilty or innocent. All had denied guilt. They whispered excitedly among themselves and smiled as they were ushered into a covered truck.

Among the soldier-prisoners are Pvts. Freddie Blake, 20; Tom Eding, 32 and Willis Gibbs, 23, all of Chicago; James A. Manning, 19, of Detroit; and Clifford Barret, 22, of Orlando, Fla. It was disclosed that six of the prisoners had previous criminal records. Manning had served three terms at hard labor, and Barrett had been sentenced twice.

The court opened at 9:30 a. m., and was in session until 7:30 p. m., the day it arrived at a ruling. During the final stages of the trial the prisoners sat on two benches reserved for them and talked, smoked or dozed. Defense counsel walked up and down attempting to keep warm, and newspapermen in the rear of the court chatted with spectators. Twelve white military policemen in the rear of the court chatted with spectators. Twelve white military policemen guarded the doors and more stood on duty outside.

STARTED SEPTEMBER 25

Chronologically the events leading up to the court marital and its undisclosed decision are: on Sept. 25, the night preceding the shooting, five colored soldiers were ordered back to camp when MP's discovered them in a tavern without passes. The soldiers are said to have left reluctantly, one remarking to an MP, "If you lay hands on me, you'll get what's in my pocket."

An MP sergeant named Beery testified that next night 18 soldiers re-entered the tavern and some white soldiers left. The bar man told the colored soldiers they could not be served in the front of the tavern and they again left. Later, however, he said they returned to town after having armed themselves with rifles, bayonets, and tommy guns they allegedly smuggled from the camp. The weapons were located above their bunks for want of a storage place. Encountering two white MP's, one is reported as commanding, "Hands up," after which the firing started resulting in the wounding of two MP's.

The defending officer told the court that the soldiers had been confined to camp for a long time and because they were restless and excitable foolishly followed a few leaders, but he said there was no clear evidence who did the shooting. He claimed most of them were innocent.

Brig. Gen. Fulton Given Framed Composite Picture

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A FRAMED COMPOSITE PICTURE of the varied activities of Service Club No. 5 in the Harmony Church area is presented to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Fulton, retiring commander of the post. Occasion for the presentation was a farewell dinner for the general with commanding officers of regiments in the Harmony Church area paying tribute. Reading from left to right are: Miss Bernice Smith, director of the club; General Fulton; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Long, assistant special service officer at the club; Miss Louise Harris, cafeteria hostess, and Mrs. Hazel Reed, librarian, who presented the picture. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.)

SEP 25 1943

Soldiers Given Thorough Training

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 28 1943

FORT H[illegible], Arizona—(SNS)—The venerable hills of Fort Huachuca, "world's largest Negro combat training camp," can well sympathize with the beaches of Salerno and the hills north of Venafro in Italy.

With the accent on realism, the 92nd Infantry Division is giving the rock-ribbed mountainsides of Fort Huachuca a terrific pounding as the doughboys and artillerymen simulate attack after attack.

Major General E. M. Almond, Commanding General, has declared that morale is highest in the history of the Division.

Once considered a lonely and deserted outpost, Fort Huachuca is now regarded as a mecca for troops in training. It boasts five theaters showing first-run films weeks in advance of New York and Chicago, [illegible] well-equipped Service Clubs and an Officers' Club housing are objects of undeclared value.

There is a football stadium here which would do credit to any college and an area with a capacity of 11,000. A $100,000 amusement center features a Negro Little Theater which is attempting to revive the [illegible] stage.

The Fort's Station Hospital Number 1, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Midian O. Bousfield, Medical Corps, of Chicago, has facilities for the care of 700 patients whose welfare is attended to by 71 Army nurses. More Negro nurses are on duty than at any other military establishment in the world.

Colonel Edwin N Hardy, Cavalry Post Commander is credited with the responsibility for the building of much of the high standard of morale. Officers and enlisted men point with pride to the installations and equipment of the Station Hospital and to the measures being taken for the education and recreation of children on the post.

The 92nd Infantry Division's background is not without color. Originally organized in October, 1917, at Camps Funston, Grant, Dodge, Upton, Meade and Dix from National [illegible] drafts from all parts of the United States, the Division was assembled at Camp Upton, New York, in June 1918. The first unit of the Division arrived in France on June 19 1918 and the last element July 18, 1918.

Demobilized after the World War units of the 92nd Infantry Division were reactivated at various camps in the United States subsequent to December 7, 1941, to be finally drawn together at Fort Huachuca when the 93rd Infantry Division departed for the Desert Training Center.

NOV 28

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Unit Rated 'One Of Best'

Mass. State Guard Week September 18-24; Hdqs. Seeking More Recruits

BOSTON.—Back in 1939 after the first sign of war in stricken Europe, and when it looked like it was inevitable that this country would be involved, legislation was passed by federal authorities giving the federal government the power to absorb all National Guard units in the country into the regular U. S. Army. At this time federal and state officials saw the need of home units for home defense, judging from the type of war that the Axis were carrying on, plus the fact that the constant threat of invasion was always present. So they at once began to make plans for these units and thus the birth of the State Guards throughout the country.

Selects Top Man

The Massachusetts authorities mobilized their resources, and local and county officials were called in and the wheels of organization started rolling. In Boston Col. Larkland Hewitt, former commanding officer of the 372nd Infantry Massachusetts National Guard was called in and thus the birth of Massachusetts All Negro State Guard Unit. A man with a brilliant regular Army career behind him, and a colorful and regime of the best National Guard Unit to back him up. Admired and respected by all who ever came in contact with him, no better choice for a C.O. could have been made, than that of Col. Larkland Hewitt, who also is a member of the State Banking Commission, assigned to Credit Unions.

Officers Trained

Plans were followed through as prescribed and the process of appointing officers to train officers who in turn would be the leaders of the newly organized outfit. Thus, the addition of Capt. Clem Issacs, Major Harvey Wilson, Capt. Steven Douglas, later Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Pierce and Capt. Phillbert as Co. Doctor was added and from these men grew, what is called one of the best State Guard units in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and boasting of the best band in the entire State.

Rapid Progress

The rapid progress of the 27th Infantry Massachusetts State Guard can be traced to the fact that every officer attached, almost, has a brilliant Army career behind him and in most cases decorations for bravery and valor on the field of battle. Since they donned their green and khaki uniforms they have been paid high respect by all High Army, State, and Local officials and there praises sung far and wide.

It hasn't been quite a year that Warrant Officer Robert Chestnut was invited in and queried concerning the possibility of organizing a band to follow in the famous footsteps of the 372nd Band, headed by Warrant Officer Raymond Sheldon. Chestnut agreed to tackle the job and today, no matter what the occasion the 27th Infantry Band is invited to take part in any parade or civic affair and on most occasions with much gusto and pride they lead the parade.

Recruiting Drive On

Just recently the age limit was lowered to 17 years and raised to fifty years and a State wide State Guard Week and Recruiting drive will be held September 18-24.

The training you receive in this outfit is the same as given by the regular Army with Army authorities attending many of the drill sessions and lecturing and showing movies of actual problems under fire. The unit has spent several days at the local State Guard Camp in Wakefield, Mass., the most recent one last week-end at which time they had actual test of guerilla warfare and practice on the firing range with all types of guns and machine guns.

Boast of Record

The home base of this unit is at the South State Armory on Dartmouth Street and each and every Wednesday night they hold their regular drill session. They boast of a unique record in that every man inducted into the service has not failed to get his stripes in double quick time and in most cases, officers retain their same ranking.

The Women's Corps

The Negro Massachusetts Women's Defense Corp has been assigned to help with the clerical work and their efforts are being greatly appreciated by Col. Hewitt and his Staff of officers. They lend the WAC influence to a truly noteworthy outfit.

If in Boston and not a member, you may inevstigate and become a member with as little as two hours once a week. Headquarters: The South State Armory.

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"Disgusting" Says Critic Of Race Act

Philadelphia Tribune

(Special to the Tribune)

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Colored members of the WAC have been assigned the same kind of part in the WAC play, "The Sergeant Is A Lady," that brought such a withering blast of criticism against "Cabin In The Sky."

The part assigned to the colored WACS is disgusting. It is an insult to the women in the organization, many of whom have one or more college degrees. It requires no intelligence—nothing but the ability to twist one's body into all kinds of shapes.

In the next place, it detracts from the show, and the white members of the organization ought themselves to resent having a disgraceful and vulgar contortionist exhibition tacked on to what is otherwise a splendid offering.

The costumes worn by the white members of the cast are lovely. In fact, everything is on a high level, until the colored act comes on.

It is staged outside a mess hall at night. The girls are in fatigue dresses hemmed up ridiculously short, and their part is to do what is called the "WAC Boogie."

Some of the spectators, accustomed to seeing the race burlesqued in presentations of this kind, said the colored girls "stole the show." To me it was a disgusting spectacle, and if the show is sent on the road for recruiting purposes, colored Americans ought to protest against it to high heaven.

It is a reflection on the high type of the majority of colored members of the WAC and cannot help but give the public, both white and colored, an incorrect impression of the kind of colored women who are in the organization and who are desired as members.

Rome, Ga. ... Tribune
October ...

MARIA AUGUST IN AFRICA

Lt. Maria August, colored, of Rome, who enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps more than two years ago, is now stationed in North Africa, and in a letter to friends here expresses pride in the part she is playing in the war.

After finishing high school here, Maria was graduated from Spellman College in Atlanta, and later served as a high school teacher. She was stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., before being sent overseas.

In a letter to Mrs. L. A. Dean, for whom her mother, Hattie August, has worked for many years, Maria wrote that "the climate here is fine, the birds are beautiful and the snakes are both plentiful and dangerous."

Race Army Nurse Doing Her Duty

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—This war is, as President Roosevelt says, "A new kind of war". It is a new kind of war which consequently has fashioned a new kind of army to fight its battles The new procedures which fashion this more democratic design are based on the theory of democracy in action. The shining result is a product to be proud of, and a proof of the workability of our way of life. The new kind of war which involves the lives of all the people on God's green earth demanded a new kind of army. Our Army is God's Army, and all of God's children must serve unceasingly and willingly to meet God's plan for the universe.

One recently added feature in the ever-changing Army design is the appearance of the Negro Army Nurse. Within twelve months she has risen from a number almost negligible to groups of hundreds. She is as new and spectacular as the Negro pilot, and W. A. A. C.s! As a red Cross Nurse, she too has passed the acid test, and is commended as a part of the Army for freedom. She is fighting in a "New kind of war," for a surer and better kind of victory.

One of the first four Army bases to assign these welcomed sun-tanned angels of mercy was the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Alabama. Molded for service after long laborious yaers preparation in the better nursing schools, they find their jobs here thrilling and challenging. The full schedule of Red Cross routine nursing is attacked with zeal and cheerfulness. Their spirit depicts inspiration and martyr-like patriotism.

Nurse Della Hayden Raney of Suffolk, Virginia is the first Negro woman commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Nurse Corps. Transferred from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, she heads the nursing staff on this field. Nurse Della Jane Bassette, proud of her gold bars and the service she is doing, is the brown angel of mercy in these various camera shots. Barely 23 years old, Nurse Bassette is a graduate of the St. Phillips School of Nursing, Richmond, Virginia. She was transferred here from the Harlem Hospital in New York City, New York.

One of Nurse Bassette's fondest bobbies is preparing scrap books. It will be a great resource for the novelist to scan through the scrapbook of this brown Army Nurse after the war is over. There is no officer in the service who is more constantly in contact with the trials and sufferings of our colored soldiers fighting for democracy. With a gratified, courageous smile, she said, "I am proud to be one of the first of my race to receive this opportunity to serve our country."

General Lauds Our Doughboys In Sicily

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Maj. General Alvin C. Gillen Jr., chief of the armored force command, at a War Department press conference last week, corroborated reports of the presence of Negro troops in Sicily, and commended them for their work. He said:

"Colored soldiers there were operating very successfully. I heard nothing but good about them, particularly about the way they were operating in doing their job of handling supplies."

The general had just returned from an inspection trip in Sicily, and was speaking of the large number of colored soldiers which make up the quartermaster units and air-base security squadrons now working on the all-but-captured Italian stronghold.

These units were in action on the island within an hour-and-a-half after the first landings were made by Allied forces last month.

High Praise For Negroes

General Gillen praised them highly for the part they have played and are playing in the conquest of Sicily. Negro troops, he said, took up their engineering and supply jobs with a zeal that was typical of their efforts in Tunisia. And the air-base security outfits are laboring courageously, in the face of constant Axis bombings, to keep their fields available for the important part they play in the campaign.

Although there had been very little contact with American Negroes prior to occupation of the island, the Italian natives, for the most part, appear friendly enough. This, it was freely admitted, was surprising since most of the experiences with colored soldiers had been through reports that had come to the natives from white Americans and their own troops.

In many instances, colored soldiers were saved from possible serious injury by peasants and Italian soldiers who had been deserted by their Nazi partners. German soldiers, before retreating from certain areas, had left instructions with the Italians to blow up hangers, bridges and roads.

When advance units of the colored troops arrived, however, they found the Italians waiting to surrender to them. Many of the lads were warned away from booby traps by the Italians and still others were guided safely through minefields.

Soldiers Share Rations

Not the least unappreciative this, the soldiers in turn have cut down on their rations in order to feed the hungry mouths of old women who frequent the mess tents begging for food. There has been a wholesale sharing of rations, particularly sugar, meat, tea and coffee. Clothing and tobacco, as much as can be spared, have also been meted out to these unfortunates.

What little Italian the colored boys can understand, has told them the Germans are a hated people. Much of the suffering has been blamed directly on the Nazis; they have been accused of stripping the island of its natural resources for shipment to Germany.

This knowledge is brought to the American troops through exchange of a smattering of Italian on their part and a valiant attempt at "pidgin English" on the part of the natives.

Bravery of the Negro participants in this historic phase of the war has been lauded in no uncertain terms. Many of the quartermaster units, for instance, have actually expressed themselves as being bored with things whenever action bogs down.

Crave Action

They have been so accustomed to working under adverse conditions that they feel it is much too quiet for them if Axis planes are not dropping bombs around them. Their coolness under fire has won high praise and the courageous manner in which they tackle their various assignments is reported to be akin to greatness.

Singled out for their contributions to the Sicilian campaign are: Sgt. Otis Turner of Virginia; 1st Sgt. Isaac Thompson of New Jersey; Sgt. David Stewart, Pvts. Aiken Reed, and Howard Thompson of Pennsylvania; Pvt. John Taylor and William Armstead of Alabama; Pvt. Henry Tull and Elmer Briggs, of Ohio; Cpl. Alvin Townsend, of Florida; Pfc. Dennis White and Pvt. Lester Taylor of Tennessee, and Sgt. Arthur Lundy, of Georgia.

In addition to the quartermaster, engineer and airbase security units, other Negro contingents are acquitting themselves well on the Sicilian front. Daily forays are being carried out by colored flyers, strafing enemy ground troops and waging assault on defense positions in the "coffin corner" of the isla On other occasions, they are contributing to the air umbrella cover being afforded bombing missions, both on Sicily and on the mainland.

Wisp Of Wind Saves Life Of Yank With Load Of TNT

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRISTOL, Eng.—A chance wisp of wind blowing back a corner on a British Tommie's field jacket saved the lives of many men somewhere in the British Isles, recently.

Private Milton Shaw, pianist and composer, told the story while running his fingers across the keyboard of a piano in the Great George Street American Red Cross club here. Son of Mr. Ruby Shaw of Los Angeles, he spends his leaves at the club, almost always composing a song or two while there. In civilian life he sang and played all over America, principally with the "Plantation Boys" and the "Four Tones."

In the army, Pvt. Shaw is a truck driver. He is attached to the U.S Air Force, and often he must rush through black night, his huge truck carrying explosives that in a matter of hours will be bombing the enemy into submission.

It was on one of these missions that a sudden, slight puff of wind saved Shaw and others from certain death. He was ploughing through the dark night in his truck, making up time when his alert eye caught a pin-point of red directly ahead. He swerved his heavy truck to the left and jammed on the brakes.

Weak in the knees, his hands visibly shaking, he alighted from his truck to find a long British

convoy parked on the road. Where had the back truck's tail-light been; what was the spot of red he'd seen?

Going to the back of the British truck, loaded with soldiers, he found a Tommy had been standing directly in front of the tail-light, gathering some information from the men.

It was hard for Pvt. Shaw to drive on when he realized that only a gust of wind pushing back a bit of the flap on the Tommie's jacket and exposing a speck of the light for a split second had kept him from plunging into the rear of the troop-laden lorry with his load of explosives.

Correspondent Tells Them 'They're Making Headlines'

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

AMERICAN FORCES HDQ., N. Africa, July 29—(Via Cable)—Appraising curiosity alone was written on the faces of soldiers detailed for protection of the large and busy Allied airport on the Mediterranean coast. Those off duty now sat on long pine benches in a large shed they had converted into a recreation hall.

The soldiers were sweaty and grimy after a hot two-hour session jumping in and out of foxholes while live ammunition sprayed earth around them. "You must learn how to shoot and not get shot," a colonel had said before the session with the added observation, "Wounded soldiers are a greater handicap to the Army than dead soldiers. I am doing my best to bring you unscratched through every action."

WORDS HARD TO SUMMON

And here they were. They had double-timed from the training ground in order not to miss the talk. The chaplain, First Lieutenant Matthew C. Faulkner, Fort Worth, Texas, had promised they would see a Negro war correspondent and hear a few of his experiences. I was vaguely uncomfortable under those appraising looks, though it was not stage-fright. It could hardly have been, because I had delivered similar talks to colored troops in Middle Asia, India and bases in West Africa. Words came easy then. But it was different now.

In the front row, I spotted Pvt. Robert A. Bolger of New York City. Bolger used to sing with the Eva Jessye and Hall Johnson choirs. His intent look seemed to convey a challenge. He might as well had been saying, "We want a full account. Where have you been? What have you seen?"

UNCONSCIOUS CHALLENGE

Over on my right, near one of the entrances, was a little group of non-commissioned officers. I tried to recognize some whom I had met a little earlier. There was Sgt. Major Theolia Black and S. Sgt. John B. Rhymes, both of Columbus, Ohio; 1st Sgt. Lloyd C. Trotter of Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Sgt. Kenneth L. Hardy of Beaver Falls, Fla., and Russell Boles of Gary, Ind.; Sgt. Blount of Houston, Texas, and Cpl. Theodore Hall of Scotlandville, La.

While friendly enough in their attitude, they, too, seemed to be waiting and holding back something. Yes, that was it. All of a sudden it dawned on me that, as the first Negro war correspondent accredited by the United States Army, I was now on trial before some of the boys I had come out to serve and they were withholding approval until I had justified my role.

SACRED OBLIGATION AND TRUST

I was not doing our boys a favor, but was being favored by them. Actually, they were permitting me to render an account of trust and responsibility—which Negroes of America, those who invest their nickels and dimes in Negro publications—have come to repose in such institutions. I saw then that broadness of outlook was required on the part of American Negroes in order to do this—a broad outlook made up of equal parts of the following ingredients: a sincere responsibility for the welfare of all Negroes, abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, and a growing realization that we will stand or fall in proportion to the amount of co-operation we give to one another.

That outlook is the inspiration of the Negro press. Those publications which have served the common cause have been rewarded by Negroes who have used their dimes and nickels to clothe them with power in the form of wide circulation. Power, thus attained has brought Negro newspapers recognition by war offices all over the Allied world—recognition now reflected in the presence of Negro war correspondents in various theatres.

NO DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED

In my travels through 22 countries, I have been accorded every ounce of respect accorded white war correspondents, and this, in spite of the knowledge that I am traveling in the interest of Negro soldiers and Negro readers. But I have never been so short-sighted as to believe it was respect meted out to the individual. I have always borne in mind that it was intended for the Negro press and, through that press, for Negro citizens of the United States.

That show of respect is not only a tribute to mass intelligence and the "go-getiveness" of the Negro, but it also serves to demonstrate that, while there are Negroes in America who are alive to their democratic prerogatives, there are also millions of white Americans who are willing to see them get along.

"AT BAT" FOR THEIR WELFARE

My talk to this group of soldiers on the Mediterranean was extemporaneous. I hardly recall just what I said. But I do know that I tried to convince them that I have done my best to dignify the war efforts of Negroes under arms, to show how they are bearing their share of the responsibility of democracy, and to justify the existence of the Negro press and its continued support by American Negroes until such a time as there is no longer a need, per se, for a Negro press. I think I made a passable job of it—to judge from the fact that a number of autograph seekers swamped me afterwards.

At the conclusion of my talk, someone asked me if the Negro had any stake in this war. It was an easy one to answer. Of course, he has. As a submerged group, ours is a responsibility not only to defend democratic principles all over the world, but also to safeguard an America which has long stood as the great fountain head of the democratic rights for colored peoples as a whole.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

West A. Hamilton, who for the past year has been assigned by the War Department as instructor in military tactics at Prairie View College, Texas, has been relieved of his duties there and sent to Camp Claiborne, La. Col. Hamilton was in the city the past week and has left for his new post with combat troops.

Chef's Southern Menu Delights King George

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WAR CORRESPONDENT

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 24—(Special)—To Sgt Frazier Woodard, of Alabama, Ga., goes two of the prize "firsts" of World War II history. It was his distinct honor — just a few days ago — to prepare a good, old-fashioned variety of Southern cooking for His Excellency King George VI of England. And it was this same culinary expert who prepared the complete dinner menu for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt when, returning to America from the historic Casablanca conference, he stopped for a while in Liberia as special guest of President Edwin Barclay.

Woodard proved his proficiency to the King by not only giving a grand display of the most approved style of Southern cooking but he also blended it with favorite items of British menus. The main course was roast beef, followed by creamed corn, string beans, canned fruit salad and hot biscuits so expertly cooked as to figuratively melt in the mouth. Tea was preferred to coffee.

GIVEN LAVISH PRAISE

The Army cooks won the unstinted praise of the monarch who was as lavish in his praise here as was President Roosevelt in Liberia. Woodard's aides in serving King George were Sgt. James R. Knox, 7810 Monticello street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sgt. W. J. Cabbagestalk, Dalzell, S. C.; Pfc. James Nelson, Fort Pierce, Fla., and Pvt. Gilbert Lattimore, High Point, N.C.

The King's official visit was for the purpose of reviewing Allied troops in the North African Theatre of Operations. In reviewing one particular American troop, which he highly praised for its conquest over dust and dirt and the spick and span appearance of its barracks, King George remarked to Maj. James D. Johnston, Barium Springs, N. C., that the men's uniforms were impeccably clean and asked how such a feat was possible.

MAJOR EXPLAINS "MIRACLE"

"With lots of soap and plenty of elbow grease, Your Majesty," was the polite but quick answer.

The King also inquired as to the size of casualty lists after the Tunisian conquest and, in a special gesture, placed a wreath at the base of a flagstaff in the American cemetery. His parting words were repeated praise for Sgt. Woodard, his aides and their remarkable cooking and service.

Pigeons Serve U.S. in Owner's Place

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

70 That Passed 600 Mile Flight Test Await Draft

WASHINGTON

With several carrier pigeons already serving in the armed services, G. F. Jackson, 859 Center Place, Northeast, "has about 70 more pigeons ready to be drafted."

Physically unable to work in a war plant or join the armed forces, Mr. Jackson feels that he is doing his share by "raising chickens and pigeons, and by cultivating a victory garden of more than 20 different kinds of vegetables."

Lowered Requirements

"My pigeons are a little young for army service," he explained, "but I guess I can lower the draft requirements so they can get in. They are well trained and have passed the final test."

Discussing the final test, Mr. Jackson said he gave the birds an examination by expressing them to points far away in the country and having them released. "Why, a bunch just came in a few days ago," he explained. "They flew 600 miles in a single day and arrived home on time."

Birds Seldom Fail

Mr. Jackson does not have much faith in store-bought methods and brooders for pigeons and chickens. "I make my own brooders," he stated, "and have my own methods of training." He then pointed to a large number of home-made boxes and explained their advantages.

Proudly feeding his pigeons, he said that he believes they are really "coming into their own. Telegrams and telephones might be delayed in getting the messages through, but my birds seldom fail."

Son in Army

"I am not doing anything here that deserves being written up in a newspaper," Mr. Jackson insisted, "but I didn't mind showing you around."

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have a son, Ulysses, who is serving in the army and is stationed at a port of embarkation.

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From New Orleans To New Guinea,

Chicago, Illinois — Chicago Defender

Laws Carries On Fight For Democracy

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA. — Last February I was looking for a man in New Orleans. I found him last week in New Guinea.

When I was looking for him, he was executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League. When I found him he was a corporal in an aviation truck company.

He is Clarence A. Laws whose name I had seen many times in copy on my desk. I had come to regard him as one of the younger leaders of that city, for he was identified with every campaign waged for the improvement of the status of the Negroes there.

His qualities of leadership which brought him to public notice in civilian life apparently did not die with his entrance into the army. Before leaving the states for this outpost, his commander recognized in him a potential officer and approved his application for officers' training school. It is now expected that at the beginning of the new term of the officers' school in Australia, he will be relieved of his present job as mail clerk and assistant censor to attend classes.

Leads Campaign

Without his service in the army, his contribution to the general war effort has been greater than that of the average person. For under him the New Orleans chapter of the Urban League became a wedge for opening wider the gap for Negro participation in the war effort.

The skill of hundreds of Negro welders employed in shipyards both on the east and west coasts can be traced back to the welding school project of his organization and later to his success in having Negroes admitted to the government-supported welding schools.

Negro defense workers in Pascagoula, Miss., are able to do a better day's work because of improved living conditions resulting from an investigation made by Cpl. Laws for Robert R. Taylor, housing consultant for the United States Defense Housing Administration. The homes, originally planned for Negroes, would have been turned over to white workers except for proof produced by the young Urban League director that Negroes were in greater need of housing.

It was through his persuasion that Negro labor leaders in New Orleans made a joint purchase of $100,000 in war bonds.

Long Record

But Laws and his passion for service to his fellow-man were not born with the launching of the war effort. Indeed it began long before he became first director of the newly formed Urban League chapter in 1938.

A native of Lake Charles, where he attended public schools, he matriculated at Straight college (now Dillard) from which he was graduated in 1932 with a bachelor's degree.

His first job was that of an agent for the Unity Life Insurance company, and while it was a job, it was not the type of work in which he was interested.

His opportunity came when the Federal Transient Bureau was set up in 1934 during the midst of the depression. He applied for a vacancy as superintendent of two huge shelters, was accepted and until the program was closed down administered two projects: one in Algiers housing 600 men and another in New Orleans caring for 1,400.

Equal Salaries

In one of his first efforts, he joined with a committee of 99 prominent citizens in conducting a fight for the appointment of Negroes as managers of colored housing projects. The campaign was one of the most successful conducted by Negroes in the city, but Laws carried it a step further and succeeded in having the salaries of the Negro managers brought up to a par with those paid the whites.

He was leader of a group of young militants which bucked the monopolistic control of transportation by the New Orleans Public Service company.

The influx of workers from all over the nation to work in the city's huge shipyards overtaxed existing transportation facilities. A group of Negroes saw an opportunity to make money, so purchased trucks and began carrying workers to and from work at a reasonable charge.

Warned by the Public Service company that it held a franchise giving it the exclusive right to carry persons from one point to another, the truck operators continued to operate. When it became evident that the truck drivers did not intend to recognize the worning, an intimidation campaign was instituted during which the truck operators were regularly fined.

Speedy Advance

They appealed to Laws who organized a committee which was able to show that there was no infringement upon the Public Service company's franchise so long as the company was unable to accommodate all those wishing to ride and so long as the company suffered no loss of revenue.

Following his induction into the army in January, 1943, he attended the army administration school for enlisted men at Atlanta university. While there he wrote a paper on the contribution of the Negro to the war effort which has been read to each incoming class since.

If he is successful in attending the next term of officers' school and graduating, he will have advanced from a buck private to an officer in less than a year.

AUG 7 1943

CLARENCE A. LAWS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Boys' Work In Sicily Hailed

By EDGAR T. BOUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

AMERICAN FORCES HEADQUARTERS, Sept 2 (Via Wireless) —Paeans of praise are still heard in this theatre of war from American colored soldiers—for the heroic role they played in the invasion of Sicily, in the rout of the Axis.

Colored troops faced the fury of combat service as coast artillery and anti-aircraft units. And the phenomenal feats of Negro fighter pilots have been told and retold in every corner of the North African mainland, where the exploits of First Lieut. Charles B. Hall, the Brazil, (Ind.) bomber, and his fellow Eagles from Tuskegee's 99th Pursuit Squadron are common knowledge.

REPORTS FALSE

But contrary to widely circulated reports, there are no other combat units in the Mediterranean area. No tank destroyers, no artillery units, nor even any paratroopers, as claimed "Black paratroops," reported to exist in the Mediterranean, are believed to be merely rangers with their faces blackened.

SEP 4 1943

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEGRO TROOPS CARRY ON IN SICILY

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 19—In a general report on the activities of Negro troops in the Sicilian campaign, the War Department revealed the following units as participating: Fighter squadron, engineers, anti-aircraft, ordnance and supply units. The report follows:

1. The 99th Fighter Squadron has succeeded in its mission of bombing Axis communications and supply columns in Sicily.

2. The efficiency of the Ordnance and Supply Units previously shown in North Africa has continued to be repeated from the moment of their landing on the shores of Gela.

3. Engineers are pursuing construction and repair work at North African invasion ports.

4. Anti-Aircraft Units are carrying out their regular missions.

HIGH POSITION OFFERED CHIEF WHO AIDED TUNISIAN INVASION

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON, July 22—Co-operation of native African leaders with the Allied forces during the recent invasion of North Africa was demonstrated in the story of Bourguiba, Arab nationalist leader. Bourguiba, who has been promised a high position in the newly reorganized French administration in Tunisia, threw in his lot with the Allies when the Americans landed in Africa, although it was believed that he was in the services of the Axis.

According to reports received, Bourguiba was jailed by the French in 1938, during a nationalist demonstration, when the natives were demanding self-government. He was freed by Nazi leaders when France was fully occupied and sent back to Tunisia to rally the natives on the side of the Axis.

BELIEVED IN AMERICANS

A number of the remaining, nationalists leaders had been won over by the Axis and were lining up the natives on their side. Bourgiba, however, believed in the Americans and assured his followers that they would be doing the right thing in lining up with the Allies.

His authority was such that he was able to check the collaboration of other chiefs with the Axis, and through this the Americans found the natives willing to serve as their guides through Tunisia. Their familiarity with mountain paths and the country side proved invaluable to the advance and they also kept the Allies informed about the movements of the enemy.

It was in recognition of this invaluable service that Bourguiba is to be rewarded...

JUL 24 1943

Poison Minds Of Hitler's Subjects Against Colored Minority Groups

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(London Correspondent)

LONDON, July 22—(Via Cable)—Realizing that the Axis days are numbered, Goebbels and the so-called Nazi racial expert, Rosenberg, are working overtime trying to incite Hitler's victims against the Senegalese, Moroccan, Indian, Afro-American, and

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...ting in the liberation of Europe—by describing them as savages whom the Allies intend using to pollute Nordic blood.

Impudence of the fascist cutthroats—who have reduced Europe to her lowest level of barbarism since the Dark Ages—has no limits. Today, world humanity is facing one of the greatest of historical ironies. People whom Hitler described as semi-apes have been called upon to help emancipate white folk from the yoke of Teutonic Kultur bearers.

Addressing the Social Congress of International Union Fascist journalists at Vienna recently Rosenberg, in quivering accents denounced Roosevelt and Eisenhower for allowing the Tuskegee Eagles to operate tomahawk bombers.

Commenting on the fears of these Hitler thugs—Goebbels and Rosenberg — "Stars and Stripes," ETO organ, writing editorially says:

"Apparently Rosenberg is so sensitive that he is unable to bear the thought of Negroes squashing Nazis like bugs. The Nazis have maintained that the art of flying is a privilege of the Nordic, superior race, because it requires courage, and now, lo and behold, a great many of their flaxen-haired Aryans are being killed by bombs dropped by Negroes who appear to have mastered the exclusive art of aviation. The humiliation of it leaves Rosenberg stuttering, but it is nothing compared to the humiliation he will suffer when black, brown, red, yellow and white men —all Americans, and all serving with equal courage and distinction —march down the streets of Berlin in a victory parade that will follow the complete destruction of Nazi tyranny."

JUL 24 1943

Columbia, S. C., State
November 14, 1943

Colonel Richart Receives Review

For the first time since taking over as commanding officer of Fort Jackson, Col. Duncan G. Richart yesterday afternoon reviewed the troops of station complement units at a retreat parade held on the Jackson boulevard parade grounds.

Colonel Richart presented the army's good conduct medal to 121 Negro soldiers of DEML sub station, section No. 2, headquarters detachment, station complement, at the ceremonies.

Commander of the parade was Capt. Charles L. Root and Lieut. Clarence T. Brinker was adjutant. Commanding the honor platoon was Lieut. William G. Kinder.

Music was provided by the Station Complement Drug and Bugle corps, recently transferred to this station from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Negro Troops Played Vital Part in N. African Victory

Kansas City Call — Kansas City, Mo.

By OLLIE STEWART
War Correspondent in North Africa

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ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, (Censored) — In the dramatic assault from the air and by land which forced the once proud Axis North African armies to lay down their arms and quit and also in the final mopping-up operations which closed this spectacular campaign, colored troops were constantly called upon to render vital service to the Allied cause.

Every time they were called upon, they rushed into the breech and gave good account of themselves and many gave their lives. If I seem to repeat myself in saying they were particularly outstanding in the quartermaster and engineer units, it is because the bulk of our colored troops still are assigned to these branches of the service.

IN BLAZE OF GLORY

But certain units covered themselves with glory as well as mud and dust and have every right to feel proud of the commendations they have received. Infantry boys who were placed in positions for the final smashing assault will tell you how our drivers braved mines, artillery and highway strafings to deliver fighting men to the right spot for the zero hour.

Whenever trucks and weapon carriers could possibly go there went human cargoes armed to the teeth. Two outfits particularly which have covered every part of the front since December were rushed into booming hell time after time with ammunition, food, gas and hospital supplies. Our engineers had the ticklish job of repairing roads and bridges mined all around by retreating Germans. As fast as forward airports were taken, our air base security units took over and held these strategic points against a series of violent counter attacks.

JUN 4 1943

Along the coast, anti-aircraft outfits took a heavy toll of enemy planes and are now on the alert in certain cities which may be a springboard for the European invasion.

CARRY VITAL SUPPLIES

More "in rear" colored soldiers were much in evidence all the way from Gafsa to Fodouk and Sousse where ordnance depots and rations dumps were established for the final Allied drive.

Now with victory, much of the food and supplies for the troops holding Tunis and Bizerte are handled by hard-working railhead and quartermaster companies who have simply moved their bedrolls to new bases of operation.

Equally important were port battalions who saw no action but who have established and broken several new records in tonnage unloaded from ships and reloaded onto land carriers bound for the front.

These lads wear no glamor pants but operating 24 hours every day in three shifts, they have surprised the heads of the Service of Supply by the heroic efforts that made victory possible.

SALT OF THE EARTH

Unsung and unmentioned in most releases, they have been the salt of the earth upon which rests the foundation of all Allied gains over here since November.

Teamwork brought victory and although few colored troops entered Tunis and Bizerte with the advance guards of rejoicing French, British and Americans, they were there in spirit for they helped set up the enemy for the kill.

Here, there and everywhere their deeds were bearing fruit when the totals of the Axis killed and captured were finally released to a breathless world. If anybody asks were colored lads there when we pulverized Von Arnim, tell them, "Yes, they were there by proxy."

They drove the trucks that carried the bomb that was dropped by the bomber that broke Von Arnim's heart.

The interesting personality of the week is Ensign Jesse I. Brooks who recently entered a North African port as a navigator. He was the only colored officer aboard the ship. A resident of New York, Ensign Brooks was one of the first two graduates of the Merchant Marine Officers' Training School in New England.

He was formerly third officer on the Liberty ship, SS Booker T. Washington.

Miss Evelyn A. C. Vaughn of New York is to be a Red Cross worker at the Liberty Red Cross club, first in North Africa to have colored workers. Miss Vaughn had a part in "Cabin in the Sky" and previously was physio therapist with Dr. Binga Dismond in New York. She will arrange programs for the entertainment of soldiers.

Southerners I have seen include Cpl. Lee Patterson of Marietta, Ga.; Master Sgt. Morris Heydel of Baton Rouge, a graduate of Southern university and 1st Sgt. Andrew Stuckey of Orlando, Fla.

JUN 1943

Removal of Troops Asked After Slaying of Soldier

Kansas City Call — Kansas City, Mo.

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Fearing serious race riots as the result of the killing of a Negro soldier Sunday, Gov. Paul B. Johnson has asked the war department to move the 364th Infantry regiment to a northern station.

The 364th was recently ordered to Camp Van Dorn near here from Phoenix, Ariz.

Gov. Johnson asked for a war department investigation following the incident, accompanied by a request for action from Centerville's Mayor Omer Carroll.

The governor said he also asked Sen. Bilbo and Eastland to advise Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to seek an immediate investigation and not only the removal of the 364th, but a promise that no more northern Negro soldiers would be sent to this area.

City Marshall Robert J. Knighten in a report Wednesday said Sheriff Richard Whitaker shot and killed a Negro private from Camp Van Dorn, when the latter resisted arrest by military police and attempted to take the military policeman's gun. All military police in this area are white.

Accompanying the request of Gov. Johnson was a telegram from Mayor Carroll, which read: "Urgently request that steps be taken to have the 364th infantry recently ordered here from Phoenix be removed by war department to northern station. This regiment is fomenting race riots and openly boasts that they have come to clean Mississippi out. Have had no trouble with other colored troops until arrival of this regiment from Arizona some days ago. Consider this request of utmost urgency as serious race riots are expected if this regiment is allowed to remain here."

Col. R. E. Guthrie, commanding officer of Camp Dorn described the trouble as an individual incident and said that there had been a little emotional disturbance among the colored troops and some among the people of Centerville.

Following the shooting of the unnamed soldier Sunday night, state guards and highway patrolmen are reported to have been ordered to Centerville, were met near Brookhaven, Miss., by military officers who informed them that the situation was under control.

JUN 1943

Bogalusa, La. Enterprise
October 15, 1943

COLORED COUPLE HAVE WAR RECORD

Henry and Sara Watson, colored couple of Franklinton, are doing their part in the war effort. They have six sons serving in the armed forces of the United States, two serving overseas at present. They are: Albert, Army, North Africa; Cedric, Navy, Hawaiian Islands; Robert, Army, Bainbridge, Mass.; Ray, Army, Los Angeles, Calif.; Henry, Jr., Navy, New York, and Ted, Army, Hardin Field, La.

"Uncle Henry" and "Aunt Sarah" say the most they can do is small enough payment for the freedom they have enjoyed and if necessary they are willing to serve themselves in any capacity Uncle Sam deems necessary to help win the war.—Era Leader.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NEGRO SOLDIER DOING WELL

AUG 26 1943

Recently, Secretary of War Stimson returned from an inspection tour of American soldiers in England and Africa where he had a chance to gain first-hand knowledge of what our boys are doing abroad.

The secretary had fine reports about all American forces and took occasion to compliment men of some of the Negro units, both combat and non-combat, who are performing creditably.

Bishop Gregg, upon his return from the Southwest Pacific, said General McArthur was high in his praise of the Negro men in his command.

These are encouraging reports, and go a long way toward maintaining good morale at home.

Of course, we know that under the surface many things are not going so well. But we cannot stop on that account. We have always insisted that if the Negro goes along and does a good job he will continue to win the friendship of more people and the full enjoyment of the things for which we are fighting.

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FORGOTTEN MAN OF WORLD WAR II

Why Is World's Foremost Negro Snubbed By Allies?

This is the first of two articles by Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages of Atlanta University. Next week he will write on the decline of President Fulgencio Batista in Cuba. He will also participate in a coming Chicago Defender symposium on the Negro in the peace. Cook is a Ph. D. from Brown University, is the author of three books, and has been a contributor to leading magazines. He is considered an authority on French and Spanish-speaking Negroes.

By MERCER COOK

In failing to name Governor General Felix Eboue of Equatorial Africa to the recently formed Committee of National Liberation, the Frenchmen responsible have proved themselves both impractical and ungrateful.

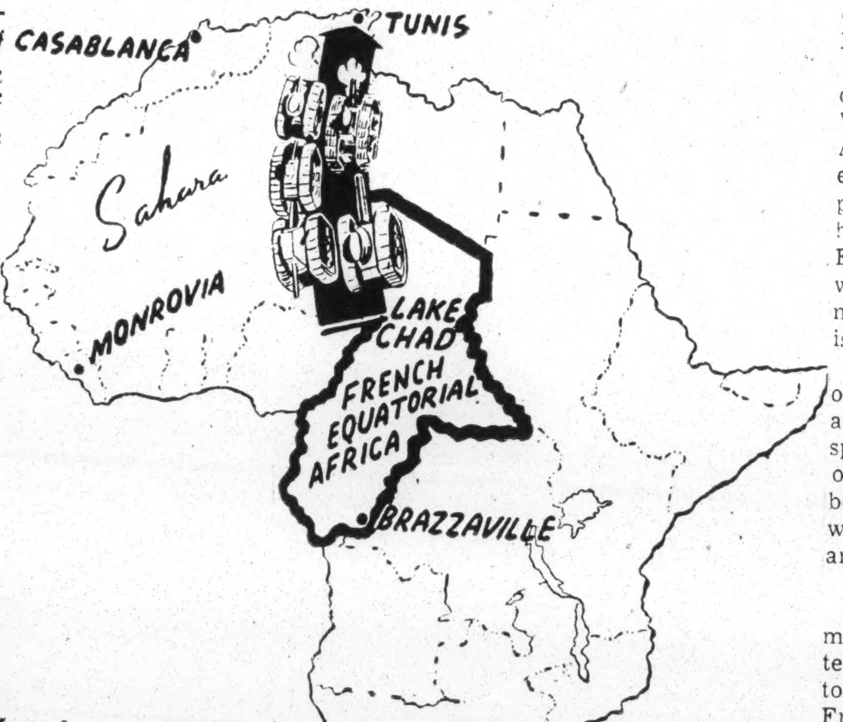
The presence of a black man on that committee would have indicated to Africans—who form the bulk of the present French army—that here, indeed, was the true France that first taught the world to dream of liberty, equality and fraternity. Negroes and liberty-loving whites the world over would have hailed the gesture.

Moreover, Eboue fully deserved this recognition. Next to General de Gaulle, he was the first and the greatest single contributor to the Free French cause in Africa. On August 26, 1940, two months after France capitulated, he broke with Vichy and brought Equatorial Africa under the de Gaulle banner.

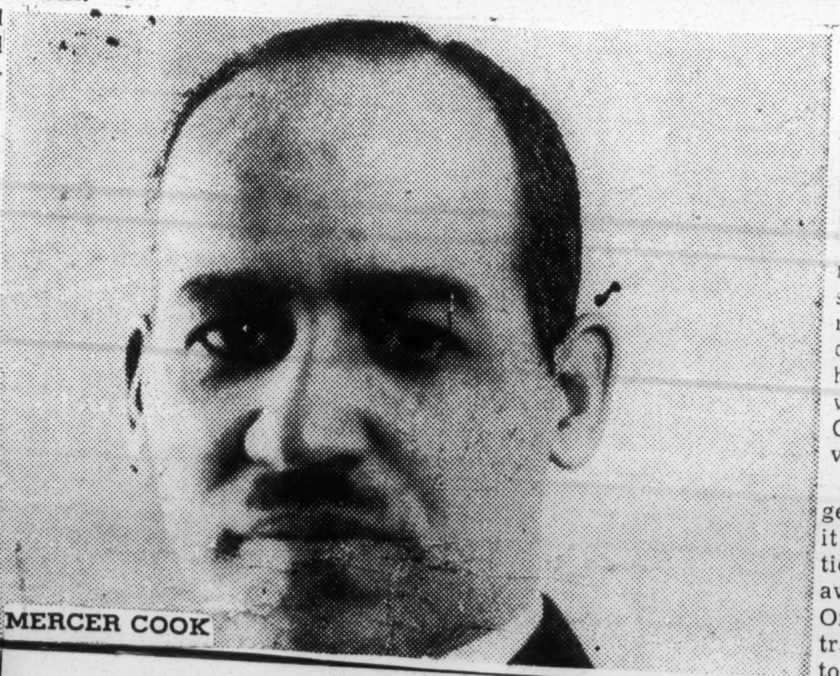
Key Role In Africa

A glance at your map will reveal the importance of that act. Thanks to this courageous, brilliant and beloved administrator, more than one million square miles of valuable territory were snatched from the greedy grasp of Laval, Hitler and Co. The French were thus able to attack Libya from the South, to protect Nigeria and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and to check the fascist infiltration into French West Africa.

KEY TO AFRICA



Map shows how Fighting French troops from French Equatorial Africa marched across the Sahara Desert to help rout the Germans in Tunisia. The territory under Gov. Gen. Felix Eboue has been called the "key to Africa" and Eboue's action in supporting De Gaulle helped make possible the Allied victory on the "Dark Continent."



MERCER COOK

If there had been Eboues instead of Boissons at the head of French West Africa and Tunisia, the North African campaign could have been ended over a year ago. A squeeze play on Mussolini's Libya would have turned the trick. With an Eboue in Madagascar, the British would not have been forced to use needed men and material on that island.

And, coming closer home, think of the heartaches that Martinique and Guadeloupe would have been spared if patriotic Eboue instead of Vichy's Admiral Robert had been there! Unfortunately, there were not enough Eboues to go around—there never are.

State Dept. Hand?

Despite this background, a committee of seven and then of fourteen white men has been organized to direct the destinies of the Fourth French Republic. Fourteen men and no Eboue! To add insult to injury, the committee was set up on African soil, where the French liberators did not even have a toehold until Eboue joined de Gaulle.

What are the reasons for this amazing omission? At this writing they can only be surmised. As a supporter of General de Gaulle, Governor Eboue would hardly have been welcomed by the Giraud faction. Nevertheless, de Gaulle was able to place at least four of his henchmen on the committee.

Secondly, our own State Department and its North African representative, Minister Robert Murphy, may have objected to Eboue because of his color. Stranger things have happened. But even if color was not a factor, our official pro-Giraud policy would have motivated against Eboue's appointment.

A third possible reason might be geographical distance. For example it could be alleged that Eboue, stationed in Brazzaville, was too far away to be of service in Algiers. On the other hand, Henri Bonnet traveled all the way from Washington to take up his new duties as Commissioner of Information. Or it may have been claimed that the Negro governor's present post was so important that he could not be moved.

Shift of War

The most plausible explanation is that the main theatre of the war has now shifted to the Mediterranean; which means that Eboue is no longer so absolutely vital to the cause. After all, Equatorial Africa has long been one of France's least favored colonies. Most of the colonial abuses decried by the distinguished French Negro novelist, Rena Maran, and by influential whites, like Andre Gide, have flourished in that part of France's African domain.

In fact, Eboue was sent to his present post largely because his political enemies wished to "bury" him, to get him out of the way. From 1935 to 1938, he had been governor of Guadeloupe, the first of his race to hold that position. When I visited the island in the summer of 1938, he had just been recalled, much to the dismay of the colored islanders who affectionately called him "Papa Eboue." On the day he left, they turned out en masse to stage one of the greatest public demonstrations Guadeloupe has ever seen.

The white planters had objected to his color and to the shorter hours and higher wages he had obtained for Guadeloupan workers. Additional opposition came from two of the island's colored representatives, Satineau and Candace. The latter, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, was then a candidate for the Senate, and accused Eboue of working for the reelection of Senator Berenger (white).

Eboue Goes To Africa

Whatever the reason, Candace lost the election, Guadeloupe lost her first Negro governor, and Eboue was thrown into the "briar patch." Going to Africa was no punishment for this famous son of French Guiana. He knew the Dark Continent and he loved it. In 1908, after completing his studies brilliantly at the Ecole Coloniale in Paris, he had made his first trip to Africa; he was but twenty-four at the time.

He remained there until 1931, and proved his mettle during those early years. Instead of relaxing and drinking countless bottles of Pernod or whiskey like the colonial officials Rene Maran describes, he studied the natives, their language, their music, and their culture. He even published several linguistic and ethnographic studies of the African and became recognized as a scholar.

Fritz Kaufman writes that Eboue's "zeal was inexhaustible. Eagerly he made extensive journeys through the virgin jungles of the South, across the vast savannahs of the huge hunting grounds which stretch to the north of the jungle zone and across the barren wastes of the Sahara. In the districts under his administration he visited every single settlement, sometimes as often as twenty times a month, even during the rainy season. Anyone who knows Africa will realize what this means in physical endurance. And that fact secured his popularity."

Popularity High

His popularity with the natives has increased by leaps and bounds these past three years. For that very practical reason, if for no other, he should have been included on the Committee of National Liberation. These are days when the Allies need all the support they can get from colored peoples. To the African natives Governor Eboue, a black man like themselves, is symbolic of their dream that they may some day be able to rule their own land.

De Gaulle, whom they also admire, is somewhat less tangible to them, notwithstanding his visits to the colony. They have built this legend around him: "Corporal" de Gaulle arose from the grave to liberate France from vicious "Corporal" Hitler. When I read that legend, which may or may not be authentic, I thought of another

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story which actually happened more than one hundred years ago. Another "Corporal," Napoleon Bonaparte, betrayed a great black general named Toussaint L'Ouverture, and as a result France lost Haiti and the flower of her army.

To be sure, the two cases are not parallel. The prejudiced and opportunistic Napoleon cannot be compared with the idealist de Gaulle. And there is little reason to believe that Eboue has been betrayed. For all we know, he may have been offered a place on the committee.

This much, however, is certain. The war has made Governor General Felix Eboue the world's most prominent Negro. To us, as to the natives of his French Equatorial Africa, he stands as a symbol. What happens to him now is an indication of what may happen to us all later.

Will he be the forgotten man of World War II, or will he receive hiis just reward? His exclusion from the French committee is not a comforting sign.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro Army Balloonists In Third War Loan Show

WASHINGTON — Important roles have been assigned to Negro troops participating in "Back the Attack," the Third War Loan Army Show opening on Washington Monument grounds September 9.

This was revealed by a War Department spokesman, who said that demonstrations will be given by a Negro barrage balloon unit from Fort Tyson, cavalry outfit from Camp Davis, and a group of Negro engineers,

SEP 1 1943 — SEP 11 1943

They are just a few of the hundreds here who take extraordinary pride and care in every job they are given, whether it is clearing out forest, slicing bread, or keeping the meat locker in order.

All know that they are the front line men who often must land under fire and build ports, so every man's job is doubly important.

Want Colored Officers

Some of them express the view that colored men should be given commissions in the navy, but they are not pleading for themselves.

They're trying to do their jobs well and looking forward to the day when a man's race will have no part in determining whether he shall become an officer.

Commanders in charge of colored units here have been Lieut. R. L. Gitler of San Jose, Calif., and Lieut. John A. Volpe of Winchester, Mass., who believe that they men are just as good as any who serve the navy.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

PROUD PAPA'— Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, leader of the 435th army air force band at MacDill Field, Fla., is the father of First Lieut. Robert B. Tresville Jr., army air corps, a recent West Point graduate who is now stationed at Selfridge Field, Mich. The Tresvilles call Bay City, Texas, home.

Sea Bees Learn to Build Naval Bases

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Carpenters and Electricians Learn to March and Handle Guns Too

CAMP PEARY, Va.—Ever see a seabee? No, well the navy makes them here.

Seabees are naval construction battalion men. Large numbers of them were carpenters, electricians, and other types of construction workers before entering the navy.

JUN 10 1943

Here they are taught navy indoctrination, learn to march, handle guns, get a taste of trench, open and jungle warfare practice, and a line on how the navy goes about building bases an port facilities abroad, even while being gunned and bombed by the enemy.

Cooks, Clerks in Uit

Most of the colored navy men here are seabees, although there is a contingent of cooks and stewards in the ship's company.

Here some of the men learn to clear land, build roads, and do other construction jobs in the navy manner. With all of the men comparatively new in the service, much of the teaching is theory.

When a battalion graduates it has its complement of cooks, bakers, clerks and plain craftsmen and helpers who wielded saws, hammers and wrenches in civil life.

Soon Receive Stripes

Construction battalions offer more than the average in ratings, and the real seabees enter the service with stripes or pick them up soon.

Th outfit is packed with conscientious young men, who take much pride in learning to be storekeepers, cooks or electricians as some folks would take in running the United States.

The camp has had plenty of promising material for making well-rounded battalions.

D.C. Boys Run Post Office

Here a post office branch is run by James Boyd and Kenneth Wheaton of Washington. Wheaton was a postal clerk in Washington, so the job here goes like apple pie.

Then there is Roland S. Grimes of Findlay, Ohio, who is welfare officer for all colored sailors. A seaman first class, he was pastor of Mason AME Chapel for three years after studying theology at the Christian Missionary Alliance.

Julian Dugas of Augusta, Ga., was a carpenter before he entered the navy. A graduate of S.C. State College, where he studied elementary education, he will becom a ship's storekeeper.

Take Pride in Work

Wounded Sgt. Tells of Fight with Japs

Afro-American - Baltimore

12 Yanks in New Guinea Jungles Wipe Out Snipers

By DOUGLASS HALL

(Passed by U.S. Censor)

WASHINGTON

With three Jap machine-gun bullets lodged in his left leg and the haunting memory of six months of guerrilla fighting in the sweltering, snake-infested jungles of New Guinea, Sgt. Clarence Garner, 1214 Q Street, Northeast, returned home this week with the prayer that "Americans stop fighting each other and join together to beat the Axis."

"The boys overseas have enough troubles with problems of their own without worrying about folks destroying their families and homes back in this country," Sgt. Garner stated.

Morale Affected

"Frankly, it gets on their nerves and many of them become bitter. Some go to pieces and cry. It really hurts the morale of the fighting forces. Americans can't possible know what they are doing to the boys who are fighting to make this country a safe place in which to live."

His leg, still stiff and "a bit painful," Sgt. Garner described how he was injured:

SERGEANT CLARENCE GARNER

Search for Jap Nests

"One night, 12 of us were banded together, scouting the jungles in search of Jap machine-gun nests. I was in charge of the crew so I told all the boys, except two, to wait until we could advance a little ahead because I felt we were near a Jap nest.

"We moved quietly ahead, armed with rifles and hand grenades, when all of a sudden the trees began shaking just ahead of us. We let go three grenades and the Japs fired a machine gun at us—hitting me in the leg.

Nest Destroyed

"Even after that, I threw two more grenades and the nest was destroyed. I lost quite a bit of blood but my buddies took me back to camp and I was later sent to this country.

"There is nothing exceptional about my experience. The boys in New Guinea have nightly encounters with the sneaking bands of Jap snipers. They hang in trees like snakes and prowl around the jungles like mad dogs. We have to watch the water we drink and the ground on which we walk.

Head Hunters

"Another problem we face is the New Guinea Head Hunters. I don't know whether they have ever killed any of our boys but when we pass by their huts in the jungles we see long rows of human heads hanging near them and we keep away."

Speaking of their reception by natives, Sgt. Garner stated that "they are swell to us. Quite a number of the boys have applied for the privilege of marrying. None of them had married when I left."

He is now assigned to Fort Belvoir, Va. He was especially trained for jungle fighting and has been in the army five years.

47n-1943

PRISONER-EXCHANGE YANKS BACK IN U. S.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 6 1943

WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS, released by the Nazis in an exchange of prisoners, are shown in an ambulance at the Washington, D. C. airport, after being flown from England. They are (l. to r.): Sgt. E. N. Nelson, Marshall, Minn.; Pvt. R. M. Scott, Greensboro, N. C.; Sgts. L. F. Miller, Hartford, Conn.; ... Gardner, Yoakum, Tex.; Norman C. Goodwin, Bradford, Mass.; Frank J. Bartnicki, Baltimore, Md.; and Pfc. Herbert L. Ehrich, Brooklyn, New York. (International Soundphoto)

Secretary of War Inspects Colored Units in African And European War Zones

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 1943

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

Washington (ANP)—Negro engineer, quartermaster and anti-aircraft units were warmly praised for their work in connection with the preparations for the Sicilian invasion, some of whom were actual participants, when Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson discussed his 13,500 mile inspection trip to the European and North African theatres of operations at his press conference last Thursday.

The secretary was in good spirit, and a bit jocular as he answered the questions of reporters dealing with progress of the war, his trip, and sundry other items.

During his journey he saw Negro troops in England and others in North Africa, and had occasion to personally meet Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding the 99th pursuit squadron, now stationed in Sicily.

Inspects Colored Units

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. John Lee Stimson inspected several colored units in England and found what he called an "interesting situation" in which the men were "working very vigorously and getting along well together with all other troops." He had no comment to make as to whether there had been any reports to the contrary.

In Africa he said he had seen a unit of engineers which had previously served in Liberia in the construction of the Roberts airfield, said to be the largest in the world.

"That unit performed very valuable work on the construction and repair jobs at the North African ports from which the invasion of Sicily was undertaken," he declared. "Furthermore, Negro quartermaster units did excellent work in the invasion, and some of these troops were actually with the landing forces in Sicily."

Obviously his statement of the quartermaster unit that was in the landing force was in answer to a question submitted inquiring for additional information regarding the news photo of a Negro soldier rushing up the beach at Gela.

"I personally met Col. Davis of the 99th, which is now stationed in Sicily," the secretary said. "He flew over to Tunis to meet me." Stimson recalled his earlier statement of a few weeks ago that the squadron is doing "creditable work." He also revealed that a colored anti-aircraft unit is in Africa.

Race Soldier Plays Role In Producing Needed Lubricant

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
AUG 20 1943

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—How an important part was played by an American Negro in helping produce in record time thousands of pounds of a secret grease urgently needed overseas by General Dwight Eisenhower was revealed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in announcing the production of the vital material.

Outstripping even its own high production records to turn out in a matter of hours the special lubricant, the technicians of Standard Oil figured in a colorful drama that matches present-day movie thrillers.

Not disclosing the purpose for which the grease was to be used General Eisenhower recently cabled the U. S. Army Ordnance Dept., ordering the lubricant. Ordnance officers turned over the order to the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey requesting 45,000 lbs. quickly for "an important war operation."

Assigned the job of making the grease, workers at the Standard Oil plant at Baltimore were told of the importance of their assignment and were held in instant readiness to start the grease-making machines.

Three hours late, the ingredient arrived at 11:30 a. m. on a Wednesday. The plant then went into furious action to make the grease which never before had been made in this country.

Turning continuously, the huge kettles, with their belt-driven paddles, turned out 1,800 pails of grease totaling 15,000 pounds by Friday night, and fleets of Army trucks formed convoys to rush it to a ship ready to sail for Africa. By Saturday night an additional 15,000 pounds were made, but operating under intense strain, the belt and paddles on most of the kettles broke down. Despite this serious handicap, the final 9,000 pounds, completing the order, were delivered on time Sunday night.

The Ordnance Department then suddenly asked Standard Oil to make 260,000 pounds more to be delivered ninety-six hours after the first order.

With the Baltimore plant useless because of the breakdown of kettles, Standard Oil sublet the contract for 110,000 pounds to anohter firm, furnishing it with the secret formula. The remaining 150,000 pounds were asigned to the Standard Oil plant at Pittsburgh.

Army trucks from various eastern points were rounded up to rush the ingredients, including some fats salvaged by housewives. to the Pittsburgh grease kettles.

Informed of the tremendous task to be done, Edward Harris, colorde, Assistant Greasemaker at the Pittsburgh plant, along with his co-workers declared that they would neither eat nor sleep unitl the job was done. The Pittsburgh grease kettels were driven night and day without a let-up and Harris carefully watched them to prevent a breakdown.

Then the sub-contractor notified the Army that it could not complete its part in producing the grease. To the Pittsburgh plant fell the task of making the additional 111,00 pounds.

The grease kettles continued to operate without a slow-down and Harris and his fellow greasemakers turned out the grease over 24 hours without food or rest.

As fast as the grease was made it was sped east in railroad express trains. When the final 22,000 pounds were not made on time for train shipment, Army bombers flew the pails to an embarkation port where they were transferred on shipboard.

AUG 20 1943

Totalling the amount of grease made, Standard Oil discovered that 245,554 pounds were manufactured—54 pounds more than were requested by the Army. At the same time, Ordnance officers revealed that speed was of such paramount importance that neither Standard Oil nor the Army mentioned the price of the grease.

When all of the grease was delivered to General Eisenhower he cabled, "The grease has been received and is doing a satisfactory job."

For their work in producing the geasemakers from the Pittsburgh and Baltimore plants, were commended by Army Ordnance officers and Standard Oil officials at a dinner held June 14 at the Union League, Philadelphia.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Writer Back From War Zone

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Edgar T. Rouzeau of the Pittsburgh Courier, first Negro war correspondent to be accredited to American armed forces, is back in the United States with the report that American Negro troops are performing creditably in the combat theaters.

In his 18 months overseas, Mr. Rouzeau traveled 63,000 miles by air and visited 26 countries. He suffered five attacks of malaria and one of dysentery, and is now home [illegible] rest.

NOV 26 1943

A YEAR AFTER:

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Story Of Colored Troops In England

AUG 30 1943

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND — (SNS) — Ramming Hitler's "racial supremacy" down his throat on today's front line action, Negro troops of the United States Army in Great Britain have completed a year of shuttling bombs to their nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Quartermaster units rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs to air fields on split second schedules literally boost the aircraft into the sky and send them off to war industries in Germany and occupied countries.

At the same time, engineer aviation troops are laying ground work for future raids. Thousands of tons of concrete stretch into mile-long runways now on what a few months ago was British forests and farm land. From these modern airdromes more and more bombers will be loosed to strike at the heart of the enemy's war machine.

While the work of keeping the aircraft in battle condition and preparing new bases has been of primary importance since the first troops landed here last August, combat training has gone uninterruptedly. Anti-tank, machine gun and rifle ranges are in use constantly as the men strive to better their marksmanship against the day when their weapons will be aimed at the enemy.

BEST UNITS IN AFRICA

AUG 30 1943

Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert Negro marksmen protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat. Many of the best units were sent to Africa where they distinguished themselves in the campaign to crush the axis resistance on front.

"Colored troops are a part, and a vital part of our team," said Major General Ira S. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, recently in a statement on the "outstanding service" of the colored quartermaster units in the Eighth Air Force during the first year overseas.

"Were it not for the long hours of work and efficiency of these units our bombs would not reach our airdromes on time and consequently would not be delivered in Germany."

They maintain their vehicles well; their road experience and discipline is good; their morale and enthusiam for their task is sigh," General Eaker consluded.

SOLDIERS WORK DOUBLE SHIFTS

AUG 30 1943

Soldiers in the Corps of Engineers work double shifts, from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, during Great Britain's long summer days, to rush completoin of the airdromes which will base Flying Fortresses.

Speaking of the job these men are doing, Brigadier General S. R. Moore, chief engineer for the Service Supply, European Theatre of Operations, said: "We are proud of the record the Negro engineer aviation troops have made, and it is hoped that we shall soon be able to dedicate the first airdrome built entirely by them.

"The units are among the most highly mechanized components of our Army and these soldiers have distingushed themselves in operating the heavy complex equipment needed to construct modern airdromes.

" Working in what is now our front line they have tackled the most difficult jobs with eager enthusiasm. They are making a vital contribution to the success of our cause," General Moore said.

AUG 30 1943

When Flying Fortresses pass overhead on their way to pound Germany, men working in runways, perimeter track and hangars stop work momentarily. They watch the great craft move through the clouds, then return to their tasks with renewed vigor. All are eager to bring closer the day when similar aircraft will take off and lad on their airdrome.

LIVELY SPIRIT OF COMPETITION

AUG 30 1943

There is a lively spirit of competition as to which group can lay the most concrete, build the greatest number of Nissen huts or survey the largest area in a given time. One unit claims the champion bricklayer of the entire Army — Corporal Albert Johnson of Lexington, Ky.

Few of the men now stationed in Great Britain have had an opportunity to show their merit under actual enemy fire. However, their courage in the face of immediate danger to their own lives has been proved many times by Negro soldiers who have won the Soldier's Medal for Valor.

Private James Burman of Dayton, Ohio, disarmed an assailant while on guard at one installation. Sergeant Ernest Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama, rushed into a burning munitions building to rescue a British soldier. Private William R. Preston of Detroit, Michgan, risked his own life to save a fellow soldier from drowning. These and other soldiers have won awards for bravery during the past year.

Captain James A. Mayo of Cleveland, Ohio, chaplain of one of the units building airdromes, said his men are so veeply imbued with the importance of their work that they are eager for other members of their race to share in it.

"I have seen letters they send home," Chaplain Mayo said, "and they tell their friends in training camps: "You don't know what you're missing by not being over here where we're really accomplishing something!"

Negro troops have another objective besides winning the war they can hold similar responsibilities back home and their merit now that they have the opporunity, so that after he war they can hold similar responsibilities back home and be respected as good American citizens."

Tailors in the various outfits are kept busy fitting and pressing uniforms for the men, all of whom take great personal pride in their appearance.

"When we get our one day week of fand get out where the British people can see us, we want to show them what good American soldiers look like," one man said.

In actions, as well as looks, these troops have brought credit to their uniforms. Recently, when a quartermaster unit was moved from one English community, many residents wrote letters to the commanding officer of the unit expressing regrets that the soldiers would no longer be with them.

"Everyone says the same," one resident wrote, 'they're sorry the boys have gone. We miss them very much. They kept the area clean and they were always cheerful and smiling. We miss them singing spirituals in the evening.'"

Others wrote: "They were a quiet, civil, well behaved body of men. They were loved by the children to whom they were more than generous. We were quite sorry when they went."

AUG 30 1943

British civilians near American installations often walk or bicycle to playing fields to watch the troops play baseball and football on off duty hours.

AUG 30 1943

American boxing matches are popular with the British, and many Negro soliders have taken part in British-American bouts. Private First Class Willis Garrett of Braddock, Pa., fought his way through elimination tournaments to be crowned top American welterweight in the European Theater of Operations, and then traveled to London to beat the British champion for the allied championships.

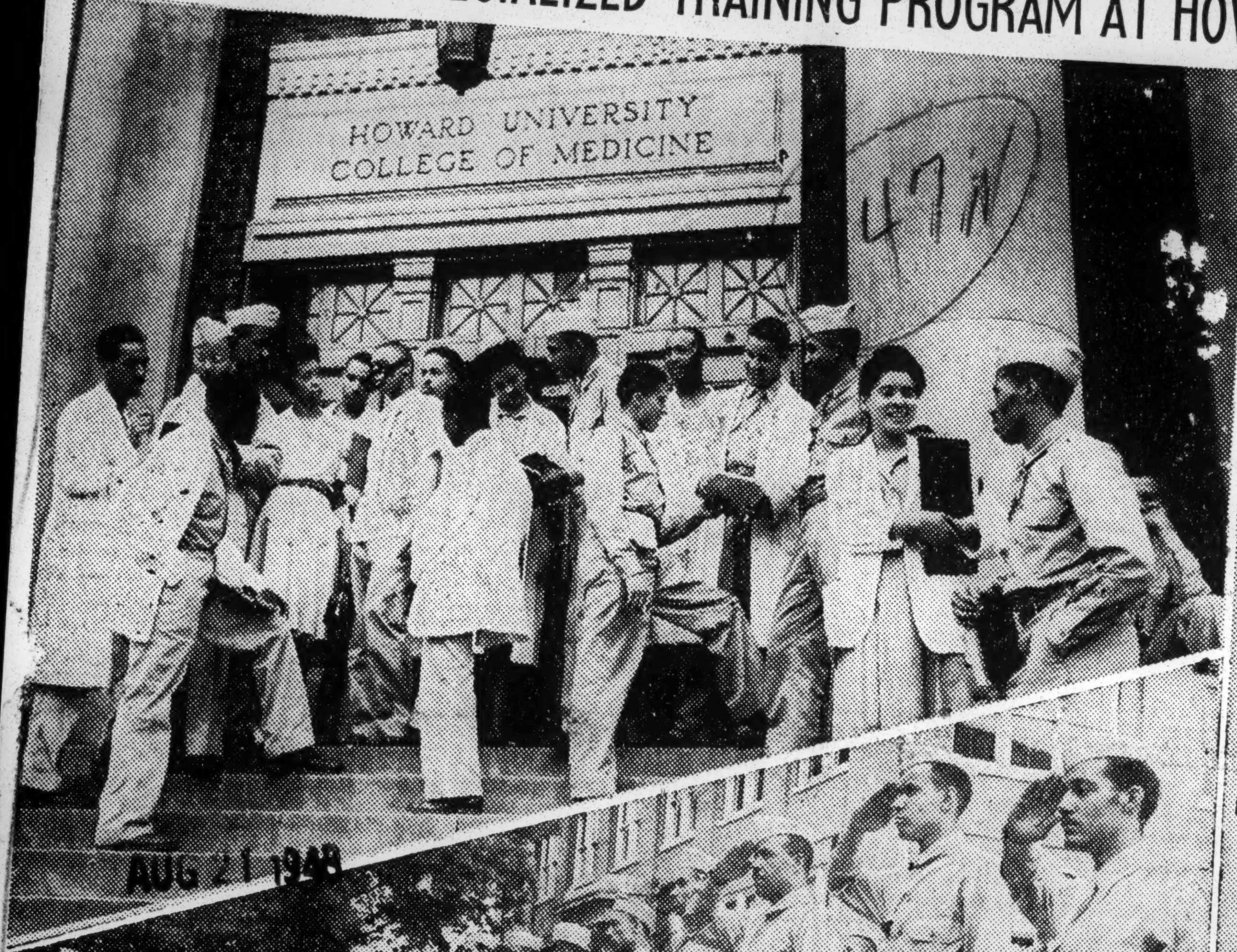
On pass, the men visit clubs and travel to see the Great Britain they have read about in history books. American Red Cross Clubs report that troops invariably go on conducted tours of historical buildings and landmarks. Many of the men look forward expectantly to an invasion of the continent so that they may visit historical spots in other countries of Europe.

AUG 30 1943

Occasionally United Service Organization camp shows, featuring favorite American stage and screen stars, visit the installations.

47n-1943

PARTICIPATE IN SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM AT HOWARD U



AUG 21 1943

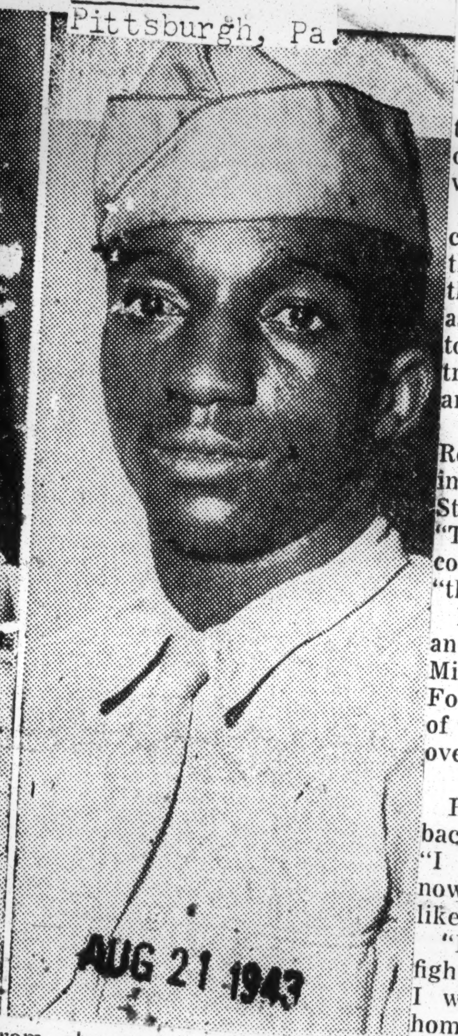
AUG 21 1943

In order to make the United States Army one of the finest fighting organizations in the world, the government has inaugurated specialized training courses and has designated many outstanding schools to carry these military courses in their curriculum. Above are pictures of some of the participants in the course at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Left to right, top—A group of medical students waiting for afternoon classes to commence.

Lower left—Men of the Basic Engineering course stand at attention during retreat.

Right—Willis Green Johnson of New Bern, N. C., former senior in Building Construction at Hampton institute before his induction into the armed forces.



AUG 21 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Picnic in Africa, Says Wounded Vet

Sniper's Bullet That Got His Buddy Only Made Him Mad

LESS RACE HATE IN ARMY OVERSEAS

"I Thought I Wanted Home, But It's Better over There"

By MARGARET LEWIS

WASHINGTON

"It wasn't any picnic over there, I can tell you that," Pfc. Jess Roundtree of San Antonio, Tex., who has returned from action in the North African theatre, said this week.

A veteran with a service record of four years and eight months in the army, the 29-year-old soldier, who has scars on both hands from shrapnel scraps, has been on duty from Hickham Field, Hawaii, to Casablanca, Africa.

"The hottest battle I was in, I guess, was at Gharbie, in Africa," he said, "where the Italians fought harder than the Germans. They did more bombing, day and night—that was the gateway to Tunisia."

Sniper Gets Buddy

"I was standing about five feet from my buddy, Sgt. Bill Nagel, a boy from my home town, when a sniper got him during one of the battles," the soldier added. "That sort of thing makes you mad inside, but you don't stop to find out what men are hit by, that's the job of the medical corps.

"The thing that impressed me most was the attitude of the Germans. They don't believe that Hamburg has been bombed; they think they are a super race; they are getting so that they do not want much to do with Hitler; and they are glad to get out of the fight."

"I saw Clark Gable in London," he said, his eyes lighting up, "and the English folks were swell to us the few weeks we were there. There wasn't any prejudice, and they invite you to their homes and everything."

Americans Well Liked

Shifting his story back to Africa, Pfc. Roundtree continued:

"The people had funny customs there, when you compare them to ours. Most of the folks we saw were Italians and Frenchmen.

"They liked Americans—you can't imagine how much—and they would not let us buy anything. They gave us anything we asked for. There wasn't anything to spend your money for, except trinkets and souvenirs, and there are not too many of those."

The soldier's mother, Mrs. Mae Roundtree, and sister, were killed in an automobile accident in the States while he was overseas. "They told me about it, but I could not come back," he said, "that was four months ago."

Pfc. Roundtree enlisted in 1939, and was inducted at Minneapolis, Minn., into the 32nd Infantry, at Fort Snelling. He was a member of a mixed anti-aircraft unit while overseas.

Wants to Fight Again

He said that he wants to go back to ranching after the war. "I have a small place in Texas now; about 10,000 acres; but I'd like to sell that and go out west."

"I want to go back into the fight now," he added. "I thought I was going to be glad to get home; but when I got to New York City, I found there were people here who did not know there was a war going on, or what we were fighting for, and they were still carrying on that boogie of race prejudice.

"It's better over there. We all fight together. I'm in a mixed unit, and the fellows are pretty swell."

SEP 4 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Laud Soldiers For Aid During Arkansas Flood

County Judge Writes Letter Of Appreciation

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 21 1943

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—County Judge Newton last week commended the work of Negro soldiers during the floods last May that engulfed the countryside in a letter to Col. William E. Barrott, their commanding officer. The soldiers are members of Company H, 519th Quartermaster Truck Regiment.

"I am writing to thank you and your men for efficient and helpful restoration or rehabilitation work done in the flood damaged areas of Pulaski county," stated the judge's letter. "Your fine officers of Company H and the colored soldiers under them gave that people of the Arkansas valley in this county such timely assistance in cleaning up the wreckage from the May flood.

"Maj. L. H. Lindskey, administrative officer, was so tactful and cooperative with this office, with County Agent Stanley Carpenter and with the farmers concerned as to establish himself in the hearts of all of us.

"Lts. Floyd F. Kitch, Sam H. Clymer, William Murphy and C. A. Patterson all worked hard in their management of operations. The colored soldiers of Company H were good workers throughout, and they have the thanks of the people for their helpful labors. Your Company A came in from an adjoining county in the last days of this work and we are also grateful to them for their service."

Aubrey Gates, assistant director in charge of the agricultural extension service, also praised the work ofthe 519th Quartermaster Truck regiment of Camp Robinson for aiding farm rehabilitation.

"We have had very fine cooperation from the troops, and they have certainly done an excellent job."

47n

Negro, White Troops A Unit In Armored Battle Training

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT KNOX, Ky., Aug. 12—Negro members of the 18th Battalion (which is composed of one Negro and two white companies) last week cheered their white comrades as they marched past on their way to the shipping platform. The battalion had just brilliantly completed two weeks of battle training—the finishing touch that turns a trainee from a raw recruit into a full-fledged Armoraider—during which it had operated as a tactical unit.

The two white companies received their shipping orders a day earlier than the colored company. The Negroes, who were policing up their company area in preparation for inductees who would arrive after their departure, gave their fellow Armoraiders a spontaneous, rousing farewell.

ATTAINED HIGHEST AVERAGE

All of the members of the battalion, without exception, had learned to drive all of the vehicles, including tanks, and to fire all of the weapons of the Armored command.

The company received a special commendation for proficiency in the 75 mm. gun and sent a larger than average proportion of men to the various specialist schools for clerks, mechanics, radio operators and mess sergeants. One of the men, Pvt. Levi Bough, of New York City, attained one of the highest averages in the history of the ARTC Signal school.

Seven members of the company qualified for Officer Candidate schools and will [illegible] classes as soon as vacancies occur. They are: Pvts. John Rembert, Leesburg, Va.; Odell Uzzell, Goldsboro, N.C.; Samuel Walton, Forsyth, Va.; Malcolm Hawkins, Newport News, Va.; Arthur Combs, Locust Grove, Ga.; David Ellis, New York City, and Henry W. Watson, Kingstree, S.C. Retained as potential non-commissioned officers were: Pvts. Russell Sirmans, Dixie, Va.; Howard N. Robinson, Monticello, Miss.; James Rose, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Donald Ellis, Dayton, Ohio.

The company's roster includes 16 non-commissioned officers who are retained as permanent cadre, headed by First Sgt. Joe H. Calloway, of Dothan, Ala. The cadre comprises a first sergeant, two staff sergeants, four line sergeants and nine corporals.

AUG 14 1943

Negro Cadre-Men Are Ready For Combat Duty

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

CAMP LEE, Va.—After firing rifles and machine guns, advancing through barbed wire with hot lead whizzing a foot over their heads, crouching in fox-holes while tanks ran over them, and making a five-day motor march, a large group of colored cadre-men completed a two-week specialized military and technical course at the Quartermaster school this week.

The soldiers — all carefully selected specialists with high ratings — are trained for key positions with Quartermaster units in all theaters of operations. If they are called upon to serve in the field, their battle training at the school will enable them to operate in combat.

Upon arrival at the Quartermaster school, the cadre-men joined the crack Demonstration Battalion, one of the most highly trained units in the Quartermaster Corps, for the motor march to the A. P. Hill Reservation. Under command of Lt. Col. Arthur H. Arenz, the Battalion handled field baking, shoe and textile repair, motor maintenance, fumigation and bath, and all the other Quartermaster functions. Field conditions were simulated by alerts, black-outs, evacuations, and smoke and tear gas chemical attacks.

Returning to the Quartermaster school, the cadre-men, commanded by Capt. Elwood J. Wright, went through the extensive combat training facilities provided by the school's curriculum.

On the 1000-inch range, they fire weapons ranging from the carbine to the Bren gun. They became familiar with firing and care of 37 mm. field pieces.

Testing the slogan "fox holes are life-savers," they crouched in fox-holes while medium tanks ran over them.

Combat training concluded with an afternoon on the infiltration course of Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center. While a battery of machine guns poured lead just a foot over the heads of the soldiers, they negotiated several score of feet of barbed wire entanglements. Explosion of land mines on the course completed the battle conditions.

Most of the soldiers were selected from the 9th and 11th regiments of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center. They have won praise of school authorities for their high morale, aggressiveness, and mastery of technicalities.

Last Engineers Leaving Alaska

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 26 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—How a regiment of American Negro Engineers accomplished the construction of some 300 miles of the Alaskan Highway was explained this week by Chaplain (Captain) Albert L. Smith of the 97th Engineers, Camp Sutton, North Carolina.

Chaplain Smith was in Washington October 9, for a conference with the Chief of Chaplains. He said the Second Battalion of the 97th Engineers arrived in the United States on October 1, the First Battalion having returned on September 11.

The chaplain told of exploits of the Engineers who went, he declares, farthest north of all American units participating. The morale of the men was excellent even throughout the sub-freezing temperatures which reached 72 degrees below zero on Christmas day, 1942. Out of the more than 1200 men present in his unit, only one man, was a casualty, Chaplain Smith said.

The greatest thrill to the men came, the Chaplain added, when the fruits of their work were realized in November, 1942, when Corporal Refines Simms' bulldozer met the bulldozer from the south at White River.

The 97th Engineers started their section of the highway in the vicinity of Slana, Alaska and pushed south to the White River. At the outset they were confronted with new tools, little experience, and miles of frozen waseland.

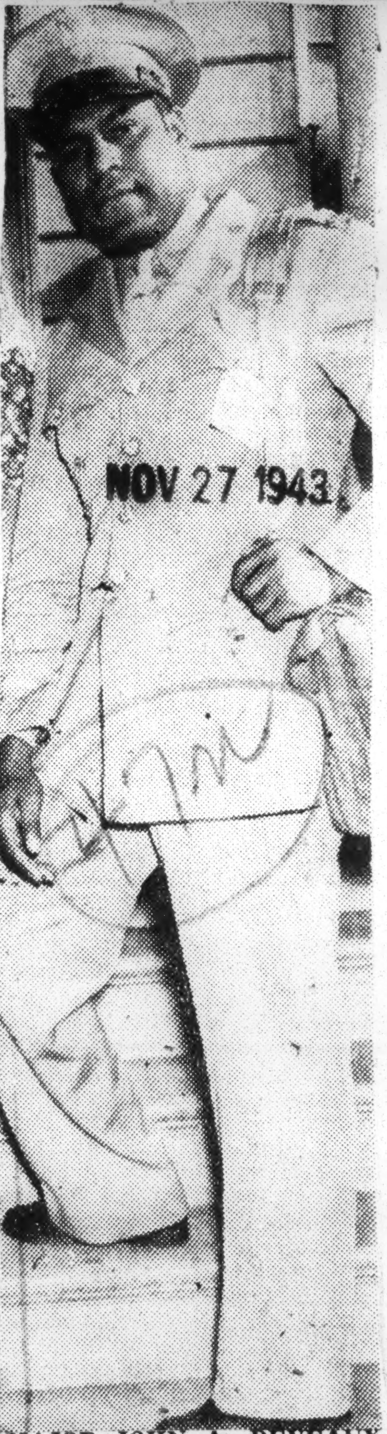
All members of the unit have been recommended for the Legion of Merit.

New York, N. Y.

Negro Troops

NOV 26 1943

Back in the U. S. A. from an 18-months' trip overseas, [illegible] T. Rouzeau of the Pittsburgh *Courier*, first Negro war correspondent accredited to American armed forces, said U. S. Negro troops are doing a good job on the battlefront. Very few Negroes are actually engaged in combat, he said, but that was by assignment, not by choice. "[illegible]ty per cent of the colored troops," Rouzeau said, "would like to get into combat to fight for democracy."



NOV 27 1943

MAJOR JOHN A. DEVEAUX, senior [illegible] chaplain, assigned to Bishop Gregg as an aide. He was a Baltimore visitor Sunday.

All Races Train Together for Army Educational Program

Washington, D. C.
Washington Tribune

OSWEGO, N. Y.—One of the most vivid illustrations of the American melting pot in wartime is now to be seen here, at historic Fort Ontario, where the Army is conducting an inter-racial educational program.

The course is designed primarily for selectees who do not speak, read or write English, but it also includes those lacking in sufficient general education, and those slow to grasp tactical operations.

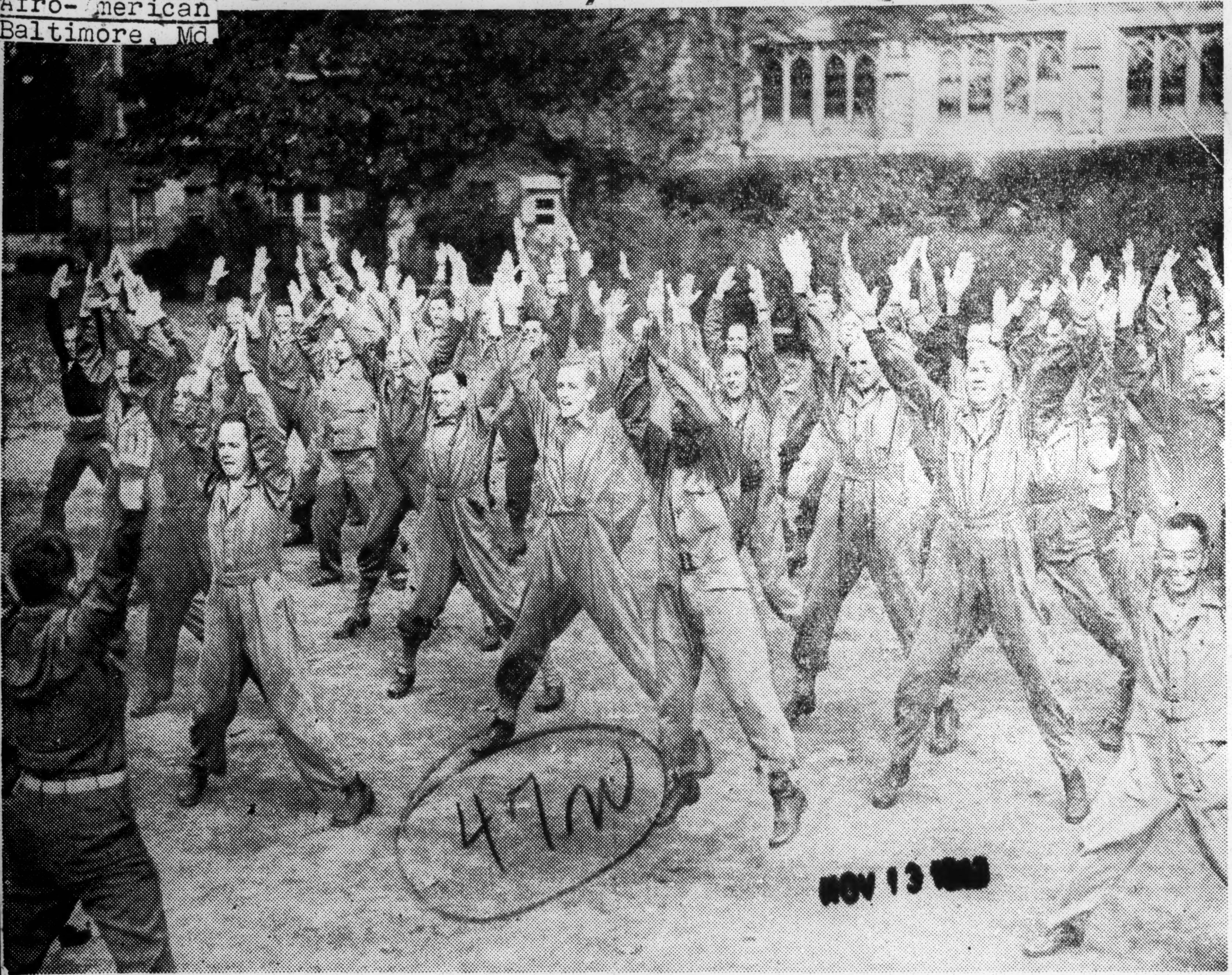
Upon graduation, the men will enter regular training camps. This pre-basic training is planned to prepare them, not only for efficient military service but also for a richer civilian future.

In support of the preparation at the Fort, the Oswego USO conducts a recreational program. And it is the club that the melting pot is perhaps the most strikingly portrayed. Almost any night, gathered in the lounge, library, music room or at the snack bar, one can see whites, Chinese, Negroes, Malayans, Americans Indians, Puerto Ricans, French Canadians, and Latins of practically every origin. These have been born either in foreign-speaking possessions of the United States, or have lived in this country in colonies made up of their own people, speaking their own language.

47n-1943

They're Clerics and They Aren't Being Undignified

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



NOV 13 1943

Eleven out of the 400 chaplains attending classes at Harvard University are colored. Here they go through a calesthenics drill at the school, which is the only one of its kind in the country. Even a parson must exercise. This school, under Chaplain William D. Cleary, gives the men an intensive five-week course in the duties of their office ... army administration, defense against chemicals, grave registration, army morale, counseling, military discipline and law.

NOV 3 1943

'MORE THAN 3½ MILLION COLORED TROOPS IN WAR OVERSEAS'--DIXON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By W. RANDY DIXON, Courier War Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9—(Via Wireless)—As Allied military oracles this week saluted the beginning of the war's fifth year, it is only by penetrating beyond the communiques and headlines that the staggering contributions of colored forces during this period can be fully appreciated. It is an exhilirating task to recapitulate the contributions of these millions—for counting the two million Indians; the French, Belgian, Dutch and British Colonials; American and Canadian doughboys, airmen and sailors—probably upwards of three and one-half million colored folk are engaged in the European phase of war.

SEP 11 1943

Recapitulating is indeed a task entered into with a pride and confidence established by achievement. The all of it are cold hard facts and not illusory offsprings of that old boogey "wishful thinking."

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Contributions began at Dunkirk and carried on through dealings at Dakar, the fall of France, the battle of Britain, the campaigns in Egypt, Tunis and Sicily, the U-boat battle of the Atlantic. To-day the story is still unfolding throughout the far flung European terrains where allied forces are operating. It was at Dunkirk where French colonials formed the rear guard rampart between the Huns and the Britishers on the beaches. Slaughtered in thousands, their role was to hold fast and hold fast they did.

From their graves they can claim their contribution as great as any other in rescuing from catastrophe those Britishers—later to become the kernel of the famous Eighth Army.

When France fell, British salvation for empire links depended on an immediate alliance between West Africa and Egypt. Native Nigerian chieftains obliterated this dilemma by directing their subjects to construct airfields and the success of all the African campaigns depended on this. Not only British bombers but even American bomber went into battle from these Nigerian fields.

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Seldom recorded, but an episode of comparable magnitude was the revolt against Vichy by General Felix Eboue, Governor of the Chad Territory. Eboue is a Negro and his revolt was the first against Vichy by a French administrator. It influenced the North African pattern and had not Darlan joined the Allied camp, the revolt would have been decisively exploited by Allied strategists in dealings surrounding Dakar.

IMMORTALIZED BY CHURCHILL

Came the battle of Britain, and one of the foremost of those "few" immortalized by Churchill was Flight Sgt. Vincent Bunting, a native Jamaican.

Colored British civilians too played noble roles in ambulance, firefighting, bomb disposal, general rescue and nursing work.

INDIAN DIVISION FIRST

At El Alemain were sown the visible seeds of African victory and through their quickening, in their turn, they have sped the seeds of continental victory in Sicily and invasion of the mainland via Italy.

SEP 1943

None was more glorious in the Egyptian drive featured by El Alemein than the 92nd Indian Division. The 92nd spearheaded many assaults and climaxed the drive by being the first to enter conquered Tunis and capture General Von Arnim and other important enemies of high rank.

Many additional examples are available of unsurpassed initiative, courage and devotion by colored merchant seamen, submarine attaches, truck crews hauling bombs to waiting fortresses, aerodrome constructors, ARC welfare workers, RAF, Canadian and American airmen and civilians from British outposts doing war work in Britain.

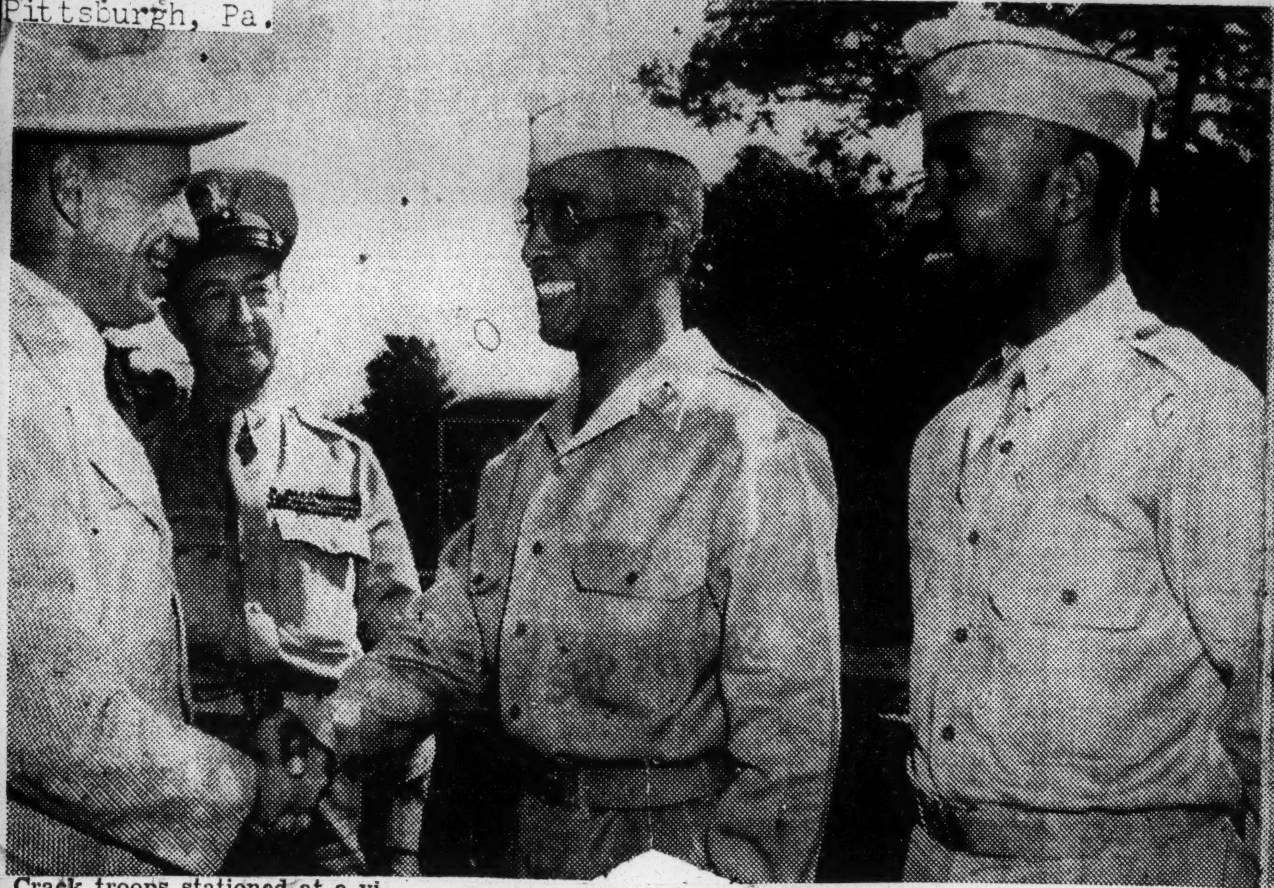
There are doughboys Preston Collier and Burden, each the possessor of a U.S. Army soldier's medal for heroism.

There are sundry others wearing American, Canadian, Dutch, Belgian, French and British decorations.

Which course destiny takes regarding the contributions of these colored forces depends on a maze of isolated but interdependent facts which no man can focus at this moment. Suffice to state that their future contributions will be in direct ratio to the opportunities fate provides because to date, their deeds have been their vouchers.

UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR INSPECTS CRACK FIGHTING REGIMENTS STATIONED IN HAWAII

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Crack troops stationed at a vital base in Hawaii were inspected by Undersecretary of War, Robert Patterson during his recent tour which included Hawaii. From all reports on the occasion, Mr. Patterson was highly impressed by the efficiency and fitness of the outfit. Above are pictures taken during the visit.

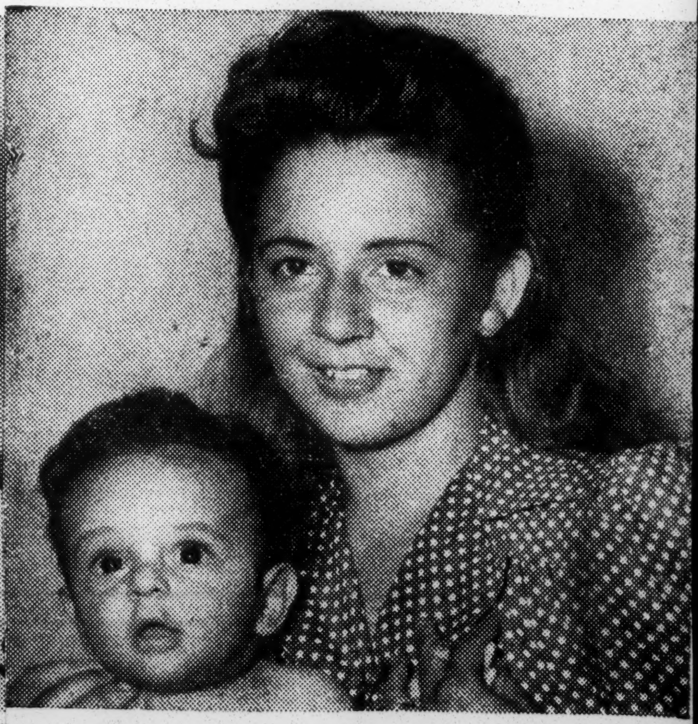
Left—Mr. Patterson cangratulates Col. Chauncey Roper, Burlington, N. Y., commander of the unit. Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of Army troops in the Central Pacific area, and Lieut. Col. Harry B. Reubel of New York City, look on.

V-Mail Photos for Soldier Dads

PM
New York, N. Y.

Maud Mallet-Prevost Grayson, born Aug. 24, 1942, and her mother, Mrs. Maud Grayson, live at 1010 Fifth Ave. The baby's father, Lt. Clifford S. M. Grayson, a lawyer, is with the Navy in Africa.

Sonda Willis, born Nov. 14, 1942, and her mother, Mrs. Jean Willis, live at 449 W. 153d St. The baby's father, Cpl. Christopher Willis, a former messenger, is with the Coast Artillery in Hawaii.



John Olivera, born Feb. 24, and his mother, Mrs. Emma Olivera, live at 559 W. 172d St. The baby's father, Cpl. Herman Olivera, a former automobile mechanic, is in North Africa.

AUG 5 1943

47n-1943

WORTH FIGHTING FOR!

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
AUG 7 - 1943

White and Negro Troops Eat, Sleep and Drink Together on Battlefield

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
AUG 6 1943

No Color Line in Foxholes; Men Of Different Races Become Chummy As They Escape Bombs and Shrapnel

BY OLLIE STEWART
(War Correspondent on North African Front.)

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY — No one can predict the attitude of soldiers when they return to America after the war is is over but but each month I have noted changes overseas.

Common dangers, common foes and hardships of battle are bringing American troops closer together. My first year overseas is almost completed and my greatest gain has been an increased tolerance for the many peoples in the many lands in which I have been.

Soldier after soldier has told me that he can never be narrow-minded again after seeing human suffering widespread. Technically, our army is separated by racial lines but actually every man in our uniform has been brought together by our job.

No Color Line in Foxholes

Freedom for all is our aim and even the most rabid hater of a different race has been forced to admit that to gain victory and freedom for himself he has to share the same with every comrade in arms. There are no color lines in foxholes or when a landing barge is being shelled or an airfield strafted or convoy dive-bombed.

I have seen white and colored lads who glared at each other before the bombing get quite chummy after death whistled by in big hunks of shrapnel.

Hungry white soldiers wave their mess kits in the colored chow line and vice versa. Men who had never eaten, slept or drunk with those of a different race now share the same bottle of wine, use fingers in the same rations and bunk in the same ditch or tents.

Can't Fight Two Wars

Of course, as I look back I recall many instances of bitterness between racial groups but with each campaign that becomes harder, opinion is growing stronger that the American army cannot fight two wars at the same time—one against the Axis and the other between its own white and colored soldiers.

No race can now deny credit to colored men in all branches of service over here. Every landing and invasion has groups doing various jobs and not one has disrupted our advance by treachery or inefficiency.

In Sicily, some of the same quartermaster and engineer troops I saw in the mud of Tunisia last winter are still setting records in the heat and dust of this campaign.

Without machinery, food, medicines and gas, we could not have gotten here or stayed here and under a rain of shell-fire, colored troops helped bring these essentials ashore.

What Victory Means

Many lives will be lost before final victory is achieved but already our men are looking ahead toward their part in the post-war world. While statesmen study maps in anticipation of global control, these boys lie on the ground and swat flies and sweat on docks to make this control possible and all they want to know is will they be allowed to enjoy what they have fought for.

Slogans do not interest them and I have not met an idealist after waves of Stukas have passed his way. Our men talk of concrete things like homes with good plumbing, steady jobs, good schools, clean government with opportunity for all.

In my revels and those of thousands of soldiers I find colored soldiers expect to share these same rewards of victory in the same way they have shared danger from German guns.

Plenty of Air Fields

Recently I encountered three flying officers I did not know were in Sicily. These seasoned pilots happy to be included in the squadron are Second Lieuts. John H. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga., and Tuskegee; Howard L. Baugh of Petersburg, Va., graduate of Virginia State, and Edward L. Topping, San Francisco, graduate of the University of San Francisco.

Air fields are plentiful in Sicily. They usually are a natural valley between mountains with little work required. Our pilots soon learn the terrain and return from fighting missions to set their planes down light as birds.

All towns are "off limits" because there is much malaria but none of us is bothered. We drink only inspected water. The big nuisance on the island is fleas. They come hopping from every direction.

Friendly To Natives

Our soldiers are becoming friendly with the natives since we buy or trade for their fruits instead of taking them as other soldiers have done.

Another factor is the conduct of our boys toward women. They do not molest the girls. Several soldiers have been invited for meals in rock huts in mountain sides. Fruit and melons are plentiful and good in August but spaghetti is the steady diet. It is made at home and is consumed with a loud sucking noise. No noise, no appreciation. I am very appreciative but cannot compete with native men who eat three heaving platefuls.

The most outstanding discovery of the week was a textbook for third grade children which rivals our army manual. At 10 years, children are taught about tanks, planes, grenades and bayonnets. One chapter tells of birds and fairy tales. The next quotes Mussolini saying the Fascists must rule with an iron fist. The children play with block houses instead of doll houses.

Finds Engineer Corps Doing Outstanding Work

Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 6 1943
Daily World

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Bishop John A. Gregg, of the A. M. E. Church, is on a morale-boosting mission among Negro soldiers stationed in the Southwest Pacific area. While here, he is the personal representative of the President and the Federal Council of Churches. He is accompanied by his chief aide, Major (Chaplain) John A. DeVeaux, on detached service from the 93rd Division. The following article was written exclusively for the Associated Negro Press.)

BY BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA — (ANP) — This trip has given me the most wonderful experience of my life and my escort, Maj. John A. DeVeaux, has been a most amiable and helpful traveling companion. We have received the most courteous treatment from the commanding general and other officers of all ranks, and have been domiciled in the highest headquarters, the best hotels and the most exclusive clubs.

Already, we have flown more than 10,000 miles over vast areas, great lakes and bays, lofty mountains, long stretches of timbered forests, where they say that no human foot has touched for 100 miles, and other stretches for many more hundreds, where only the "Fuzzie Wuzzies," the native a[illegible]netrated.

One feels like he has stopped with "Alice in Wonderland" behind the looking glass, for the flora and fauna of this part of the world are different from any other part of the globe. It is the land o the wattle and other strange flowers, trees and shrubs, and when it comes to animals, it looks as if nature turned aside from her usual pattern to make something entirely different, for it is the home of the kangaroo, the wallaby, the koola bear, the ernu and the kangaroo rat.

REMARKABLE JOB DONE

Our forces over here have done, and are doing a remarkable piece of work, of which we can be justly proud, and which history must record as of most vital importance to the conduct of the war. Many have been here a year and a half, and they are naturally somewhat homesick.

Three engineer corps have done a most outstanding work in building

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

roads in [illegible] places. We have sen them at work and play we have seen them engaged in skilled work; with draft boards on the field plotting the sites for hangars, revetments and camps, and in their offices, making drawings and blue prints.

We have seen men under arms, who had received the "alert" and were ready to go forward "somewhere." One trip outlined would have carried us into the actual combat zone, but the general said the danger was too great, and refused to let us g.o We sat six and a half hours one day at an airport, but our plane was grounded, and air transports, which were carrying the food and ammunition to the fighting forces were turned back because a squadron of Jap planes which they call "bandits," was headed our way.

NEAR AREA OF FIGHTING

But we were close enough to see swarms of fighter and bomber planes take off to engage them, and the next day we talked to some who had engaged in the battle, where several Jap planes had been shot down. You may be sure that there was a deal of excitement and speculation with us.

We were entertainedd at dinner one evening by a captain, commanding officer of a group, at which 22 Negro commissioned officers sat, including the host, a major, several captains and lieutenants, three war correspondents and two Redd Cross workers.

We have visited many camps, held scores of meetings, and tried to bring cher and goodwill to the men from the folks at home. Many have come to us with their problems, and we have tried to help them. We have gone into the hospitals to see them, and it has done my heart good ot note the pleasure on their faces to see someone from home.

The program outlined has been an extremely busy one, but I have enjoyed every momont of it, and every mile traveled. I have been fortunate not to be sick a moment, nor, thus far, to have suffered any harm. I suppose the many 'shots' for immunization have taken care of the sickness, and I am sure that God has protected us.

First Colored Unit Serving Overseas

Philadelphia Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT 9 1943

By Rudolph Dunbar

LONDON —(ANP)—Fiji is in the news these days and rightly so; for her loyalty and contribution to the war effort make her an important colony in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Britian's secretary of state for the colonies recently approved the appointment, recommended by the governor of Fiji, of Maj. Ratu J. L. V. Sukuna, C. B. E., as adviser on native affairs. The present holder of this office Charles de F. Pennefather, will be retiring soon. The post carries with it membership of the executive council of the colony. Sukuna is the first Fijian civil servant to attain this distinction.

OCT 9 1943

He is one of the empire's most picturesque personalities. The son of a talented and highly-respected Fijian chief he was educated at Wanganui New Zealand, and Wadham college, Oxford, where he read history. His Oxford career was interrupted by World War I on the outbreak of which he went to France and joined the Foreign Legion. With the legion he fought in the battle of the Somme, was twice wounded and was awarded the Medaille Militaire.

After recovering from his wounds Sukuna became an officer of the Fiji Labor corps with which he saw further service in France. When peace came, he went back to Oxford to study law. He was subsequently called to the bar.

He then returned to Fiji and was the first Pacific native to be appointed district commissioner. The word Ratu in Fijian means chief.

And what of Fiji's soldiers? Ratu (Chief) George and Ratu Edward Thakombau, the only male descendants of the famous King Thakombau who, after extending his rule over all Fiji, ceded the islands to Queen Victoria, are now serving as officers of the 3rd battalion of the Fiji Infantry regiment.

Ratu Edward is a company commander. The commanding officer of the battalion is a Sandhurst man who escaped three times from German prison camps in World War I, and afterwards saw service in Arabia and India. His second in command is a New Zealander, recently returned from the middle east.

When the first battalion of the Fiji Infantry regiment recently left Suva for service overseas, a huge crowd of spectators joined the troops in singing Isa Lei, the Fijian lament of farewell. Most of the men were Fijian, but the unit also included Eurasians (men of mixed blood) and some Europeans.

OCT 9 1943

This is the first time in Fiji's history that men from the colony have gone overseas in a single combatant unit. In the last war Fijian volunteers were distributed among various regiments of the British army.

Troops Smash Hitler Race Supremacy Myth

New York, N. Y.
Amsterdam Star-News

SEP 4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND.—Ramming Hitler's "racial supremacy" down his throat on today's front line of action, Negro troops of the United States Army in Great Britain have completed a year of shuttling bombs to their nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Quartermaster troops rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs, to airfields on split-second schedules literally boost the aircraft into the sky and send them off to pulverize war industries in Germany and occupied countries.

At the same time, engineer aviation troops are laying the groundwork for future raids. Thousands of tons of concrete stretch into mile-long run-ways now on what a few months ago was British forest and farm land. From these modern airdromes more and more bombers will be loosed to strike at the heart of the enemy's war machine.

Keep Up Training

While the work of keeping the aircraft in battle condition and preparing new bases has been of primary importance since the first troops landed here last August, combat training has gone on uninterruptedly. Anti-tank, machine gun and rifle ranges are in use constantly as the men strive to better their marksmanship against the day when their weapons will be aimed at the enemy.

Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert Negro marksmen, protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat. Many of the best units were sent to Africa where they distinguished themselves in the campaign to crush Axis resistance on that front.

General Praises Soldiers

"Colored troops are a part, and a vital part of our team," said Major General Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, recently in a statement on the "outstanding service" of colored quartermaster units in the Eighth Air Force during their first year overseas.

"Were it not for the long hours of work and efficiency of these units our bombs would not reach our airdromes on time and consequently would not be delivered in Germany."

With Dedicate Airdrome

They maintain their vehicles well; their road experience and discipline is good; their morale and enthusiasm for their task is high," General Eaker concluded.

Soldiers in the Corps of Engineers work double shifts, from five o'clock in the morning to eleven o'clock at night, during Great Britain's long summer days, to rush completion of the airdromes which will base Flying Fortresses.

Speaking of the job these men are doing, Brigadier General C. R. Moore, Chief Engineer for the Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, said "We are proud of the record the Negro engineer aviation troops have made, and it is hoped that we shall soon be able to dedicate the first airdrome built entirely by them.

"Working in what is now our front line they have tackled the most difficult jobs with eager enthusiasm. They are making a vital contribution to the success of our cause," General Moore said.

There is a lively spirit of competition as to which group can lay the most concrete, build the greatest number of Nissen huts or survey the largest area in a given time. One unit claims the champion bricklayer of the entire Army—Corporal Albert J[illegible] of Lexington, Kentucky.

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Private James Burnam of Dayton, Ohio, disarmed an assailant while on guard at one installation. Sergeant Ernest Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama, rushed into a burning munitions building to rescue a British soldier. Private William R. Preston of Detroit, Michigan, risked his own life to save a fellow soldier from drowning. These and other soldiers have won awards for bravery during the past year.

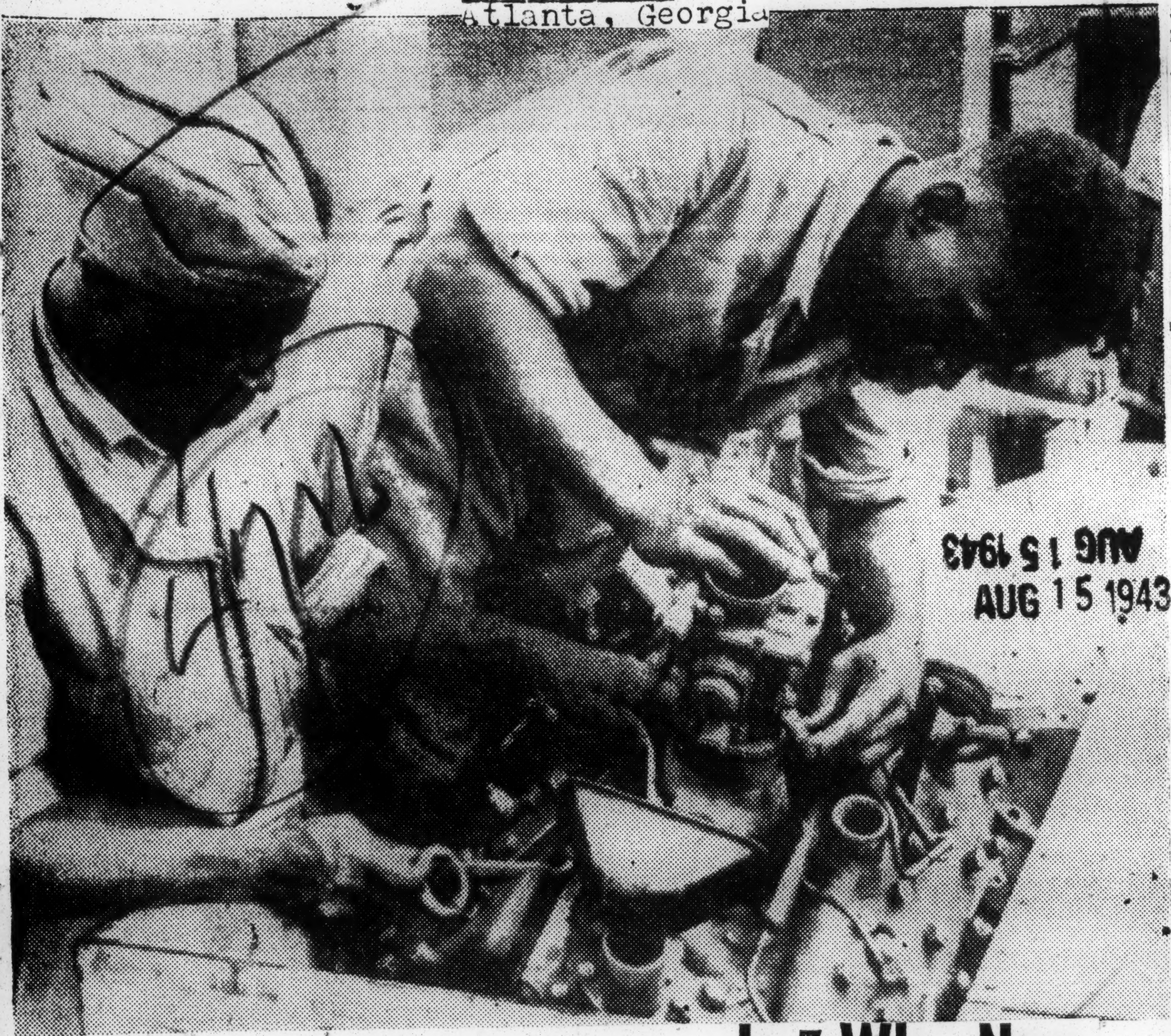
Captain James A. Mayo of Cleveland, Ohio, chaplain of one of units building airdromes, said his men are so deeply imbued with the importance of their work that they are eager for other members of their race to share in it.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

47n-1943

Aptitude Was Surprise To Their Teachers

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



AUG 15 1943

PALESTINE — Two East African pioneers of the British pioneer corps are shown placing the engine in a Bren gun carrier and making minor adjustments at a repair shop in Palestine. These men and hundreds of their fellows had never seen a white man before this war. The British recruited them for the pioneer corps and trained thm to do semi-skilled work. — (INP)

Soldiers Buy War Insurance

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LUKE FIELD, Ariz., Aug. 19—Knocking the top off the Luke Field record in the purchase of Army life insurance is the Negro Quartermaster's Squadron, with a perfect score of 100 per cent—a policy for each member in the squadron.

Not only does the squadron lead the field in the percentage of men insured, but also in the size of average policy held. Average policy owned by members of the group is $9,500, which is close to the $10,000 maximum National Service Life Insurance policy allowed for each officer and men in the armed forces.

Second in size of average policy and third in percentage of men covered on the field is another Negro squadron. Average policy held by the 98.8 per cent of the men covered was $9,400.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Chaplain School Course Is 5 Wks. Now

Twelve Colored in Harvard Beginning Work Monday

PASTORS TO TRAIN SIX DAYS A WEEK

Quitting Time Is 5 P.M. Instead of 4 P.M.

SEP 11 1943

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—With the beginning of the present course of the Army Chaplain School at Harvard University Monday, in which over 12 colored chaplains are enrolled, Chaplain (Col.) William D. Cleary, commandant, announced a complete reorganization of the school's program and the extension of the training period.

Over 200 colored chaplains have attended the school since it was moved to Harvard in August, 1942.

According to orders from the War Department, the school term has been extended from four to five weeks with the next graduation scheduled for September 25.

School Week Extended

Other schedule changes, directed by the Department of Training, headed by Chaplain (Lieut. Colonel) Ralph C. Deibert, includes the extension of the school week from five and a half to six days and lengthening of the daily period of scheduled activities from 4 to 5 o'clock.

Course Sequence Changed

Although course material will remain essentially the same, the sequence of presentation has been changed so that the academic subjects are divided into three groups. The new sequences are: practical duties of the chaplain and army administration; army organization, customs and courtesies of the services, defense against chemicals, and grave registration, army morale, counseling, military discipline, and military law.

These changes were made because of the reduced tempo of chaplain procurement (over 200 colored chaplains are now needed) and the general program of extending training school programs throughout the army.

15 Nurses Now in Liberia, W.A.

Baltimore, Maryland
Afro-American

MONROVIA (Special) — Fifteen U.S. Nurses here with army outfits include the following:

Susan Freeman, Susie Harris, Mattie Aikens, Zola Mae Lang, Idell Webb, Maria August, Eva Boggers, Ellen Robinson, Clara Henry, Norma Greene, Gertrude Ivory, Margaret Kendrick, Darlye Foister, Hallie Brown, Roby Gill.

Also seen here recently are the following Easterners and Southerners:

Otha Mason, Baltimore; Aaron Nicholson, Newark, N.J.; Ernest Carrington, NYC; Sgt. Shellie [illegible]son, N.C.; Cpl. Joseph Hu[illegible]ngton, Pa.; Sgt. Freddie D. Mack, Gainesville, Fla.; Sgt. Porter L. Anderson, Tampa, Fla.; and Cpl. James F. Davis, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Afro-American

7,100 Seabees; 2,000 Overseas

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Two thousand colored Seabees, part of the 7,100 now in the navy, are building a wide variety of shore installations at overseas bases. They comprise the predominant personnel of two construction battalions, one in the South Pacific and one in the South Atlantic.

Two more battalions are nearly ready [illegible] sed overseas b[illegible] at present they are receiving final training at the Advance Base Depot, Gulfport, Miss.

NOV 13 1943

To Transport Material

A seabee special battalion is at the Advance Base Depot, Port Hueneme, Calif., whence it will shortly embark to unload supplies from ships and transport ammunition, food, guns, blankets, and other necessary supplies.

Three other special battalions are training at the Construction Training Center, Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va., while at the same camp, a fifth regular battalion is learning to fight before joining the other four in constructing the naval shore stations which support the offensive.

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Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 11 1943

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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Stimson Lauds Negro Troops On Battle Fronts

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—On his return from an inspection tour of American troops in North Africa, England and Iceland, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today paid tribute to the performance of Negro troops on the field of battle and to the good working relations between Negro and white troops.

Secretary Stimson said that in England he saw Negro units under General Seem which "were working very vigorously and very earnestly and seemed to be working very well together with other troops."

In North Africa he said he saw Negro engineer units which had served in Liberia and which "performed very valuable" service in construction and repair work in the ports which were used to invade Sicily.

Stimson also reported on Negro quartermaster units which helped prepare the invasion of Sicily and in some cases participated in the invasion.

The Secretary of War revealed that he met in Tunis with Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Negro commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron which is now in action in Sicily. Col. Davis flew to North Africa to meet Stimson.

NEGRO ANTI-AIRCRAFT

Stimson said that this fighter squadron "has already been reported as doing creditable work in its raid on Messina."

He also complimented Negro anti-aircraft units on their performance.

Stimson's observations on the spot of the performance of Negro troops was considered significant of a growing trend in high war department circles to pay more attention to the problem of breaking down Jim-crow barriers against Negroes.

Two other announcements today fitted into this pattern:

Two Negro officers, Captain Homer B. Roberts and First Lieutenant Daniel [illegible] Day were attached to the Public Relations Office of the War Department.

The civilian personnel of the War Department now includes 22 per cent Negroes. This is quite a substantial figure when it is considered that there are 1,000,000 civilian employes of the War Department.

THE GENERAL HAS SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry of the Second Service Command has a 45-caliber pistol described to him by Sgt Joseph Caines during his inspection of the 372d Regiment at the Aqueduct race track in Long Island.

27 Years In Army Without Furlough

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind.—Among the many intersting personalities to be discovered in this war is M-Sgt. William Goode who can boast of at least one record—after 27 years continuous service in the army— he has "never" had a furlough!

"Never" with quotes is appropriate because actually the sergeat has had one. Last April he applied for 10 days and received them. But he spent only one day in town and returned immediately to camp because he was "lonesome."

St. Goode enlisted in the army in 1915 at Fort Thomas Ky., and saw service in Honolulu for three years. He went to the Mexican border in 1918 where he reports his greatest thrill occured.

The military veteran who was then 23 years old early mastered the mexican language, and when President Obregon and the governor of Arizona held a goodwill conference at the international line he was selected as interpreter for the foriegn dignitary. The meeting lasted six hours and according to Sgt. Goode he will always remember it.

Since that time the soldier has added several Philippine dialects to his linguistic repertory picked up while serving in the islands. He added Spanish and French through the army educational program.

While at Camp Atterbury Goode acts as battalion sergeant major for the 428th Medical Ambulance crops, the third organization he has helped to activate as a member of a cadre.

The sergeant exprseses a fondness for Atterbury because of its central location and because it was here he saw his first big league baseball player. He also likes fishing and declares he will test his skill in Atterbury streams.

Army life must be a habit with Sgt. Goode because he swears that when the war is over he will purchase a chicken farm near an army camp to keep in touch with "the boys."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TROOPS RECEIVE AWARDS

Companies E and F of 372d Regt. Rewarded by Gen. Terry

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry of the Second Service Command reviewed yesterday the 372d Regiment, Negro outfit quartered at the Aqueduct race track, Queens, and presented awards to two outstanding companies. General Terry was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Ralph Robinson and the regiment's commander, Col. Edward O. Gourdin.

The outfit, which for more than a year was split up on special details in the five boroughs, has been together at the Aqueduct about a month. Before ordering the regiment to pass in review Colonel Gourdin ordered Companies E and F out of line and marched to the reviewing stand, where they received the awards. Company E had been declared the outstanding company for general military excellence and received a guidon. Capt. Frank Tomer is company commander. Company F received a banner for having the best all-around athletic record. First Lieut. Frank W. Seals is company commander.

47n-1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

AFRO Writer Tastes the Real Thing

Capt. Claude M. Richardson (left) and Lieut. Narva L. Moody congratulate Francis Yancey, AFRO staff artist, on his successful completion, under land mine and live machine gun fire, of the Camp Tyson infiltration course.

BREAKING UP OF COMBAT UNITS STILL HAUNTS COLORED OFFICERS

FAMOUS CHICAGO EIGHTH INFANTRY NOW BROKEN TO QUARTERMASTERS

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

By THE ROVER

The original Red Hand Division, so highly esteemed by the Fighting French, is, according to a Washington dispatch by John Jasper, about to become only a memory in the minds of military leaders.

The Washington correspondent writes that the famous Chicago Fighting Eighth, one of the kingpins of the original 185th Brigade, is now a quartermaster outfit.

Fought With 372nd

In the first world war, a quarter of a century ago, the Chicago national guard regiment fought as the 370th Regiment along with the 372nd and the 369th Regiment of New York. All three were bracketed with the famous French Red and Division and all three were decorated by the French general for unsurpassed bravery in action against the Germans at a time when Adolph Hitler was only a corporal and the Germans including Hitler, were scared to death of colored troops. Moreover, the Illinois outfit was the only colored outfit in that war that had a full fledged colored colonel in Franklin A. Denison. Colonel Charles [illegible] was retired as most readers recall. Thus the Chicago Eighth has always prided itself as being a top-notch combat unit. It has perhaps retired more high ranking officers, including a brigadier-general, than any other colored army unit. The Illinois men have fought stubbornly for years to hold their status and their honors. But surprises were in store for them. During the course of this war, the Famous Eighth has been changed into the 148th Field Artillery, thence to two battalions of the 930th and 931st Artillery and last week came the report that these two battalions now "have been ordered broken and changed into quartermaster outfits."

Army Officers Wept

Few military leaders of color have conceived the idea that the crack former 370th Regiment of the Red Hand Division would ever be relegated to a quartrmaster status. The report is similar to a comparable action to crack combat units of the Rainbow or Yankee divisions. There is no need to underestimate the shock. It at least faintly forecasts the end of the original Red Hand.

Writing in the Sept 18th Afro, John Jasper painted this woefully tragic word picture following the loss of combat status:

"As Lt Colonel Ray watched the troop train leave, some of the hardened veterans of the unit wept. The commander had labored long to qualify his unit for combat and he too was saddened to see the men leave."

"Picks And Shovels"

In the same publication is a story from Camp Swift, Texas, which states that the Air Base Security unit of that area has been "introduced to picks and shovels," following its latest conversion to an engineer general service regiment.

Now, we assume the War Department has logical answers for the changes being made. Somebody has to do the labor service in the army and colored troops "should do their share." In the last world war colored troops did practically all the labor service and labor units outnumbered combat units by an unbelievably high percentage. The question is whether this is happening again. Some indications appear that we have more labor units in this war than ever before though the names and titles may be different. Very few persons can recall offhand any colored combat infantry unit in this war. The Senate military committee touring the war zones have based their praise of colored troops on the building of roads and airports —not on combat achievement. No other American nationality is restricted so much to army labor status.

Men Resentful

The colored press which has been blamed for all sorts of ills, certainly is not responsible for the breaking up of crack army units and the confusion and frustration of legions of colored army officers. Consider the point of the latter who are being trained by the hundreds, as they were in the last war, only to find a limited number of units in which they can be promoted or assigned. The white officer has the double choice of being assigned to either white or colored; the colored officer should he find no room in the limited colored units, can not be assigned to train white troops. This is certainly not conducive to the best interests of military morale. The fault does not lie with the colored officers who are everywhere giving and doing their best only to see their best work often crumble before their eyes. There is a good deal of work to be done here. The matter requires sympathetic understanding of obstacles involved. Meanwhile there is undeniably a gathering of clouds of resentment and the reasons why are everyday current events.

Pride In Combat

The army builds a certain indestructable pride in combat. Colored army units assimilate this pride and have long ago proven their right to do so. There may be evidences that every army unit is today to some extent a combat unit but you can not impress your average combat infantry or artillery man with this argument. To say that the officers and men of the former 370th Rifle Infantry are happy over their new quartermaster status is not, and can never, be a statement of truth. It is the same as if the 372nd or 369th were given the same status. The average young man joins the army to fight. The colored man has reason to believe he's one of the best fighting men in America.

As Bob Hope Greeted Boys In Great Britain

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

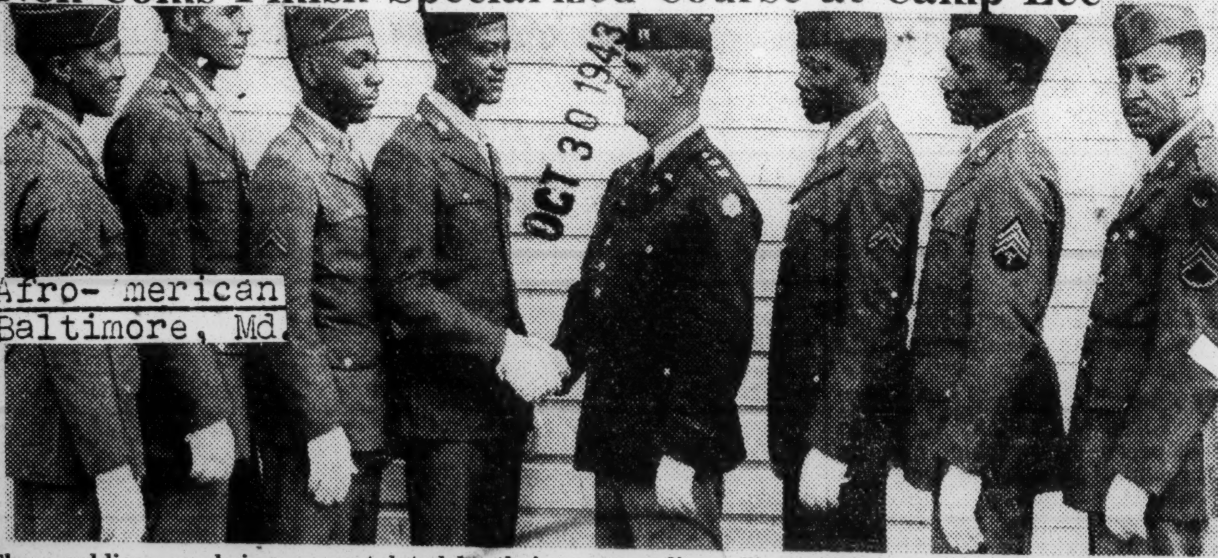
TROOPS IN GREAT BRITAIN—[illegible] first day of his recent tour of United States Army installations in Great Britain, Bob Hope entertain[illegible] unit of engineer aviation troops at the site of an air base they are constructing. He took time after the show to crack a few extra jokes with left to right, Corporal Calvin Walker Philadelphia Pennsylvania; Private Fred Rogers Spokane, Washington; Staff Sergeant Connie Sutton, St. Paul, Minnesota; Staff Sergeant Clyde N. Logar, Bru[illegible]on, Pennsylvania; and Corporal George R. Garrison Atlanta, Georgia.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, inspected a crack regiment of Negro artillerymen during his recent trip to Hawaii. Patterson is shown here as he congratulates Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, Burlington, N. Y., commander of the unit. Lt. Gen. Robrt C. Richardson, Jr., Commanding General of Army Troops in the Central Pacific area, and Lt. Col. Harry B. Panbal, 430 West 149th street, New York, N. Y., look on.

Non-Coms Finish Special ized Course at Camp Lee

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



These soldiers are being congratulated by their commanding officer, Capt. Pierce B. Abercrombie, upon their graduation from a specialized three-month course for non-commissioned officers at the Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va. They are, left to right, Cpl. Herbert Greevious, NYC; S/Sgt. Henry Forman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Cpl. William Gray, Brandywine, Md.; Cpl. Sidney Johnson, Batesville, Miss.; Capt. Abercrombie, Cpl. James Parks, Bedford, Ohio; Sgt. Theodis F. Donald, Springfield, Ark., and S/Sgt. Horace Wallace. They have left for posts throughout the country to assume their new duties.

This Is The Kind Of Picture Hitler Hates

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

This picture, as the war enters its fifth year, depicts the kind of unity that Hitler hates — for it spells his defeat. These three soldiers, a Chinese, a white and a Negro — fight side by side in a unit of the Dutch Army, one of America's allies. They symbolize the spirit of the United Nations which spells the doom of Nazism and of tyranny and prejudice wherever they may seek to hide. And they symbolize too, the hope of the common people of this world that from their suffering will grow a peace made permanent by freedom, cooperation and firm respect for human rights.

47n-1943

V-Mail Photos for Dads in Service

PM
New York, N. Y.

If your baby is less than a year old and was born after your husband went into service overseas, we'll take a picture of you and the child and reprint it on a V-Mail blank which you can mail to your husband. Call ST 3-2501 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. and ask for the V-Mail Editor. There is no charge for this service, which is restricted to New York City

Gerald David Blum, born Sept. 3, and his mother, Mrs. Esther Blum, live at 602 Avenue T, Brooklyn. The baby's father, Lt. Irwin E. Blum, formerly an FBI fingerprint analyst, is serving with the Navy in the South Pacific.

Murray Brody, born June 15, and his mother, Mrs. Agnes Brody, live at 398 Marion St., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Seaman 2/c Leon Brody, formerly a Navy Yard employee, is serving with the Navy in Alaska.

Mildred Nicholson, born Sept. 1, and her mother, Mrs. Mildred Nicholson, live at 505 Throop Ave., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Cpl. Hubert Nicholson, formerly a Singer Sewing Machine Co. messenger, is with the Quartermaster Corps in India.

First Colored To Reach Front; Return Uninjured

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By FLETCHER MARTIN
(Philadelphia Tribune War Correspondent)

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA — (Via Air Mail) — [illegible]ight was closing in fast as we pushed [illegible] to the fighting front. Shell fire could be heard in the distance. Heavy trucks sloshed through the mud and big drops of rain lashed the windshields. We moved slowly. Dim-out lights offered little light, so little that we could hardly see ten yards ahead. There was no moon and the blackness completely swallowed us. The party was armed. Our patrols were ahead.

Our mission was hazardous, but essential. Each man realized the fact. When we left camp, Sgt. Tyree Thomas, Pfc. Alfred Gainer, both Texans, and this correspondent, it was early morning. Only essential lights were burning. Behind us lay in darkness the recently captured enemy base, now in Allied hands. Anti-aircraft batteries were poised and resembled sticks against the greying dawn. The sunken Jap freighter with only the bow above the surface looked ghostly in the bay. The waves licked against it, foamed, and rolled away.

We boarded a small craft and were soon underway. Sleeping on deck, it was cold. Several times waves swept oversid[illegible] we moved to a dry area. Thomas [illegible] up in his blanket but continued to shiver. Gainer and I went below and smoked. The ship rolled violently and we grabbed a rail to keep from falling. We got some coffee and went back on deck. The smell of the coffee in early morning air was more than refreshing.

The sun finally made an appearance. The ship chugged along hardily making a wake in the blue water. The shoreline was majestic, jagged but serene and peaceful. The day passed without incident as we moved closer to goal.

That night the enemy was overhead. We could hear the drone of airplane motors. The alert had been given and we lay flat on the deck, helmets on, head down. The enemy dropped a flare and the elements were lighted up like day. The flare resembled huge Fourth of July sky rocket, but remained suspended in the air.

We remained death-like, no one moved. The guns were po[illegible]. Thomas put the blanket over his head. We waited. The drone was fading, but nothing fell. Maybe the enemy was banking, preparing to strafe. The drone soon faded away, the enemy didn't strike.

We docked and boarded the truck. There were plenty Australian troops in the area. The Texans were assigned a special task and were given instructions by Army engineers. Everyone carried a gun. Men were dirty and looked tired. After we left the truck it seemed that we walked for miles. We passed new graves, many graves. The mud was thick and juicy. Sometimes it was

NOV 20 1943

hard pulling the [illegible] mire. We trudged on, and the shell fire became louder. But the men around didn't seem to be bothered so much about it. We ducked at every outburst.

We were told that the Japanese were making a counter attack. Several soldiers walked up. Their shirts were blood-[illegible]. Clean white bandages covered their chests and they were smoking. Australians [illegible] laughed about something. We could still hear the constant shelling. A dull thud at first, then a loud explosion. [illegible] terrific and exciting. We stopped for tea behind a tree. [illegible] gave a feeling of security.

It was thought that enemy re-enforcements [illegible] from Bogadjim and Madang. [illegible] land from Finschhafen, was believed [illegible] enemy re-enforcement. We talked of these things [illegible] tea. Thomas said he could think of [illegible] would rather be, but here is where [illegible] past, the future seemed [illegible].

Gaither and Thomas [illegible] there behind the [illegible] soldiers were coming and going. [illegible] There was [illegible] was in the distance, but plenty [illegible] officially they were our own Liberators [illegible] of high explosives had been dropped. Sattelberg had received the brunt of the attack and "the whole of the [illegible] area was virtually levelled." [illegible] to have lasted for hours. The earth trembled.

NOV 20 1943

Now the three of us have returned to our base. No incident was encountered coming back. We [illegible] first Negro [illegible] to reach the front here and [illegible] returning.

Under the provisions of the Eastland substitute to the soldier-vote bill, a member of the armed forces desiring to vote must request a war ballot from the secretary of the state of his residence, using a postcard form supplied by the Army or Navy. Cutting sharply across party lines, the vote upholding the measure, left closely guarded the right of states to continue to fix and impose individual qualifications upon their residents, whether in the armed forces or civilian life. Under the law, therefore, the government at Washington has said in effect to the Negro soldiers from states denying the franchise, no matter what the ordeal through which you may be passing in this global war, your political freedom is beyond our power to regulate.

Of couse, such an attitude, whether expressed or implied, can only serve to curdle the morale of our fighting men and leave much to be desired by all true believers of the American democracy. To deny the citizens the franchise in America is bad enough. But to deny it to soldiers who fight to defend and protect [illegible] Way of Life, is deep ingratitude.

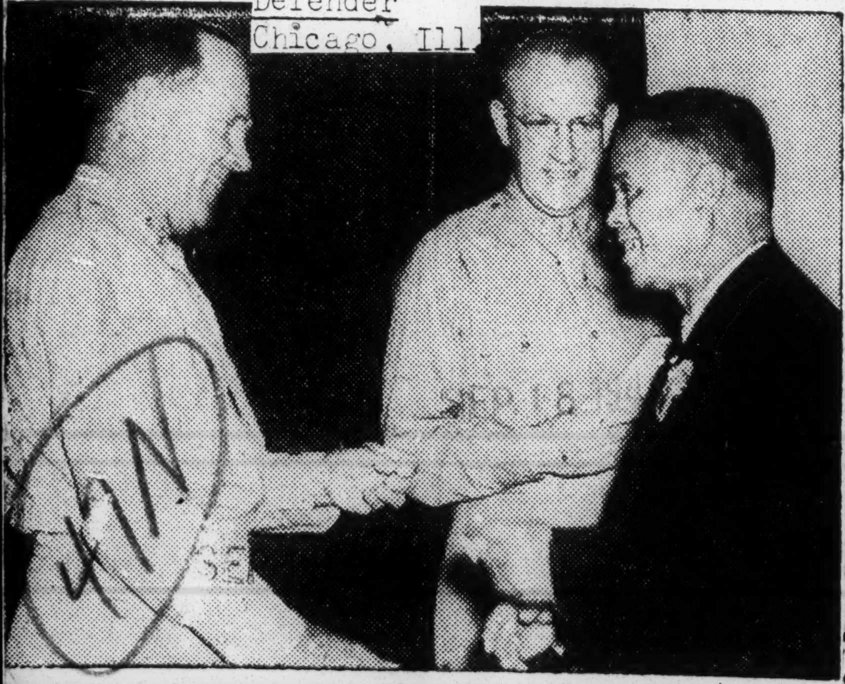
DEC 2 1943

Let's let the soldier vote. He is fighting to protect and maintain our economic, political and social freedom. He deserves much more. He should have no less.

Let The Soldier Vote

HONORED FOR 28 YEARS SERVICE

Defender
Chicago, Ill



Edgar D. Amacker (right), supervisor in the dispatch unit of Ordnance Mail and Records, receives congratulations from Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr. (left), chief of ordnance for his 28 years of service to the army. Lt. Col. L. C. Schmidt is looking on.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

RETIRES AFTER 30 YEARS OF SERVICE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 14 1943

First Sgt. Ralph Johnson of Camp Stewart, Georgia's 493rd Anti-aircraft Battalion, is shown being honored at a review of the entire battalion held in his honor upon the occasion of his retirement after 30 years of outstanding Army service. An order of the day chronicling Sergeant Johnson's service since he enlisted on July 24, 1913, was read **to the battalion. He is 51 and** unmarried. He served 27 years in the Infantry and three in antiaircraft as a first sergeant. An expert marksman, he was on eight rifle teams during his military career and won numerous medals. His character rating for the past 30 years has been "Excellent" and he never lost a day from duty under the Articles of War. U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

RETIRES AFTER TWO HITCHES

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

After serving two Army hitches which lasted nearly 21 years, 1st Sgt. Tam Gray (right), of Pachuta, Miss., is being retired. Once a chauffeur to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, Sergeant Gray has seen service in both World Wars. En route home he visited his son, Sgt. Sam Gray, at Keesler Field, Miss.

INJURED IN SICILY

While participating in landing operations on a Sicilian beach during the big Allied push into Italy, Pvt. Lowell Brooks, of New York City, suffered a broken shoulder. He is pictured above as he returned to England in a hospital ship.

47n-1943

V-Mail Photos for Dads in Service

PM
New York, N. Y.

Glynn Richard Wyatt, born Aug. 6, and his mother, Mrs. Alice Wyatt, live at 4115 21st Ave., Astoria, Queens. The baby's father, Sgt Rupert G. Wyatt, a former telephone lineman, is with the Army Air Forces in New Guinea.

Patricia Deas, born Dec. 27, 1942, and her mother, Mrs. Ella May Deas, live at 301 W. 152d St. The baby's father, Pvt. Robert Deas, a former clerk in a furniture store, is an Army aviation engineer in the South Pacific theater of war.

ANP Correspondent Tells Of First Ground Troops To Drive Japs from Buna

Des Moines, Iowa
Bystander

(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

(Copyright, 1943, by the Associated Negro Press)

By "SCOOP" JONES

With the AEF in New Guinea (ANP)—"For 33 days we laid hidden in bushes and grass with our supplies piled up before us as a barricade while the Japs fired on our position."

This is the startling revelation of Cpl. Roland Collins, of Gulfport, Miss. The words to us mean only one thing—our dusky soldiers were the first American ground troops to join that mighty drive which wiped the Japs out of the Buna area, their last stronghold in Papua, New Guinea, one year ago. The story here can now be told of how five brave Negro soldiers volunteered to go on a conquest of our most deadly enemies, Tojo's Nipponese fighters—and they succeeded with that one immaculate result—VICTORY.

This is an old story that we all have read about. Daily newspapers in the States, our papers and even I have already written of the incident, but the real facts—the thunder of the story has never really been told in all its glory.

Last December we learned of five colored soldiers who took a 37 millimeter gun along with a party of Australian soldiers into the Jap populated Owen-Stanley mountain range to knock out a Nipponese mountain gun. The facts of the articles were somewhat confused resulting in the main theme being a story of a lost gun crew. Later the group returned to their home unit. Following this their organization, which was an engineer outfit, was dispersed into scattered groups all over the island. For months I have been trying to find the men who took this hazardous mission into the Owen Stanley.

Cpl. Collins, who has just returned off leave and much needed rest to Australia, reveals here an adventure that makes us proud to write and print. Before going into the details here are the names of the other heroes of he triumph, Pfcs. Roy Hicks, Troy, S. C., Charles Perry, Chattanooga, Tenn., Robert Davis, Charleston, W. Va., and James Smith, Thomasville, Ga.

With no further suspense here's Cpl. Collins', commander of the gun crew, thrilling story:

"No Joke"

"One night in the latter part of August my company commander called me into the orderly tent. 'Corporal' he said, 'how would you like to go into combat service? Thinking that he was only joking, laughingly I said that would be swell.

" 'This is no joke,' he told me, 'The Japs are somewhere on the Owen-Stanley with a mountain gun, which is somewhat like our 75 millimeter. All of the Aussies' artillery is too large to get into close range of the gun without attracting attention. What is really needed is a 37 millimeter like we have. You and your men with the help of the Aussies could move into close enough range and fire upon the Nip's position.

"This is not an order so it's up to you all to volunteer for the task. Are you interested? Always having the desire to fight and despite the fact that I was somewhat shaky about the whole matter I took the bold notion and said yes. He asked me about the other men. I told him I would ask and see what they had to say.

"I asked Jimmie Smith first. He took to the idea like a baby takes to milk. I asked Roy Hicks, Charley Perry and Bog Davis. They all wanted the chance to take a crack at the Nips. I returned to the C. O. and told him everything was okay.

"We reported later to tn Australian lieutenant and corporal. A party of thirty-seven men was made up. I was given orders by the officer to break my gun down to as many small parts as possible. With the help of Roy, Charley, Ben and Jimmie we broke the gun down and made the parts up into several packages. Native bearers took over the parts and carried them for us.

Hiked for Days

"We hiked for days through tangled jungle, mounted steep hills and waded through water. I never walked so much in my life. Roy became ill with fever and much as we regretted we were forced to send him back to camp. We continued on for three more days. I was losing hope, figuring that the Japs had been taken care of when without warning our native bearers dropped our supplies. I asked the Aussie corporal what the fools were doing, because I couldn't see anything. 'Duck for cover' he yelled, 'natives can scent the Japs miles away.'

"We had hit the ground only a few seconds before a volley of machine gun bullets started fanning the air above our heads. When darkness came the shooting ceased. Through the cover of night we found ourselves more secure positions. I couldn't sleep at all that night. Honestly I was scared as hell. At daybreak through some tall bushes I tried to see the Japs. They were so well camouflaged that nowhere was their position noticeable. I didn't think before this that it was possible for anyone to keep themselves so well hidden. Shortly after daybreak the Japs opened fire on us again. A few minutes later the big mountain gun cut loose.

"Australian scouts sneaked off to try and locate their position. For 33 days we laid hidden there, trapped, while the Japs fired on our position. We fed ourselves off of can foods and rationed the water. Late one night I had managed to go to sleep when the Australian officer awakened me. He asked if I thought I could put our gun together in the darkness, because they believed they had located the mountain gun.

Outnumbered

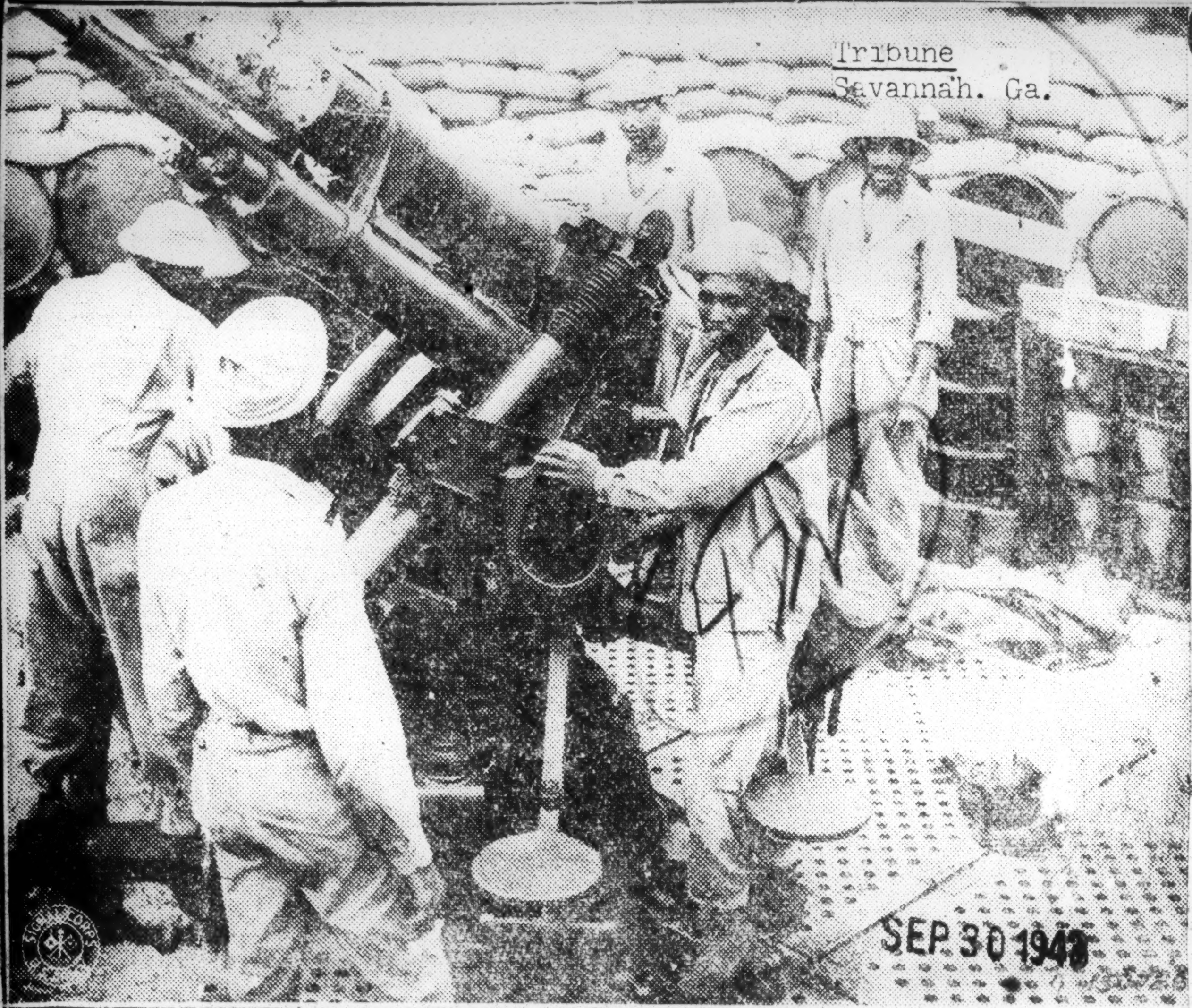
"After sitting up the gun," the corporal continued, relating his story in between puffs on a cigaret, "we laid there with ammunition ready awaiting order. Just at daybreak the officer came to us and pointed out the position where the Japs' gun was supposed to be located. He asked if I thought we could hit it. He cautioned me to be positive, because if we missed, it meant showing our exact position. The Japs outnumbered us 10 to one. Showing our position and missing would be suicide. It was all a gamble and I felt confident we would score on the Japs."

"We loaded the gun and sighted our target, estimating the range. With nervous hands I threw the hammer. Somewhere in the distance the explosion went off. The ground seem to shake beneath us from the recoil of the gun. Jimmie started reloading the chamber. We figured the range and started firing continuously until we were given orders to cease firing. Under the cover of Aussie machine guns scouts went out again.

"Soon the officer came back to us and congratulated us on knocking out the gun. For the next 27 days we followed the Aussies' in a continuous advance on the enemy."

Cpl. Collins and his crew said this was an adventure of a life time that they never will regret. They are prouu to have been the first American ground troops to tackle the Japs in the Northeast territory.

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.



SEP 30 1943

Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. War Department

GUN NEST IN THE SOLOMONS—The crew of an artillery piece emplaced in the Solomons for the benefit of Nippon's "Sons of Heaven" prepares the weapon for action. Care and cleaning is a maintenance routine strictly followed here. (Photo by U. S. Signal Corps.)

SEP 30 1943

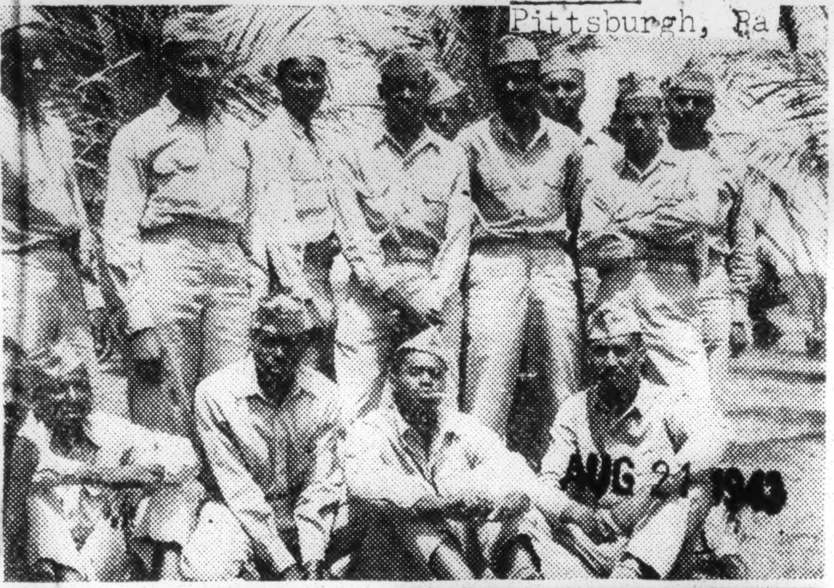
28 Years In War Department

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Edgar D. Amacker, supervisor in the dispatch unit of ordnance mail and records, War Department, who recently completed twenty-eight years of continuous service with the Army Service Forces, is shown receiving the congratulations of Major General Levin Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance. In the photo, left to right, are: Maj. Gen. Campbell, Col. Walter C. Pew, Maj. B. L. Geist, Lieut. Col. L. G. Schmidt, and Mr. Amacker.

CELEBRATION IN MID-PACIFIC

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



AUG 21 1943

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Top: Men of an air base security unit, stationed somewhere in the mid-Pacific, celebrate their anniversary ... organization day party. ... of festivities was a palm garden which ... become a recreation center ... all men of the base.

Reading from left to right, standing: Cpl. Buster Wells, of Americus, Ga.; Pvt. Robert James, of Rome, Ga.; Sgt. Laverne Hicks, of Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Garfield Farley, of Winslow, Ariz.; Pvt. Lorenzo Williams, of Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. James E. Simmons, of Springfield, Mass.; Pfc. James ... Johnson, of Arcadia, Fla.; ... John E. Lewis, of Rome, Ga., and ... Edmund Paige, of La Grange, Ga.

Seated: Pvt. James Robertson, of New Orleans, La.; Sgt. Alfred McCall, of Macon, Ga.; Pfc. Mount J. Williams, of Macon, Ga.: Pvt. Rexall L. Halcombe, of New York City, and Cpl. Donald D. Wallace, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Center: Pvt. Lorenzo Williams, son of Mrs. Edna B. Williams, Chicago, has his fortune told at the celebration.

Bottom: Board of governors for the new NCO club of an army air base security unit stationed in the mid-Pacific include, from left to right, Staff Sgt. Douglas S. Smith, Fort Myers, Fla.; Staff Sgt. James R. Ward, LaGrange, Ga.; Staff Sgt. Alvin J. Comeaux, Lafayette, La., recording secretary; Tech. Sgt. Horace H. Green, Montgomery, Ala., president; Staff Sgt. Olvern Vaughan, New York City, publicity chairman; Staff Sgt. Edgar M. Deadwyler, Wilmington, Del., vice president, and Staff Sgt. Thomas L. P. Ligon, financial secretary and club steward. First Sgt. James A. N. Kinney, treasurer, is not pictured.

AUG 21 1943

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HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SEP 17 1943

"Heavyweight champion" of the modern field artillery is this 155 mm. gun, which combines mobility with long range and effectiveness.

It takes $32,700 to buy one of these "Joe Louis" weapons; a single shell costs $9.00. For each one of the members of its Negro crew the Army spends $164.09 for just their clothing. Field and extra equipment are not included.

It will take a lot of War Bonds to keep the "Champ" in condition and "Back his Attack".

Colonel Reviews Military Police Unit

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 20 1943

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(SNS)— Headed by S-Sgt. James E. Harris, unit leader, men of Camp Robinson's Military Police sections were reviewed and inspected recently by Col. Grover C. Graham, Camp Commander, and Maj. D. M. Marthinson provost marshal. Colonel Graham is shown saluting the unit as it marches past. At Colonel Graham's left is Major Marthion and at his righ is Lt. H. R. Hckler, MP section commander.

Colonel Graham praised the unit highly for its outstanding work in Little Rock and urged the men to maitain their high standing.

Philly Youth at Signal Corps School

Afro-American.
Baltimore, Maryland

Cpl. Albert Snyder, of 222 N. Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, who is receiving instruction at the Eastern Signal Corps Schools in the operation of facsimile transmission equipment similar to that used by news syndicates in relaying pictures by wire. Snyder is a former student and athlete of Westchester (Pa.) State Teachers' College.

They Work On Machines

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

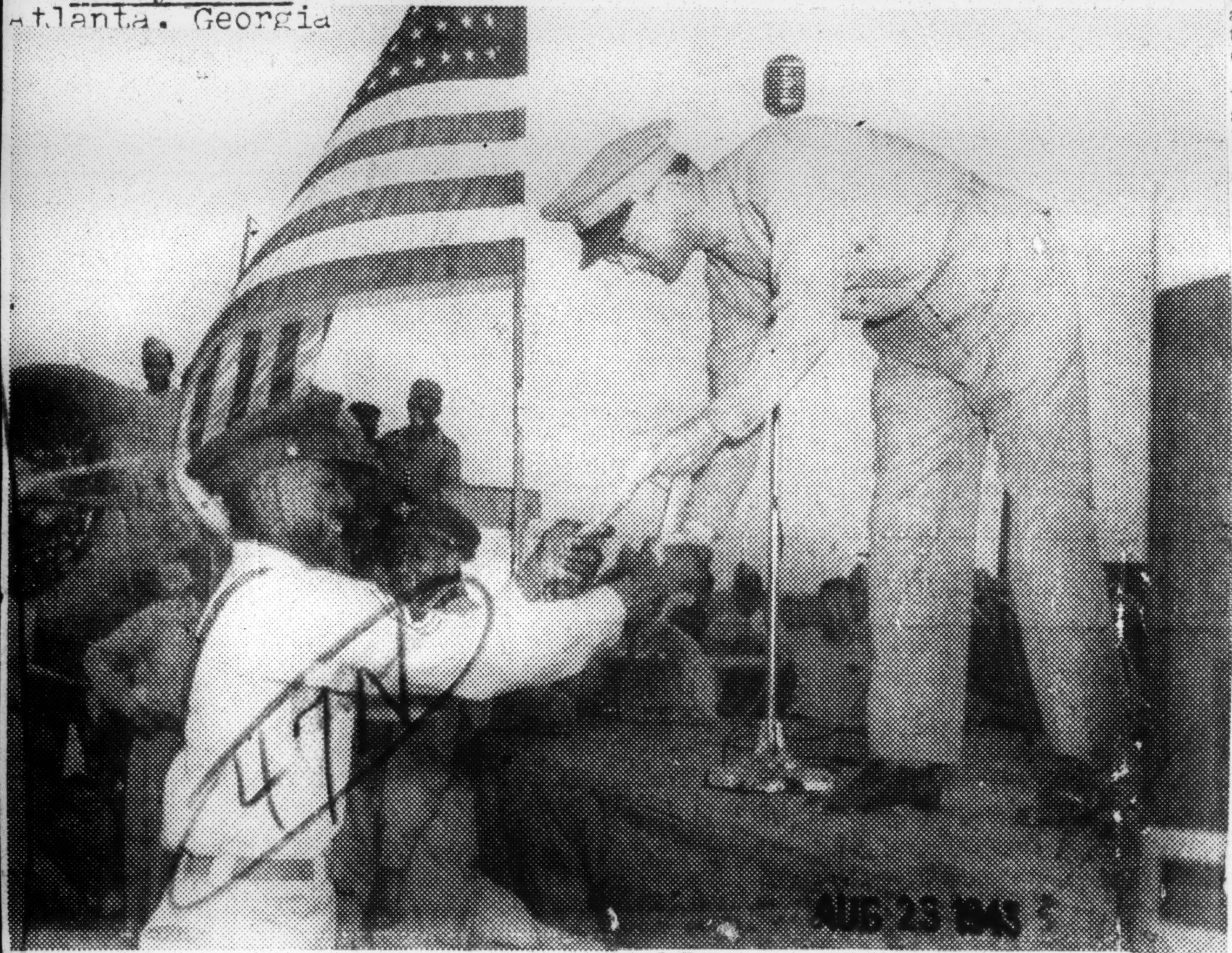
NOV 28 1943

Technician Fourth Grade Wryce Murrell, of Springfield, Illinois, (at [illegible]) makes key notches in heads of motor valves in preparation for grinding, [illegible] mobile machine shop of an Engineer battalion in Algeria. Technician Fifth Grade [illegible] Dixon, of Elm Grove Bessier, La., inspects valve, at left. (Official U. S. Army Signal Corps photo).

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ... REEL 24

Writes Marching Song For Air Field

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



AUG 23 1943

Receiving congratulations from the Post Surgeon, Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming is T-Sgt. James O. B. Moseley of the 313th Army Air Force Band. Sergeant Moseley's song was selected as the outstanding marching song in a post contest recently conducted at this field. In addition to winning fifty dollors as the first prize, the former music professor of Southern University was granted a ten-day furlough to visit his family in New York City. The musically talented sergeant also composed the famous Morehouse College song of Atlanta, Ga. — (Photo by Tuskegee Army Air Field)

Racial Attitude Improved While Soldiers Relax

AUG 14 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 12—(ANP)—American soldiers relaxing after the tremendous push that routed the enemy from this battle area find an antidote for their loneliness through servicemen's clubs operated by the Red Cross and the friendly intercourse of natives. The natives are chiefly French, Spanish, Jewish and Arabian peoples.

Pvt. Robert G. Washington, a doughboy from the States, declared the North Africans an interesting lot, and indicated especially true of the Jews and Arabs who live in a district of "high wall and narrow streets" where "strange music is played incessantly. The Spaniards, some of whom run refreshment concessions, are also a compelling group, he said.

GIRLS CAREFULLY SELECTED

Asked what type of entertainment is provided for servicemen by the Red Cross centers, Washington explained that movies were shown regularly, a variety of games available, plenty of good books both serious and light, and numerous programs that army personnel initiates.

"The girls who attend the dances are carefully selected as far as I know, and I can say they are well chaperoned. Chiefly they come from French, Spanish and Jewish families. They do not dance as well as our girl friends back home do, but they are very friendly and try to make things interesting for the boys despite the difficulties of language involved.

Many of the dances are tag. And our white American comrades tag us as we tag them. During the intermission we take them into the salle a manger for a bite to eat. Yes, just like in America, the girls go home before the boys do."

A semblance of real democracy obtains here, declared Private Washington, between the white and Negro soldiers. Both, he pointed out, are primarily concerned with the winning of the war and making friends with "the people freed from the yoke of tyranny." He said that the fighting men realize that the war is not over yet, despite the large African desert victory and that unity and high morale of the troopers are necessary for the all-out effort. As a result he observed:

RACIAL ATTITUDE EXCELLENT

"I want to say that the racial attitude of my comrades is what I would call excellent. Where I am the boys use many of the same facilities that our other comrades use and they get along. They play cards, box one another, and if they have a nickel or two to spare, they take a chance with each other.

"At the Red Cross center we walk in the same line for food, sit at the same tables, dance with the same girls, talk to them at the same time and ride in the same horse drawn taxis. The other night while awaiting the start of an outdoor movie with hundreds of soldiers around, a white comrade from New Jersey beckoned to me to come share a box he had brought along to sit on."

One of the movie clubs operated by the Red Cross is staffed completely by Negro Americans, said Private Washington. The directors are Sidney Williams of Cleveland; Carrie G. Hargraves of Wilmington, N. C.; Geraldine Dyson of St. Louis, and Evelyn Vaughn of New York City.

Private Washington said he has seen many other Negro soldiers here, all of whom are doing a commendable job to ensure a war victory and a lasting peace. He added that he was proud of them and felt sure their families would be too, were they here to witness their daily performances.

DOING THEIR BIT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 11 1943

These three are doing their bit to "Keep 'Em Rolling" in the South Pacific. Under their leadership, a quartermaster truck company has been hauling supplies over rough roads for months without a major accident. They are: 1st Lts. David F. Wiley (left), commanding officer, of Montclair, N.J.; Conrad A. Montrose (center), New York City, and Ollie C. Johnson, Chicago.

47n-1943

RUNNER-UP

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cpl. Aaron Williams, Muncie, Ind., receiving certificate from the Duke of Gloucester, after placing second in the 120-yard hurdles at the Allied Forces Athletic meeting held in the White City stadium, London, August 2.

AUG 21 1943

75 YEARS OF SERVICE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 28 1943

General Davis, who is now serving with the War Department in Washington, D.C.; has 45 years of military service behind him. Sgt. Williams, who joined the Army when he was 13 years old, will complete 30 years as an enlisted man on August 21.

Seventy-five years of service stood together when Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis (left) shook hands with M/Sgt. Howard Williams, 207 Smithfield street, Raleigh, N.C., on a recent visit to Eagle Pass Army Air Field, Texas-Mexican borderland advanced fighter pilot school.

From a Soldier

PM
New York, N. Y.

We 'Owe Our Lives to Negro Soldiers'

This letter from a sergeant attached to the Air Corps in North Africa was sent to PM by a New York reader who will receive the $5 that PM pays daily for the best letter from a service man or woman.

AUG 10 1943

Just read what you wrote about the race rioting and that girl in your office who had such hatred for the Negroes.

A lot of us fellows probably owe our lives to the Negro soldiers over here. In this African campaign, ammunition and supplies have to be brought to the front lines from the rear. It was largely Negro battalions that drove day and night until the supplies went through. When the Kasserine disaster took place—and that is something many a soldier won't forget—these Negroes, in spite of all dangerous hazards, delivered the goods. They knew they had a job to do and they did it. They drove through Messerschmitt Lane, knowing what they were up against, and again delivered the material.

The Negroes were commended for their outstanding and courageous work in the field of battle by our Commanding General, Ike Eisenhower. Many a Negro was cited for his courage in upholding the standards and traditions of the U. S. Army. We here, who know them well and have dealings with these boys, are very proud that they, too, are wearing the same uniforms as we are.

So if you see this girl again, tell her this for me. Tell her that if she has a brother, husband or boy friend, maybe a relative or just an acquaintance, they would have been very much ashamed and disappointed in having her, an American girl, make such a stupid remark. It's people like her that should have been here and tasted a little war. She would learn that bullets and bombs share no partiality when released from their respective muzzles. She would learn that under our flag, men, no matter what race, color or creed, are in there fighting shoulder to shoulder.

That girl is promoting the very thing we are fighting to destroy. Our country has no place for people of that sort.—JACK

Slang Among Negroes In The Army

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

AUG 7 1943

ARCH ENEMIES — Army Footwear
ARMY BANJO — Shovel
A BLISTERFOOT — An Infantryman
AN ARTICLE OF WAR — A soldier's wife
A SUGAR REPORT — A letter from the sweetheart
A PINEAPPLE — A hand grenade so called because of its shape.
A PEEP SHOW — A stripped physical examination
A FROG SKIN — A dollar bill
A BOB TAIL — A dishonorable discharge
A.W.O.L. — Away from camp without leave.
BARROW JOCKEY — A soldier who pushes a wheel barrow

BEAR GREASE — Governmet issued soap which is equivalent to Octagon laundry soap in civilian life.
BOUDOIR — A tent
BRIEF — A week-end leave
BUMPERS — BUMPERS Upper front and lower back of a girl
BREAKDOWN — A large warehouse where supplies are kept and issued to the mess hall
BROWN BOMBS — C. C. Pills, the army laxative
BUSTED — When an officer is demoted in rank, he is busted
BARRACKS BAG — Laundry bag
COUNTER-OFFENSIVE — A soldier and sailor bidding for position with a pretty girl
SUBMARINES — Bed pans
SUIT CASE DRILL — Packing for a furlough
SCRAPER — A shaving razor
SEARS ROEBUCK LIEUTENANT — Newly commissioned officer, especially the 2nd lieutenant. He is sometimes called a "Shavetail."
SHUTTER BUG — Aerial photographer
WANTED ON THE WALL — Wanted at the telephone
OVER THE HILL — To go "over the hill" means to desert or leave post without proper discharge
MISERY PIPE — A bugle that sounds the notes for rising in the morning at four or five o'clock.
PASTE BOARDS — Playing cards
TORTURE HATS — Gas masks are called becouse of the heat
DIFFICULT MOBILIZATION — Act of eating spaghetti
FOX HOLE — Pit dug into the ground to protect the body. It gives the soldier a crafty position
JOEDY — Name given to all civilian life
FALL OUT FOR CHOW — Come to dinner
WAILIN WALLS — Army chaplains. Preachers are given much wailing.
ON THE DOUBLE — Army expression for "Go in a hurry." The officer might say, "Private Johnson, go "on the double."
WACCINATION — A shot in the arm for a lady soldier
EAGLE FLIES — Pay day referred to as the day when the eagle flies.

ONE SIXTY SEVEN — A days wages
BARRACKS NO. 13—The guardhouse; also called "Cross Bar Hotel."

AUG 7 1943

Make Toys For English Kids

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

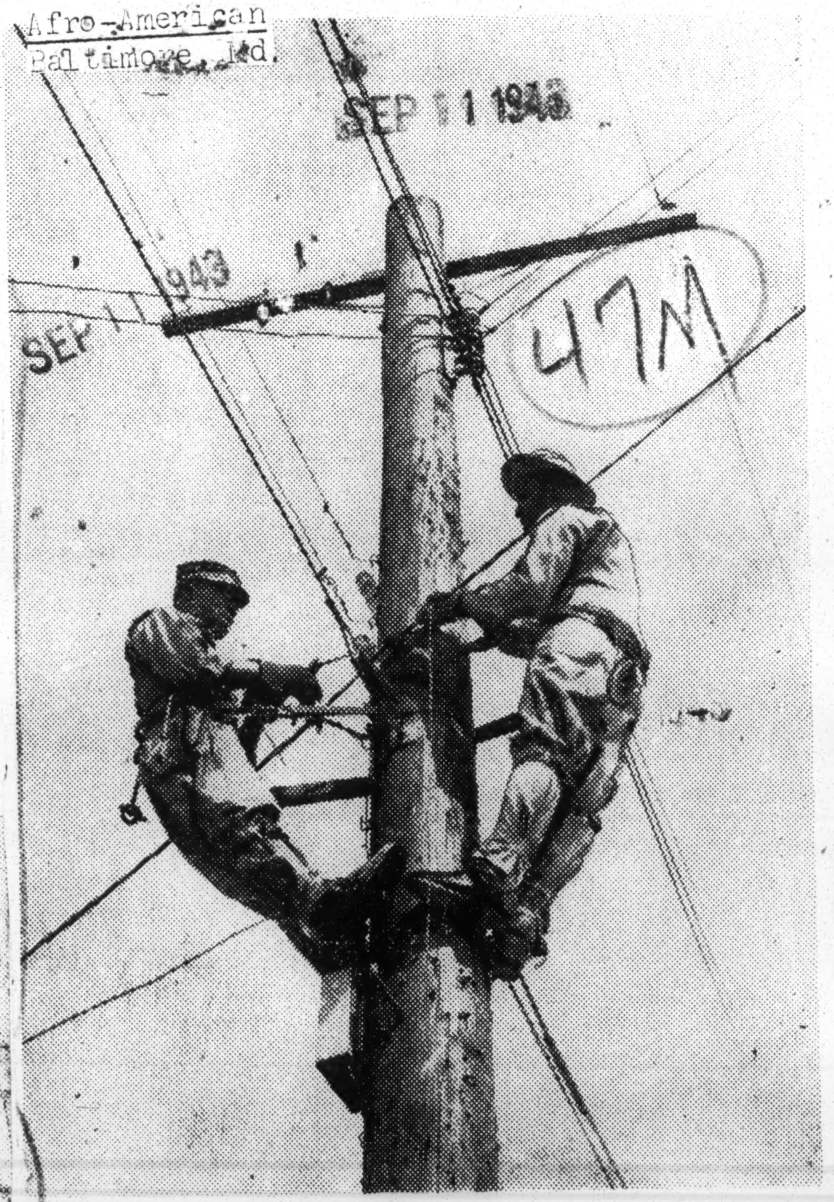
DEC 12 1943

Toys, designed and made by these soldiers of a Quartermaster service battalion in England, are intended for British children not ordinarily visited by Santa Claus. Standing, left to right, are Private Alfred Duncan, Jr., 1123 North Manassas Street, Memphis, Tennessee; Private Robert L. Hall, 796 Play Lane, Atlanta, Georgia; Private First Class Percy McCauley, Jr., 1019 Elm Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Private Andrew J. Thomas, 816 South Seminole Street, Weicetka, Oklahoma; Private Alfred Tillman, 840 Calhoun Street, Augusta, Georgia. Kneeling is Private Charles W. Noble III, 1025 Taft Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. (Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.)

C. AND P. Telephone Co., Please Note

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

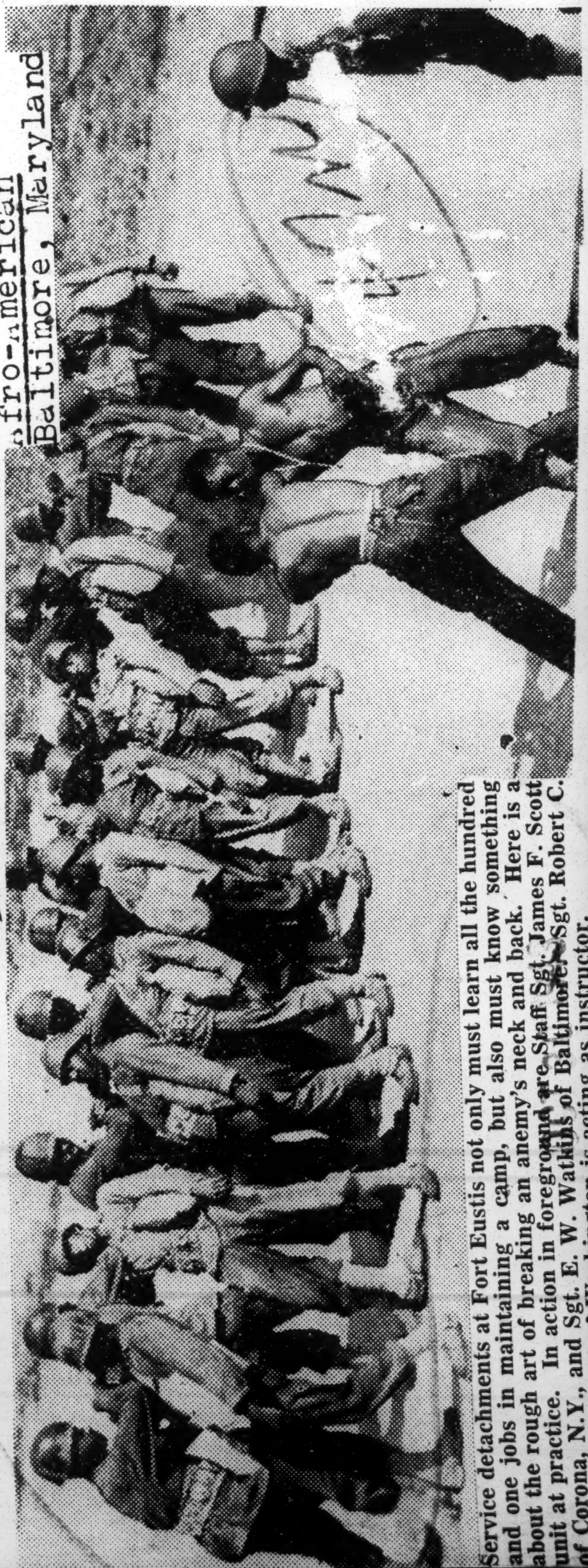
SEP 11 1943



Complete with safety belts, insulated GI gloves and all other equipment necessary for the important job of laying inter-battalion lines are T/5th Lawrence Turner of Philadelphia and T/Sgt. LeMar Ward, members of the 919th Air Corps Contingent stationed at the Grenier Field, N.H., Air Base.

Soldiers Learn Jujitsu Tactics at Fort Eustis

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland



Service detachments at Fort Eustis not only must learn all the hundred and one jobs in maintaining a camp, but also must know something about the rough art of breaking an anemy's neck and back. Here is a unit at practice. In action in foreground are Staff Sgt. James F. Scott of Corona, N.Y., and Sgt. E. W. Watkins of Baltimore. Sgt. Robert C. Stewart of Washington is acting as instructor.

47n-1943

Colored Soldiers Integrated At Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

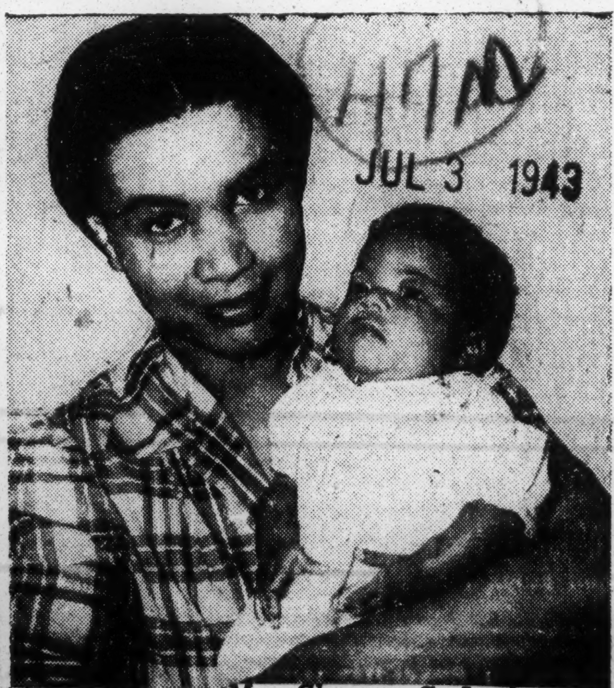
FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Left: Rank but not race is the basis of any segregation at Fort Monmouth. At the "sergeants only" table in the mess hall of Company H, 15th Signal Training Regiment, Staff Sergeant JAMES HARRISON, of Vienna, Ga., takes his meals along with other Signal Corps non-commissioned officers. Sergeant Harrison, who is taking a specialized course in splicing of communication cables, is the senior noncom among students of [illegible] company attending classes, and marches them to and from school in formation.

Center: Sergeant Henry Camp, instructor in the radio division, enlisted men's department, Eastern Signal Corps Schools, Fort Monmouth, checks on the progress of a colored soldier student, Technician Fifth Grade Leslie Wheeler, a graduate of Montclair High School and a former radio repair student at the New York Technical Institute's night school. He was inducted into the army last January at Fort Dix.

Right: Technician Fourth Grade Bert Savitt instructs Signal Corps students in the operation of field radio sets at the enlisted men's school, Fort Monmouth. In the center is Private Thomas Green, of 503 east Market street, Xenia, Ohio. In civilian life, Green was a junior aircraft mechanic. He was inducted into the army last April.

PROUD OF HUSBANDS IN N. AFRICA PUSH

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois



Wives of Negro flyers from Cleveland now fighting against the Axis in North Africa are doing their job on the home front to keep 'em flying. Mrs. Blanche Lawrence (left) recently turned down a scholarship at Atlanta university to go to work at the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland turning out bombers. Her husband, Lieut. Erwin Lawrence, is a graduate of Cleveland's East high school. Mrs. Clarence C. Jamison (center) graduate of the University of Chicago where she met her husband, is kept busy taking care of their two-months-old son, Michal, whom the Negro pursuit pilot has never seen. Mrs. Lucille Brooks runs a drill press at the Weaterhead company plant. Her husband and she are both graduates of Central high school in Cleveland and attended Ohio State university for three years.—Cleveland Press photo.

Southern Army Vet Lauds Courage of Our Soldiers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Will Give "Good Account" of Selves Under Colored or White Officers—Major Nicholson

NEW YORK (ANP) — Colored soldiers whether serving under white or colored officers will alway give "a good account" of themselves, declared Malcoln W. [illegible]son, veteran army man and author of the book, "Battleship of the Republic," in an article in Pic magazine last week.

Aspersions against the colored soldier's courage make a professional army officer who has served with them a little weary, he said. They have the same normal prejudice to remaining alive that any white man has, and motivated by a sense of duty and the wish to be respected by their group they will fight against hopeless odds."

Major Nicholson, who served with colored troops during World War I, said that the white officer who can command the respect of colored troops will be surrounded with so much friendliness that he will be spoiled for service with any other type.

Must Avoid Mass Label

But to accomplish this, he warned, the leader must learn to appreciate his virtues and be tolerant of his faults and, above all, refuse to "brand the many with the sins of the few and totally adjure the fault of classifying any racial group with a mass label."

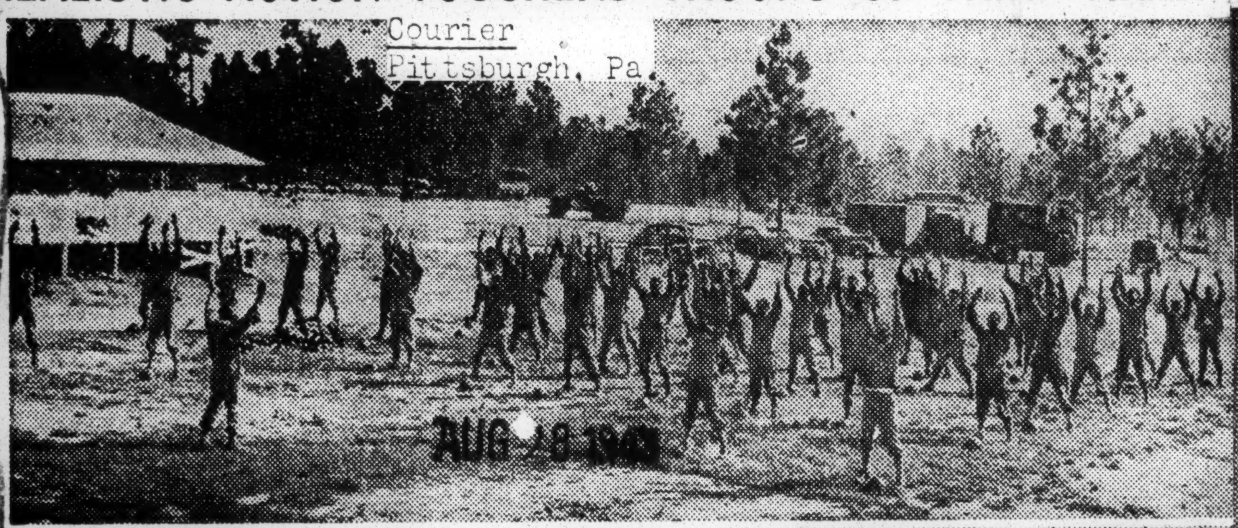
"It must be realized," pointed out Maj. Wheeler Nicholson, "that the colored man is an American, with the same fears, hates, loyal-

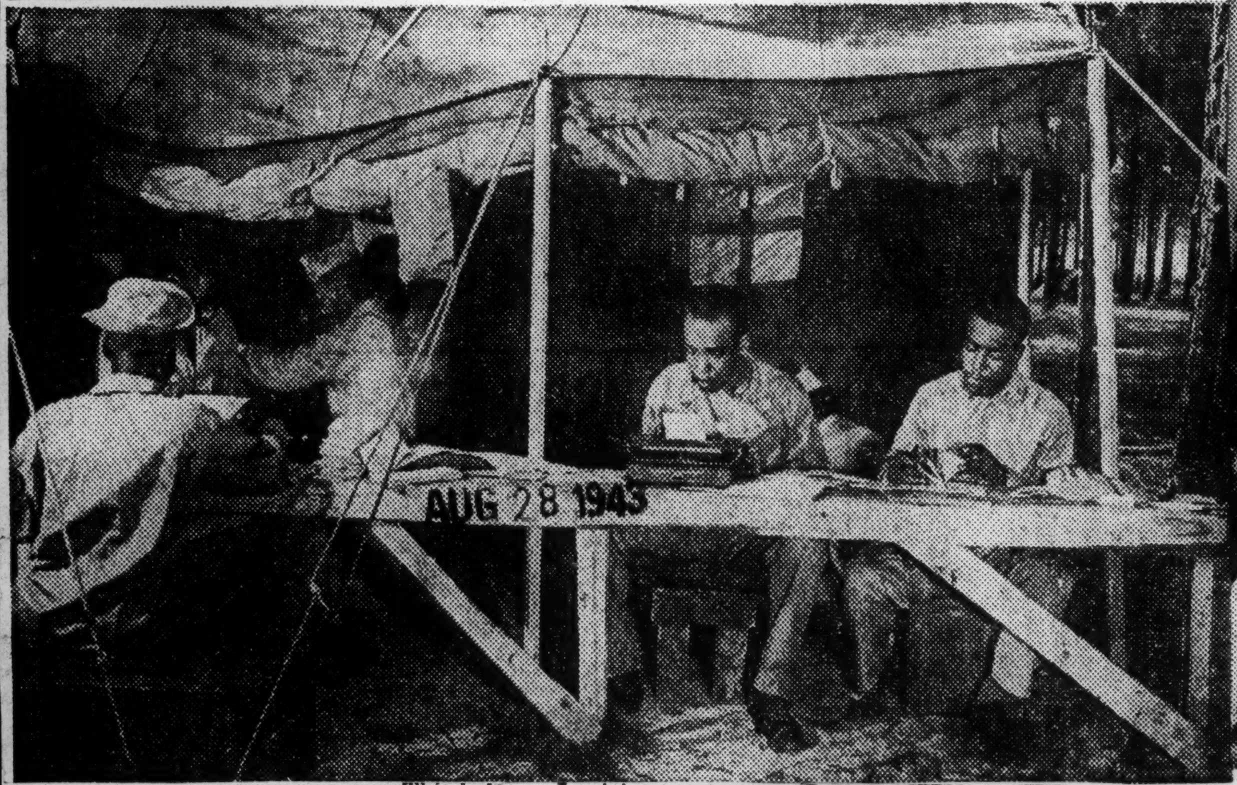
ties, faults and virtues ... any other American.

"Maybe this is a pretty fair formula for us in any case, here in America, since we are stepping out of our insular isolation to mix ourselves in the destinies of all sorts of people with different colored skins, different religious, different habits, dress and customs, in all parts of the world."

REALISTIC ACTION TOUGHENS TROOPS OF THIRD ARMY ON MANEUVERS IN LOUISIANA

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.





Under actual battle conditions and with difficult war problems confronting them, members of the Third Army on maneuvers somewhere in Louisiana get a taste of the real thing as they study, work and fight on their imaginary battle front. Above are photos of the men in their roles as combat units.

Left, top, Staff Sgt. Albert Sewell (left foreground with back to camera) of 531 Shortleaf avenue, Columbia, S. C., directs a firing battery of the battalion in its morning period of calisthenics.

Left, lower: A field headquarters tent is the office of this personnel section of an antiaircraft artillery battalion in the Third Army Louisiana maneuver area. In charge of the staff is Warrant Officer, (J.G.) Laydell Buckmen, right, of 550 Alfred street, Detroit.

Right, photo, determination of wind direction and velocity is necessary in computing anti-aircraft firing data. This work is done by a meteorological section, using gas-filled balloons and a theodolite. Above, Staff Sgt. Kermit Burton, master gunner, of 6228 South Perry avenue, Chicago, uses the theodolite to check the flight of a balloon just released, while Pfc. Ed Guinn, of 530 South Avenue B, Washington, Iowa, holds another balloon in readiness.

Negro Troops to Get Action On Three Different Fronts

Des Moines, Iowa
Bystander

By ERNEST E. POHNSON

Washington, D. C. (ANP)—With the broad outlines of coming invasions having been laid down by President Roosevelt in his message to congress of two weeks ago, reporting on his conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Negro troops find themselves perched for action on at least three important fronts eagerly awaiting the signal.

"Actually, we cannot think of this as several wars," he wrote the legislators. "It is all one war, and it must be governed by one basic strategy."

The blueprint that came out of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks was given to the congress in these words by the President:

"First: "Despite our substantial victories in the Mediterranean, we face a hard and costly fight up thru Italy—and a major job of organizing our positions before we can take advantage of them."

Busy in Italy

Seasoned Negro veterans from the North African campaign are now busiily reconstructing bridges, rebuilding roads, repairing harbor and other landing installations, and laying out airfields so that the allied machine might continue its march up through Itay, just as they did for the Sicilian invasion.

"Second: From bases in the British Isles we must be sure that we have assembled the strength to strike not just in one direction but in many directions—by land and sea and in the air—with overwhelming forces and equipment."

For nearly two years now Negro engineers have been bivouacked in various parts of the United Kingdom awaiting the day when the big push would come, whether it be across the channel or through Norway or directly to the heart of Germany.

Troops in Iran

"Third: Although our Russian allies have made a magnificent counter offensive, and are driving our common enemies back day by day, the Russian armies still have far to go before they get into Germany itself."

Negro transport troops are busy in Iran delivering the goods and materials of war that are making possible the great offensive the Russians are carrying on.

"Fourth: The Japanese hold firmly established positions on an enormous front from the Juries through the mandated islands to the Solomons and through the Netherlands East Indies to Malaysia and Burma and China. To break through this defensive ring we must hit them and hit them hard not merely at one point but at many points, and we must keep on hitting them."

47n-1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

POPULAR M. P. TEAM.—Out at Fort George Wright near Spokane, Wash., military policemen work in pairs. One of the most popular twosomes on the force is composed of Cpl. Flint Gardner, left, and Cpl. Marvin Anhauser. They have just left the M. P. detachment office after inspection and are starting out on their rounds. One shift of M. P.'s works 8 hours, 6 nights a week. They have little time to play since their busiest hour comes when soldiers get their town passes

ROGERS SAYS:

This War Has Brought Many Advantages to Negro And White Citizens

BY J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

THE QUESTION whether a long war will benefit the Negro is being much discussed, and the general answer is yes. However, since this is a matter of the future, much can be said to the contrary. As for myself, I avoid committing anything to paper on subjects of this kind. I made one big error in 1937 when I wrote that there would not be another world war but rather revolutions inside the dictator countries, like that then happening in Spain. I could not see how Italy and Germany could go on spending nearly all their money for war without going bankrupt. As for Hitler being able to seize the rest of Europe, I could not imagine that. Of course, I did not know, I could not know, to what extent he had softened up the now conquered countries, nor of the headway he had made inside England, the United States and South America.

Mr. Rogers

POSES A QUESTION

And so in this war there are such mighty changes being wrought in the social organism of the world that anything, the most uexpected can happen and will likely happen. This much is certain: White supremacy, the basic cause of this war, has been badly shaken. But it is far from being dead. Remember, many of us thought, during the last war, that it was receiving its death-blow. How wrong we were! It came back stronger than ever.

INSTEAD OF forecasting, I prefer to think of the present. Has the present war brought benefits to colored Americans? Of course the very question is repulsive to every right-thinking person. But, alas, matters are so in this country that it is not until the white brother gets into trouble that the colored brother starts getting out of it. I recall the case of one very harsh father. It was only when he was down on his back that his poor wife and children could move about like human beings. Could they be humanly sorry when that father was sick?

WAR HAS BROUGHT SOME BENEFITS

Yes, this war, like the others, has brought benefits. First: Army life has improved the health, the mentality, the morale of Negro youth. In every war there are bound to be casualties, but I believe that in the years to come the great majority will be glad they were inducted into the Army, no matter how they feel now.

CIVILIAN NEGROES, too, have benefited. They are getting higher wages and filling jobs they never held before. I saw Negro women driving street cars in New York. Of course, many Negroes are still not getting the jobs for which they are qualified, but there is work. Let me add that this is no special cause for thanks since the poor whites have not only benefited also, but are getting citizenship rights, too.

NEGROES MORE RACE CONSCIOUS

There has been an improvement in "race" psychology also. Negroes are more race conscious; that is, more alert to their rights as citizens. A young soldier recently told me that if he had not gone into the Army, he would have continued slipping, careless and unthinking of his race and its future like so many others. Army life and the ideals of right and freedom taught him there, together with the discrimination he has suffered, has aroused him racially as he did not believe possible. He said in one riot in his camp several Negroes were killed. Now, for the first time, he said, he and others are learning all they can about their people.

CIVILIANS, TOO, are reading more about the condition of their people and themselves, all of which has regrettably but inevitably sharpened their resentment. The younger Negroes are especially resentful and some have even become lawless; however, it has also aroused others to try to remedy this condition, all of which, I feel, is an evolution towards a better interracial understanding. Of course, this trouble begins in the Declaration of Independence, where we were told that all men are created free and equal. Today from press, pulpit and radio we are being showered with "freedom for all men." You can't issue a call for dinner, then hand out a few scraps to some, while others sit at the table and eat what they want, without having some angry protest.

AWARE OF DANGERS IN DISSENSION

Still another benefit from the war. A new type of Negro leadership is evolving—an economic leadership that seeks to unite white and Negro labor. The old type of leader who depended upon Bible-pounding, or mere academic knowledge, or telling Negroes how much he loved his race, and soft-soaping white people, in other words, the satellite and flunky type of white exploiting order, is passing

YET OTHER benefits could be named. I have space but for one more. A greater number of the better thinking white people are awaking to the dangers of racial dissension. Race riots in Army camps and cities at a time when anything else but national unity ought to be unthinkable, have aroused them to attack the reactionaries in their own group. Thus in spite of what impressions we may often get to the contrary about the increase in race friction, I do not feel that race harmony has increased even more. As for the future, that will depend, not only upon the attitude of the whites, but of the Negroes, too. To have friends, one must be friendly.

'Down Under' DIARY

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

(Day by Day Happenings In The Pacific)

By "SCOOP" JONES
Associated Negro Press War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—The ancient grandmother saying, "It's the small things that count," came true recently in two different places, aboard a ship on the seas somewhere between here and Australia and down at an American base hospital, tucked away in the hills.

On the ship, Master Sgt. Turner Jackson, Macon, Ga., returning from furlough, innocently administered the duties of the ranking non-com aboard a ship of 700 mixed race soldiers. He had been placed by his superiors as the man in charge of the men.

Upon docking and arrival at his own unit, he found that commendations on his work had already reached his commanding officer. To quote:

"This officer wishes to commend Master Sgt. Turner Jackson, ASN 34061954, of your organization in the performance of duties assigned to him aboard transport.

EFFICIENCY AND TACT

"On the above mentioned voyage there were 760 mixed casuals on board and very few officers, Master Sergeant Jackson proved invaluable to this officer, taking over details and responsibilities on his own initiative.

"He displayed efficiency, tact and ability seldom encountered in the average non-commissioned officer. His efforts assisted greatly in obtaining a temporary organization of the casuals on board. He exhibited the proficiency and judgment of an excellently trained soldier.

"This officer commends this soldier highly. It is a distinct pleasure to encounter such ability in a non-commissioned officer.

Signed:
Thomas A. Broughton, Jr.
Captain, Q. M. C.
Commanding Troops
"Transport"

ANOTHER COMMENDATION

At the hospital a quartet dished out good cheers in a mixed program of jazz spirituals. The GIs were: Pfcs. Robert L. Robinson, Birmingham; William Boykins, Parkersburg, N. C.; Edward Alexander, Lynchburg, Va., and Willie Wright, Daytona Beach, Fla. Here is the applause:

"As special service officer of the station hospital and through this informal letter I wish to thank you for the wonderful cooperation of your unit in bringing a few minutes of joy and happy smiles to men who are injured and sick, bedridden and of very low morale.

"Your part in allowing your men who are talented time off from their daily duties to come to our hospital is a commendable gesture.

"In behalf of the commanding officer I wish to express his thanks to you for the wonderful performance your men gave to our patients.. I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Capt. Samuel Schwartz
Special Service Officer"

AUSTRALIA

News from Australia: This is

NOV 27 1943 NOV 6 1943 SEP 3 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

...e, but still and yet maybe somebody don't know. Many troops in Australia have glimpsed their first colored American women in almost two years. Four American Red Cross workers have been assigned there: Mrs. Grace Outlaw, Chicago, Misses Geraldine Randall, Springfield, Mass., Rosa Spears, Los Angeles, and Clara Wells, Marshall, [illegible]

Malaria and Matches: "It pays to advertise" is a part of the gigantic anti-malaria campaign sponsored here by Army medics. Everywhere there are signs, warnings against malaria. Latest sign is one placed as an arch over one of the more popular roads. It reads

"Thru these portals pass the best damn mosquito bait in the world."

Among other things there's a shortage of matches here, however soldiers have found a remedy. The sergeant of a platoon of about 60 men has managed to barter a box of matches. Each morning he lights up a cigaret. When he just about finished smoking, he yells, "Cigaret Up."

Somebody reaches up grabs the still smoking butt and lights up a fresh one. When he finishes, he yells, and passes on to a new smoker. So through the course of a working day, everybody gets a chance to smoke off one match.

ALL COLORED COMMAND

All Sepia Commands: Another unit with an all-colored command has just reached New Guinea, which gives this island four of such type of troops. The officers of the organization, which is an aviation quartermaster truck company, are 1st Lt. Lennard Avery, Slidell, La., commanding, 2nd Lts. Leroy Farmer, Buffalo, N. Y., and Joseph A. West, Newport News, Va. The unit was stationed in Australia for three months.

PROMOTIONS

Promotions of the Week: (new staff sergeants) James E[illegible]ckers, Warner, Va., Spencer E. Burton, Brooklyn, and William Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn. (New Sergeants) Peter Joyner, Durham, N. C., and Walmer Donatto, Opelousas, La. (New corporals) Ottis Worthy, Baton Rouge, La., Johnnie E. Anderson, Shreveport, La., Henry Lewis, Jenerette, La., and Alvin J. Catalon, Lafayette, La.

A SOLDIERY CHAT—Major Harriet M. West, WAC, of Washington, D. C., chats with Major James P. Ramsey, Medical Corps, at a reception at Selfridge Field, Mich., honoring Major West [illegible]-Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., former commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, who is now assigned to the command of the 332nd Fighter Group at Selfridge Field. (Army Air Forces Photo.)

SOME PICTURES!—The keen interest these pilots of the 332nd are showing is not that of a speculator in ticker tape results but consuming fascination in a strip of pictures taken by The Journal and Guide war correspondent of the 99th Fighter Squadron in Sicily. Shown left to right are Lieuts. Joseph D. Ellsberry, Langston, Okla.; Frank D. Walker, Richmond, Ky., and Willis S. Hunter, Albany, Ga. (Guide Photos)

Tell How Troops Behaved Under Fire At Salerno

Journal and Guide

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Here's the story of a Negro Quartermaster battalion that hit the beach at Salerno under fire shortly after the first wave of assault troops had cleared.

The place was a jumbled heap of scorched earth, littered with twisted machines, equipment, stores, supplies—all scattered in a mess of confusion. But the Nazis had been put to rout and that was the most important business at hand.

Under the pounding of Nazi artillery and the Luftwaffe, the battalion established supply dumps and maintained a state of orderliness which made it possible for vital equipment to be moved more swiftly to the front. This was a job that called for well-trained soldiers with that discipline and esprit de corps which have earned an enviable reputation for American troops overseas.

Norfolk, Virginia

SALVAGE MUCH EQUIPMENT

The battalion succeeded in salvaging huge quantities of abandoned and discarded equipment. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius C. Holcomb of Seattle, Washington, they reclaimed thousands of dollars worth of equipage ranging from haversacks to life belts.

At one time the battalion salvaged more than 250 parachutes, abandoned when a unit of Paratroopers descended to earth a short distance from their beach. And to top it off, this task was accomplished right under the noses of the enemy.

After 15 hectic hours ashore, the troops prepared for a brief respite from their work—but as they settled down a German plane crashed in the bivouac area and killed several men. The Quartermasters went back to work.

SOLDIER CITED FOR BRAVERY

One member of the battalion has already been cited for bravery under fire. He is Sergeant Eugene S. Walker of Morristown, N. J. According to Colonel Holcomb, Sergeant Walker was in charge of a working party aboard one of the landing craft when the battalion was coming into the beach. German bombers attacked the vessel. Some of the men scattered for cover.

In the midst of the excitement, Sergeant Walker shouted, "What's wrong with you fellows? We might as well be working as finding a place to hide. Besides (indicating the lack of space on the exposed ship) there's no place to go." His presence of mind, the colonel declared, not only settled his own men but also the crew of the landing craft.

EARLY OPERATIONS UNDER FIRE

Most of the battalion's early operations were under fire. At one time, a fully-loaded freighter lay off the beach under bombing attacks; high tide was approaching and her master was convinced that he could not unload and shift from that hot spot before the tide went out.

He was prepared to quit the scene with his cargo. But he didn't, because the Negro Quartermasters and their amphibian trucks not only unloaded the ship but finished the job an hour before the deadline.

Besides its combat record, the battalion is also proud of its baseball team, which won laurels in the North African "league" last spring, and of its battalion band. The men bought a piano in Sicily from company funds but regretfully left it behind when the unit went to Italy.

COURT MARTIAL OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN LONDON ENDS

Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois

LONDON, Oct. 21—(ANP)—Military secrecy shrouded the end Saturday of a court martial involving 18 American Negro soldiers at [illegible]shire, accused of 10 charges including mutiny, rioting shooting with intent to murder, and making inflammatory remarks in the presence of other soldiers. Although 18 soldiers were involved, four testified they had nothing to do with the fracas and apparently were not charged.

The shooting affrays resulted from confining the soldiers to their barracks for an extended time before leaving the U. S., and for eight additional weeks after having reached England. The adjutant for the men on trial admitted to the court that this was true because proper uniforms had not been issued to them. He said he told them not to carry knives with blades longer than three inches.

Observers charge that under such unhealthy moral, psychological, and physiological circumstances it was inevitable that the men become restless and release their pent up feelings in a burst of emotion.

Prosecution counsel contended that the evidence proved the men guilty and demanded individual sentences commensurate with the crime.

The prisoners, all members of an ordnance company, filed out of the ill heated trial room not knowing whether they had been found guilty or innocent. All had denied guilt. They whispered excitedly among themselves and smiled as they were ushered into a covered truck.

Six Had Criminal Records

Among the soldier-prisoners are Pvts. Freddie Blake, 20; Tom Eding, 32 and WIllis Gibbs, 23, all of Chicago; James A. Manning, 19, of Detroit; and Clifford Barrett, 22, of Orlando Florida. It was disclosed that six of the prisoners had previous criminal records. Manning had served three terms at hard labor, and Barret had been sentenced twice.

The court opened at 9:30 a. m. and was in session until 7:30 the day it arrived at a ruling. During the final stage of the trial the prisoners sat on two benches reserved for them and talked, smoked, or dozed. Defense counsel walked up and down attempting to keep warm, and newspapermen in the rear of the court chatted with spectators. Twelve white military policemen guarded the doors and more stood on duty outside.

Injures M. P.

Chronologically the events leading up to the court martial and its undisclosed decision are: Sept. 25, the night preceding the shooting, five colored soldiers were ordered [illegible] to [illegible] MP's discovered them in a tavern without passes. The soldiers are said to have left reluctantly, one remarking to an MP. 'If you laying hands on me, you'll get what's in my pocket."

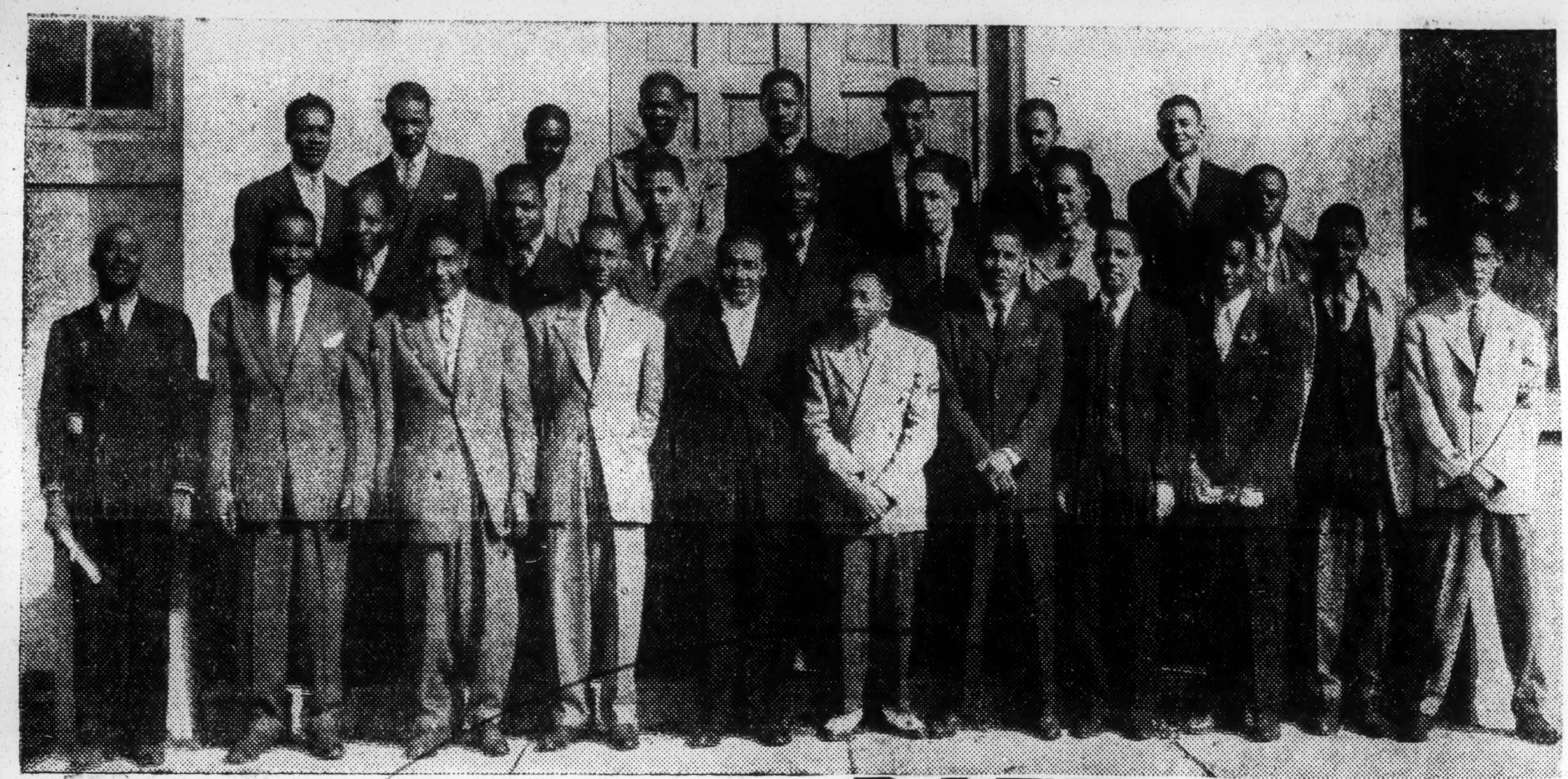
An MP sergeant named Beery testified the next night 18 soldiers reentered the tavern and some white soldiers left. The barman told the colored soldiers they could not be served in front of the tavern and they again left. Later, however, he said they returned to town after having armed themselves with rifles, bayonets, and tommy guns they allegedly smuggled from the camp.

The weapons were located above their bunks for want of a storage place. Encountering two white MP's one is reported as commanding, "Hands up," after which the firing started resulting in the wounding of two MP's.

The defending officer told the court that the soldiers had been confined to camp for a long time and because they were restless and excitable foolishly followed a few leaders, but said there was no clear evidence who did the shooting. He claimed most of them were innocent.

47n-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

They're Members Of Signal Corps Grad Class



FEB 1 ...

Twenty-five Negroes were graduated from the United States Army Signal Corps of the fourth service command, located at the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, Saint Augustine, Florida, the only school to graduate Negroes in this field of war activity. This is the first class to have ever graduated in Radio Communication. Those in the graduation class above are: 1st. row, left to right, Messrs. A. B. Mercy, Jacksonville, William L. Echelburger, Greensboro, N. C., Luther Mitchell, Dension, Texas, Allen B. Edwards, Houston, Texas, Charley Sims, Dallas, Texas, William K. Kinniebrew, Dallas, Texas, Levi N. Curl, Dallas, Texas, Wyatt Coleman, Fort Worth, Texas, Ivory Moore, Taylor, Texas Beaufort Marshall, Dallas, Texas, Lawrence B. Pradia, Houston Texas, second row, from left to right, Walter V. Patterson, Fort Worth, Texas, Aaron Reed, San Antonio, Texas, Samuel Williams, Denison, Texas, Josh Y. Lankford, San Antonio, Texas, James B. Banks, Sequin, Texas, Leon R. Johnson, Houston, Texas, Jeffrey James, Austin, Texas, James L. Bonner, Dallas, Texas, Samuel O. Thompson, San Antonio, Texas, Jimmie Moody, Winston Salem, N. C., Wm. Harris, Winston Salem, N. C., Gerald Edwards, Dallas, Texas, David Hinton, Winston Salem, N. C., third row, left to right, Jewel Butler, Dension, Texas, George James, Nabacota, Texas.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

RACETROOPSAID INNEW GUINEA

BATTLE

Negro Regiments Handle Tough Job Of Supply

Ordnance And Engineers Back Up Gen. MacArther

FEB 1 4 1943

By "SCOOP" JONES

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA --(ANP)—While Gen. MacArthur's combat forces are rounding Japanese positions at Lee and Salamaua, his "behind the lines" service forces' slogan is "keep 'em supplied". Here behind the forward wall of offense, the great chain of United States army's services of supply is at work. Thousands of men battling daily to keep a strategic ... supplies ...ed. Almost very branch of service has a part in this colorful network of activity.

FEB 1 4 1943

Among these many soldiers are Negroes. They may be found in quartermaster, engineer, ordnance and chemical corps. Quartermaster port and transportation battalions feverishly striving to keep the ball rolling. Colored ordnance forces play a large part in handling the important ammunition dumps while engineer units maintain the roads over which truck loads of quartermaster units supplies roll.

They also help maintain the runways of airfields from which the impressive Flying Fortress (Jap's greatest fear) and fighter planes take off to deliver only death and desturction to the Nipponese peril.

FIND TIME FOR RECREATION

Despite the many hours of work tallied up daily soldiers find time to play. Recreational facilities are supplied by the army's special service section and American Red Cross. Recently Gen. MacArthur's headquarters assigned a Negro infantry officer to the New Guinea special service section's staff, 1st Lt. Edward H. Lowe of Muskogee, Okla.

FEB 1 4 1943

Lt. Lowe came to special service section with better than seven and a half years of army experience, with more than a year of that in foreign service. Having been assigned to the Philippines for duty, he was enroute there December ... 1941, when the Japs made their ... forgettable attack on Pearl Harbor. His ship was re-routed ... Having barely escaped the Philippine incident, Lt. L... was at Port Darwin for the first Nipponese air raid. With his valuable army training starting ... private in a crack infantry outfit he finds that the answer to the question as to what a soldier needs for recreation is no problem. ... is already proving himself an asset to the special service section here in dealing with recreational needs of Negro units.

FEB 1 4 1943

RED CROSS AT WORK

Another Negro doing an excellent job to seeing to the needs of colored soldiers on this base is the American Red Cross' Field Director, Sylvester L. Reeder, Washington, D. C., 14-year veteran with that organization. All problems regarding dependents, deaths etc., of colored soldiers, that don't come under regular army routine, they find Mr. Reeder an expert adviser.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

DISCLOSE ARMY'S NEGRO MEMBERS EXCEED 450,000

FEB 2 8 1943

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The war department today announced that Negro personnel in the army, enlisted and commissioned, now totals more than 450,000, serving in every arm of the service.

More than 60,000 are serving outside the continental United States with other American forces, it was said. More than 25,000 Negro soldiers are on duty in the far Pacific, and approximately 10,000 are in North Africa.

FEB 2 8 1943

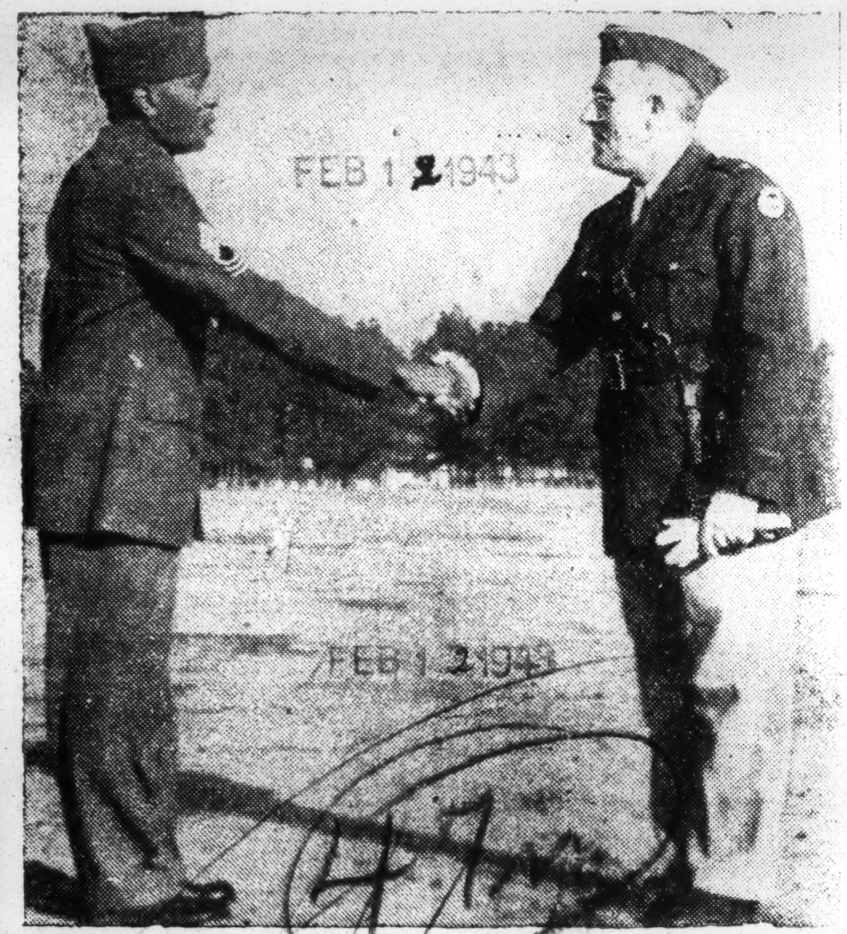
A completely organized and well trained army air force pursuit squadron composed of Negro personnel will be committed to combat soon, it was disclosed.

Negro officers now on duty with troops number nearly 2,000.

Negro soldiers are being trained as fighting men, and it is the considered judgment in the war department that they will acquit themselves on the battlefields of this war with the same courage, distinction, and valor that their forefathers displayed in all the wars in which this country has been engaged.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Retires From Army Service



CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—(SNS)—Retired after 31 years of service in the regular Army, Master Sergeant Will Nichols of the 46th Field Artillery Brigade is congratulated by Brig. Gen. George H. Paine, 46th commander, following a review in the retiring soldier's honor. Nichols was guest of ronor at a farewell party given at the Service Club on Friday, Jan. 29. Among the gifts: a new suit of civilian clothes.—(Photo by Pvt. Louie Adrine).

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Axis Uses Senegalese Women To Kill Allies

JAN 23 1943

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 21 — (ANP)—Nazis have so poisoned the minds of black Senegalese women against the United Nations that these women have tried to kill American soldiers by throwing their arms around them and then attempting to slit the men's throats during the embrace, it was charged by Browning Lutter, coastgaurdsman who is home on furlough here after taking part in the African invasion.

Nutter, who has been in the coastguard for three years and who has served the last 20 months on transport duty as an officer's steward, third class, said that after Vichy French opposition had ceased, the American soldiers still had trouble from the natives.

"The Germans had poisoned them completely," said Nutter, "and the Senegalese natives still gave us trouble. Snipers were so bad there were no short liberties. Only working parties left the ships.

"Cutting throats seemed to be an old Senegalese custom. One party of 15 got tired and went to sleep on the dock. When they woke up their throats were cut."

The youth said that after the war is over, he wants to join the merchant marine.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

93rd 'ALMOST READY: SAYS GENERAL MILLER

All-Colored Infantry Divisions, with 300 Line Officers and Its Own Detail of WAAC's, May Soon Meet Enemy

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.--The 93rd Infantry Division, first all-colored division activated in World War II, is almost ready for combat duty, Major Gen. Fred W. Miller division commander, stated this week.

"The men are developing into hard efficient resourceful and dependable fighters and I believe they will go to town for us," Gen. Miller declared.

Triangular Division

The 93rd, a triangular division made up of three infantry regiments and complimentary units, is designed to be a hard-hitting all-purpose division. The rigid training which it has already undergone on the desert and in the mountains is fitting it for almost any assignment.

Activated last May, the 93rd is now completing its second phase of training, that of maneuvers, and soon will embark upon the third and more intensive phase.

300 Line Officers

More than 300 colored commissioned officers are attached to the unit, with Maj. Charles J. Blackwood, a hero of World War I, holding the highest rank among the line officers. However, the division has no colored field officers.

There are also many colored commissioned officers assigned to the medical detachment whom Gen. Miller describes as "comparable with the fines medical talent to be found aywhere."

Detail of WAAC's

The division also has a detail of WAAC's the first colored detail assigned to any post in the nation. They have recently taken over many jobs formerly held by soldiers who are now available for combat service.

Most of the cadremen for the division were members of the veteran 25th Infantry Regiment, now a part of the 93rd, and many of these experienced soldiers have been recommended for officer candidate schools.

Assignment of the division to one of the fighting fronts will probably follow closely the completion of the third phase of its training.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes And The War

MAR 1 - 1943

"Negroes and the War," an illustrated booklet issued by the Office of War Information, is propagandist literature of the highest type. It is addressed particularly to those embittered Negro groups who maintain that their race has nothing to lose from a Hitler victory. The answer to that argument is presented in an impressive illustrated record of the peacetime achievements of Negroes in agriculture and industry, as well as a record of what Negroes are doing to help win the war.

In an introductory editorial Chandler Owen, Negro publicist, notes the progress that Negroes have made during the past 50 years in the professions, in the skilled trades, on the land, and in business pursuits. Mr. Owen admits that "there is still a long way to go before equality is attained." But he wastes no words complaining of discriminations and other handicaps. He prefers rather to stress the numerous positive accomplishments of his race and to show the impossibility of such progress under Hitler's totalitarian form of government where Negroes would be treated as an inferior race, unworthy of exercising the rights of a free citizenry.

The barriers that separate white from Negro Americans, rooted as they are in prejudice and social custom, cannot be leveled by purely political assaults. But despite the existence of such barriers, Negro citizens have ever-expanding opportunities to go forward toward a richer life of individual accomplishment. And they are taking advantage of those opportunities in a highly commendable fashion. That is the essential difference between living under a government based upon the assumption that all men are created free and equal and a government based upon the assumption that a ruling race has the God-given right to tyrannize over so-called inferior peoples. Such a conception of human relationships would, as Mr. Owen fully realizes, spell the doom of everything that makes life worth living for 13 million Negro Americans.

47n-1943

THE HORIZON

MAY 8 1943

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Slander of American Negro By White Soldiers and Sailors Weakens Our Cause

ALTHOUGH the high commands of our Army and Navy resist any and all impulses to consider the services in their role as missionaries, it cannot be denied that peoples throughout the world are receiving their introduction to America and Americans throu gh our soldiers and sailors. The kind of America most of the world is coming to know is the kind of America our soldiers and sailors make it seem to be.

MAY 8 1943

Mr. Prattis

Our Army and Navy are taking the American brand of racial prejudice all over the world. Wherever American white and American black soldiers serve together and wherever white American soldiers serve in countries populated by dark peoples, white Americans lose no time informing these peoples in other lands of their color prejudices. When reference is made to the soldier and the sailor, there is no intention of excluding the officers in the Army and the Navy. And when it is written that enlisted and commissioned men in the Army and the Navy peddle color prejudice abroad, there is no disposition to overlook the thousands of white enlisted men and officers in both services who deplore the practice as much as we do. But the existence of some fairminded friends does not alter the fact that emphasis is given abroad to American color prejudice.

ATTACK DUTCH SOLDIER

THE writer is in receipt of a letter from Aruba, Netherlands West Indies. It tells the old story. Some white American soldiers were in a barroom. A Dutch colonial soldier (black) entered the barroom. The American said to the black soldier, "We don't want any so-and-so black guys in here." The Dutch soldier remonstrated that they had no right to force him out. Thereupon the white American soldiers grabbed him and ejected him. Afterwards a row developed with other black Dutch soldiers who were on the outside. As a result of such incidents as the above, numerous complaints have been filed with the authorities against American soldiers.

If this were an isolated case, its importance would not be great. But almost every Negro editor has clippings and letters in his desk from all over the world which tell the same story. The process of disseminating race prejudice begins at home. The Army and the Navy start by adopting segregation as a policy. It is a discriminatory policy lifted out of practices sanctioned by law and custom in our southern states. It is a policy which violates the letter and spirit of the constitution of the American state. The deadly poison is first spread in northern camps and communities. Residents of these northern communities are advised to treat black soldiers as inferiors. Beyond the tier of northern states, the virus is taken into Canada. Canadians are told that American Negroes are second-class citizens.

ICELANDERS WARNED

MAY 8 1943

Early in the war when black men were first sent to Iceland, white American sailors told the Icelanders that American blacks must not be served in the restaurants and bars. These were some of the same white American sailors who were later convicted of wholesale rape charges against Icelandic girls. As soon as our boys and white Americans landed in England, the ugly missionaries of color prejudice went to work. The English in a thousand towns and villages were told that they must not treat Negro soldiers as equals, that they must not socialize with them. White American officers were, in most cases, responsible for the issuance of these "orders" to the English. White soldiers fought black soldiers in the restaurants and bars. The situation finally became so bad that it was taken up as an issue in Parliament.

But let no one think that this sowing of prejudice has been restricted to white countries like Iceland and England. Boys in Hawaii write back the same story. There are other stories from South Sea Islands where our boys are stationed detailing the extreme lengths to which officers in the Army are going to establish a difference between white soldiers and black soldiers and between black soldiers and natives. In Australia, in India, in East Africa, in North Africa, in Central Africa, the germ is planted. And let nobody forget South America.

MAY 8 1943

AMERICA'S BURDEN

CERTAINLY, Negroes resent being traduced by their fellow Americans throughout the world. The American motion picture has done a bad enough job showing the American Negro as only a buffoon, clown or cook and bottle washer. The burden we must bear is very heavy. But what about the burden America must bear as she tries to rally other peoples to the cause of human freedom! How are black and brown and yellow people taking America's professions of idealism as they emanate from the White House in the light of the day-to-day deprecation of other peoples, particularly dark-skinned Americans by the white American soldier and sailor? What do the East Indians, the Burmese, the Malayans, the Chinese, the Africans, think of that? How can we curse one yellow people because they are yellow and bless another and not be accused of self-interest, rather than idealism.

The import of the traduction of black American citizens all over the world by white Americans is that America is irrational where color is concerned. This irrationalism is the weakest point in our armor. It undoutedly lessens the regard of some people for the American Negro, but, unless corrected, it may cost America her future.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

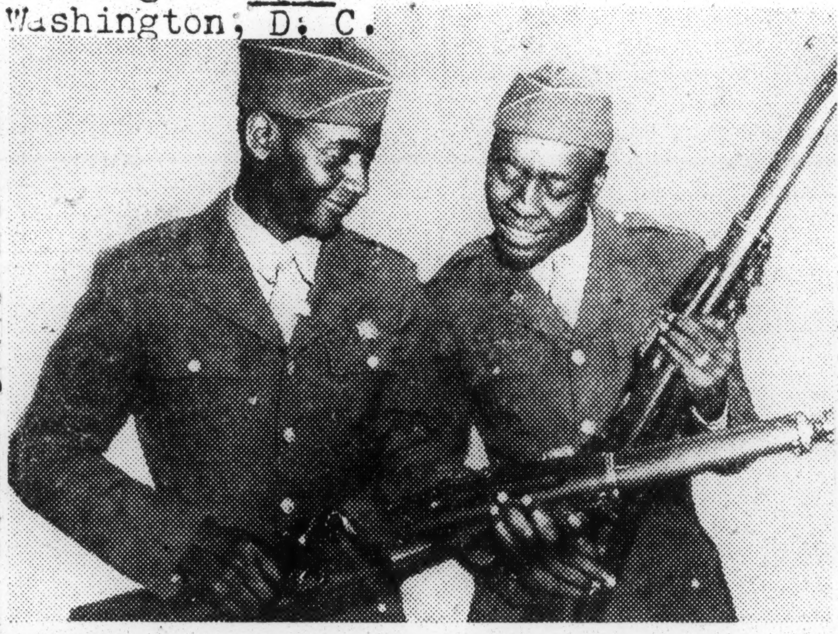
NEGRO SOLDIERS TAKE LIFE INSURANCE

All Negro soldiers entering the Army through the Fort Benning Reception Center in May have invested in the National Service Life Insurance, which is made available by the government to persons in the armed services, the commanding officer of the Reception Center announced recently.

The lowest policy taken out by the soldiers amounts to $5,000, to $9,412.83. Eighty-nine per cent of the selectees inducted last month purchased $10,000 policies.

Coincidental Sameness Brings Army 'Dog Tags' Into Action

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.



49 AND 60—From left to right, John H. White compares his rifle number with that of John H. White to see if their rifles have the same numbers. Everything else about them seems to be the same

They have the same name.

They come from the same town.

They were inducted on the same date, at the same induction center.

They are in the same platoon.

They are taking the same training.

They are both patients at the present time at Fort Belvoir Post Hospital, and were admitted on the same date.

They are John H. White of etroitD, and John H. White of Detroit, both of Co. C., Eighth Engineer Replacement Training Center.

One sometimes does double duty for the other (not always intentionally).

And the only way the sergeant tells them apart is by calling them 4 and 6, t9he last two numbers of their respective Army serial numbers.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Negro Soldiers Fight

MAR 29 1943

Reports from North Africa, gathered by Negro war correspondents tell of our Negro troops fighting with great valor. Such fine conduct under fire, the exhibition of valor and commendations for bravery cheer our heart, but they cause no surprise. We know how Negro soldiers have deported themselves in all the wars of this nation from Boston Common to Pearl Harbor. History records no instance when its Negro troops ever failed; on the contrary, decorations and citations for extraordinary valor have been numerous and flattering in terms. Those of us who live in the comparative safety of this country can have no adequate conception of the horrors and hardships of war; the kind in which our boys are now engaged. But our hearts and our prayers go out to them, not that they will be courageous and brave, we have no fear of that; but that they may have the good fortune to live through the hell of it all and come back to their loved ones and to a better America. For in the language of a great patriot, "we want them to find the kind of world they have been fighting for."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

MOTHERS OF SOLDIERS

MAY 29 1943

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am enclosing a letter which I received in answer to the article, "Mothers of Soldiers" which I wrote and was published in your paper last week. I think the enclosed letter is very fine and I thought perhaps you might like to publish it in your fine column, "Tell It To Old Grandma." I would like to have the letter back as I want to sent it to my mother who has given two sons to Uncle Sam.

(MRS.) EDNA L. SISSELBERGER.
110 Hickory Drive.

MAY 29 1943

My Dear Mrs. Sisselberger:

I wish to express my deep appreciation for your letter in the column "Tell it to Old Grandma" in The Montgomery Advertiser. I am a Negro mother whose boy, Staff Sergt. Jenkins L. Johnson, is now somewhere in the southwest Pacific. I find that one of the hardest things for a mother to overcome, in trying to adjust herself to the circumstances that exist in this war is—not knowing where your boy is. If it were not for prayer, which was mentioned in your letter, I do not know what would become of me. In the midst of trouble and heartache, through prayer, I have had some divinely sweet experiences which showed me that God is still hearing earnest prayer. I have faith to believe that if all the mothers of soldiers of this land, for a while, could forget prejudice, inferior and superior positions in life and go to God with the determination to begin in our own lives to carry out His peace, praying for Him to bring peace to this world, of which we have made such a mess, that only God can straighten, I believe He would hastily answer in a more glorious way than we are now able to comprehend.

Thanking you again for remembering the mothers of my race, I am

Yours most gratefully.

MARY A. JOHNSON,
415 Hutchinson Street.

The Worker
New York, N. Y

MAY 9 1943

Mrs. Connery Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, Negro messman in the U. S. Navy who was presented with the Navy Cross for heroism in action, knows what it is to be a war mother. Besides Dorie, her son Connery, Jr., is in the army, and her other two sons, Selvia and Arthur James, are working in war plants. Selvia works in California and Arthur James—her youngest—works in Waco, Texas, where Mrs. Miller and her husband are sharecroppers. "You might say all I've got are enlisted," she said, when she was in New York last June on National Negro Achievement Day. "It makes me feel like the mother of the war effort." Her hero son Dorie manned a machine gun at the height of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor after Navy gunners had been wounded and were forced to leave their positions.

MAY 9 1943

United Nations' Brotherhood Shown Here

ENGLAND—U. S. soldiers wounded in North Africa are under the care of U. S. Army doctors and nurses in American hospitals in England. Here a British sapper, Edward Warriner of Manchester, left, is playing cards with American soldiers, Sgt. Alton U. Rich of Durham, N. C., center, and Sgt. Thomas Hamilton, 23, of Chicago. Rich suffered a bayonet wound during a 3 A. M. infantry assault.—(INP.)

~~Roanoke, Ala., Leader~~
~~February 18, 1943~~

Negroes And The War

A reader has handed The Leader a clipping giving the figures on the drafting into the army of Negroes. Although Negroes make up only 9.8 per cent of the population of the whole country, 10.1 per cent of the soldiers drafted into the army have been Negoes; 16 per cent of the volunteers entering the army through selective service have been of the colored race.

These figures are for the country as a whole. They kill the rumors that Negroes are not being drafted in proportion to their numbers in the population and that they do not think the country worth defending.

In our part of the country, where the proportion of colored folks in the population is above the national 9.8 per cent and where illiteracy and disease are more prevalent among the race than in some other sections, perhaps they have not been drafted in direct ratio with their proportion in the population. This means that in other sections they would have to be drafted above their proportion in the population in order to maintain the national average where it is.

Be that as it may, we can see walking our streets plenty of Negroes, some of them rejected by the army, who are doing nothing when they could be filling important places in the nation's manpower program. Many are better fitted for farm labor than for anything else, and this field of work certainly will not be over-crowded this year. The War Manpower Commission, it is hoped, will take the necessary steps to put them to work where they will do the most good.

Negroes In New Guinea

A report by Murlin Spencer, Associated Press writer, tells of the fine work in New Guinea of American Negro engineers, soldiers who have the very difficult job sometimes not only of building bases and maintaining them, but also of reaching for weapons and fighting the enemy.

Mr. Spencer wrote glowingly of Pvt. George Thompson, a South Carolina soldier, who dropped his tools when a Japanese Zero attacked, and in the face of a blasting, ripping, splattering of machine gun bullets, held the sights of a machine gun on the attacking enemy plane until it was downed.

An interesting fact Mr. Spencer reveals is that the Negro soldiers comprising the engineering outfit have been in New Guinea longer than any other American troops. As usual, Negro soldiers are proving their worth.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour:

General Davis Review 599th In Camp Robinson

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.,— Brig Gen Benjamin O. Davis, Assistant to the Inspector General, Washington, D. C., praised the appearance and morale of the members of the 599th Field Artillery Battalion at Camp Joseph Robinson, Ark., after an informal inspection recently.

He was accompanied by Brig. Gen. W. H. Colbern, commander of 92d Division Field Artillery and Major W. R. Gunby, Commanding officer of 599th Field Artillery.

During the inspection a heavy spring shower came pouring down while the General was in one of the mess halls. He immediately accepted an enlisted man's raincoat and continued his tour. That man has an exceptional feeling of pride since the General used his coat.

Eleven Negro Soldiers Get Conduct Medals

Eleven Negro soldiers of the Columbia Army Air base were awarded the Good Conduct medal before the assembled units of the Air Base at today's post troop review. The awards were presented by Col. Gilbert T. Collar, commanding officer of the base, and Maj. Robert L. Luck, assistant administrative inspector. The soldiers are among the first to be honored at the base with such a medal.

The Good Conduct Medal, Colonel Collar pointed out in commending the soldiers, is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity. Those receiving the medal are: Master Sgt. Claude E. Wilbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Tech. Sgt. James W. Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio; Tech. Sgt. Cornelius Jackson of Nashville, Tenn.; Staff Sgt. Allen J. Hunt of Holings, Va.; Sgt. Henry B. Jones of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sgt. Clarence Ward of Abbeville, Ala.; Cpl. Joseph W. Laboard of Washington, D. C.; Cpl. Lawrence V. Morton of Washington, D. C.; Cpl. Scott P. Collins of Centerville, Miss.; Cpl. Henry Wilson of Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Earl Lambert of Richmond, Va.

The army has established the Good Conduct medal as a reward for those enlisted men who have demonstrated fidelity through faithful and exact performance of duty, effiency through capacity to produce a desired result and whose behavior has been such as to deserve emulation.

47n-1943

EXILES CHEERED AT FORT De FRANCE BY FRENCH CIVILIANS

JUL 31 1943

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A boatload of 1,200 French Negroes arrived at Fort De France. Martinique, last week, from the Dominican Republic to which they had fled in frail canoes to escape the rule of Admiral George Robert, the Vichyite governor now deposed, according to a United Press Dispatch received here.

The men had gone to join the allied forces. With the ascendancy in the island of the French Committee for National Liberation, they have returned and will be fitted out for inclusion in regiments that will be organized in Martinique and Guadeloupe to be put in the field against the axis.

When the boat arrived at Fort De France, the returned exiles were greeted loudly by the cheers of civilians, army personnel and representatives of the French Committee.

OFFICERS FOR BARRAGE BALLOONS

Quiet [redacted] army commissioned 22 colored second lieutenants graduating from an officers' training school at Camp Tyson, Tenn. They will command barrage balloon units. Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

The 2,000 ships carrying troops to invade Sicily were protected by barrage balloons to keep enemy planes flying high.

In case the East Coast is threatened by Nazi flyers as the West Coast is by Japs, our critical areas will fly barrage balloons operated by officers and men trained at Camp Tyson.

Under the Roosevelt whip the armed forces have made real progress in wider use of colored soldiers. If the President can make Secretary Stimson end segregation, the job enthusiastic colored fighting men will do for America will astound the world.

MR. ROOSEVELT COULD DO IT

JUL 31 1943 Afro-Am. Baltimore, Md.

Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information has refused to make a survey of conditions as they relate to colored troops in army camps.

He said that such a study would "involve recommendations for correcting discriminations that might be discovered, and this would lead us outside our proper field."

Mr. Davis's allegation that he cannot make an investigation without recommendations is naive. It is evident that his recent row with Congress, in which he lost appropriation for a large part of his staff, has dampened his ardor for picking up hot potatoes.

Certainly we ought to have the investigation, and it shouldn't be made by the army. The Truman Committee of the Senate has spent some time probing cracks in auto engines, but Congress hasn't the moral fiber to see the importance of the cracks in our army morale.

The President could name a committee. We suggest that the Council of Democracy, having been rebuffed by Elmer Davis, go straight to the White House.

Laud Doughboys Welfare Work In British Isles

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AUG 7 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored)— Colored American soldiers are not only the most popular foreign troops stationed throughout the British Isles, but the boys from Dixie are endearing themselves to the colored folk over here by their interest in the welfare of Negro children made orphans by the air-blitz on London and other towns.

Whenever Afro-American Negro units are stationed, the boys have made an effort to find out the existence of Negro children in need and have offered to assist in their up-keep and education.

This gesture of real Christian behavior has brought a genuine feeling of racial solidarity and community-feeling between the Negro soldiers and Africans, West Indians and other colored colonials and native-born half-castes.

Red Cross Workers Help

The Red Cross colored personnel, many of whom were Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.; Urban League and other types of social workers in America, are giving some of their off-time in helping to promote the Orphan Fund campaign.

Whenever Red Cross workers visit army camps they make appeals for contributions to help the good cause. The response is always enthusiastically given.

Thousands of dollars have been contributed and more and more money is coming in every army pay-day. Colored army chaplains are also backing the drive for more and more funds.

Over $1,000 was collected at one camp recently by Miss Martha Stafford, Red Cross worker and former Y.W.C.A. executive from Indianapolis, Ind. The boys seem unable to resist the charm and appeal of these Red Cross women, who are doing a fine job in promoting international and inter-racial goodwill between Americans and Britishers.

An engineer battalion, headed by four N.C.O.'s; Walter Kennard of St. Louis; Huett Wilson of Louisville, Ky.; Alexander Jordan of St. Paul, Minn., and Taylor Ramsey from Chicago, has assumed the responsibility to pay for the upbringing of four little Negro orphans aged 8, 10, 4, and 3 respectively. The battalion's contributions are handled by Chaplain William M. Perkins, from Philadelphia.

A delegation of another engineer unit, stationed "somewhere" in the British Isles, raised about $2,000 for the War Orphan Fund. Individual donations to the cause came from Privates Lester V. Hunt and Harry C. Devine from New York; Joseph Woodard, Los Angeles, Calif., and Corporal Edmund C. Greene, a New Yorker.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Georgia Unit Gets 3 Letters

Commendations To Camp Stewart Colored Soldiers

JUN 1 1943

CAMP STEWART, Ga. — The 477th Antiaircraft Battalion, a colored unit at Stewart on May 30 made one of the highest records ever listed at this center. The battalion received three commendations, all in the period of one day, for its excellence in antiaircraft firing, for its excellence in anti-mechanized firing, for its efficiency and teamwork, and for its neatness.

Two "noteworthy training performance" letters were received by its commanding officer, Lt. Col. Lawrence A. Strobel, for its superior firing; and another from the post engineer commending it on the neatness with which it left one area when it was vacated for a new one.

Brigadier General O. L. Spiller, commanding general of the AAA TC, lauded the 477th for its antiaircraft firing, as follows:

"I congratulate the officers and enlisted men. . . for having attained the target practice score of 45 on March 15 while firing under combat conditions. This is the highest score yet attained at this station by an automatic weapons battalion during service firing test and is indicative of a high standard of efficiency and teamwork throughout the unit."

General Spiller also congratulated the unit "for the excellent anti-mechanized target practice of March 2. Not only was the 29 per cent hits the highest to date for this year, but the conduct of the practice was superior. Of particular note was the maximum utilization of material for tracking practice."

Approximately 50 per cent of the unit's soldiers come from Arkansas, some 20 per cent from Virginia and the remainder from North and South Carolina, with a sprinkling from all the other states.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Soldiers.

JUL 20 1943

It is axiomatic that all men who wear the uniform of the United States are entitled equally to the respect which that uniform deserves. Yet there are accumulating signs that the Army has allowed its Negro troops to be treated as though they were soldiers of inferior status. Too often they have been subjected to humiliation, and even violence at the hands not only of civilians but also of their fellow soldiers. The recent tragic riot in which one Negro was killed and six wounded at the Shenango, Pa., replacement depot is a shocking case in point.

The Army has promised to investigate this incident. If it confines itself to the Shenango depot, it will uncover only proximate and superficial causes. And it will effect no cure merely by disciplining those immediately responsible. For this riot was one more manifestation of a dangerous disregard for democratic values which has been carried over from civilian life into the armed services. It is recognized, of course, that the Army is primarily an instrument of warfare, not an agent of social reform. But there is much that the Army can, and should, do to promote among its enlisted personnel a decent regard for the rights and feelings of those Negroes whom it has brought into its service.

It must start with an educational program directed at white soldiers. This is a task for the Army's Special Service Division, which has done well enough in providing amusement and escapist entertainment, but has one little to teach the men in service anything about the more basic meanings of the war in which they are engaged. The means of doing this are not at all abstruse. Films, lectures, discussion groups, pamphlets, must all be employed. White soldiers must be afforded greater knowledge of the Negro's contribution to the war effort, of his legitimate aspirations. They simply cannot effectively wage a United Nations war with color prejudices in their minds.

Efforts must be made at the same time to make Negroes feel that their contribution is appreciated. They have shared in some of the toughest fighting of this war. They are entitled to hope that this world struggle for human liberation will open up to them

JUL 20 1943

... opportunities for advancement and education than they have hitherto enjoyed. They can scarcely be expected to give full devotion to the democratic cause unless it affords some recognition to their legitimate aspirations.

Any such program of education obviously must be accompanied by a firm insistence on the part of the Army that Negro rights be respected by men in uniform and civilians alike. There are many ways in which any intelligent camp commander can act to erase the causes of friction between white and colored troops. He can see to it, if Negroes are segregated, that adequate recreational facilities are available to them, not only inside the camp but also in the community near which the camp is located. He can act to secure reasonable transportation service for his colored soldiers in places where Jim Crow traditions prevail. And, above all, he can insist that civilians show respect to the uniform his men wear whatever the color of their skins. Officers should not be placed in command of Negro troops unless they have a sympathy for them and a willingness to safeguard their rights.

It is no part of the Army's business, to be sure, to remedy all the defects of American life. But it is a part of the Army's business to set an example of devotion to democratic principles. And it is high time now for the Army to do this in regard to its Negro soldiers.

JUL 20 1943

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

THE WHITE FOLKS are having a time making up their minds what to write about Negroes in this war. They don't want to write too much. They want to be sure not to say certain things. They feel safe in the traditional approach to news about Negroes — religion, gambling, grinning, wisecracks, food, and mixed-up love affairs. In this war they want to be careful not to inform the home folks, either whites or Negroes, what Negro soldiers are doing along the battlefronts.

Mr. Wilkins

Joseph Driscoll, a staff man for the Herald Tribune, sent back a story last week from the South Pacific. It was meant to be a friendly story about American Negro troops in faraway places. It tried to be friendly, but the more one read, the more exasperated one got. It was not vicious stuff, just stupid and unnecessary. Driscoll has Negroes "grinning," "smiling," "giggling," "strolling . . . with six-inch cigars," "rolling dice," and with "eyes popped."

Trying For Parallel

The main point seems to be that American Negroes get along with the natives in the South Seas, that they are happy and adaptable. There might have been a faint effort on Driscoll's part to show that American Negroes were no different, basically, from the South Sea natives. That is a favorite hallucination of some American whites. They are always trying to make the Negro—who has been here for 300 years—exotic, savage, mysterious, different. If they can make that conception "stick" then they have a basis for denying the Negro the same citizenship rights accorded other people.

If it were not for this angle to the propaganda, one could read Driscoll's story and pass on. It would be just another amusing human interest dispatch about American soldiers abroad. But, no it carries on the idea that Negroes are really kin to South Pacific natives. If they are, then, close to the natives, ergo, they are not really Americans and do not have to be treated as such. Now, Driscoll probably had no such elaborate reasoning in his mind when he wrote the story. Most white people do not plan these things; they do them unconsciously. They follow what they have been taught as little children, what has been pounded into them as adults. For example a Negro in a normal role in a movie is unthinkable; but a Negro in a grass skirt, playing at voodoo, is all right. In "Cabin in the Sky" there is plenty of honky-tonk dancing, but a whole scene of ballet dancing was cut out at the last minute. White people who see these things cling to the legend that Negroes are "different" and not to be treated as American whites are treated.

Called Black White Men

But the effect of Driscoll's story was spoiled when he quoted Alaskan Indians as referring to American Negroes as "black white men." For that is precisely what American Negroes are: Black white men. That is what certain African natives called them on first sight, according to Langston Hughes. Regardless of what American white people try to make them, Negroes are 100 per cent Americans with brown and black skins.

It is about time white people began to realize this and to act accordingly. Herbert L. Matthews, I think it was, of the New York Times staff, wrote some months ago from India about the "good time" American Negro troops were having "teaching the natives to jitterbug." Driscoll now comes along saying "No one is enjoying the war in the Pacific more than the American Negro." Just old, happy-go-lucky children, these Negroes, in war or peace, prosperity or adversity.

So far in this war, as near as I have been able to check, only two pieces of good, sound writing on Negro troops abroad have appeared. One was by A. J. Liebling in two parts in the New Yorker last Summer, about Negro quartermaster troops in Britain; and the other was in Time last October, about Negro troops in England and the trouble they were having, not with the English, but with American white troops.

JUN 5 1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Stage Door Canteen Honors Soldier

HOLLYWOOD — (ANP) — Making the highest grades and the highest conduct marks at the Victorville Army field for the month of June paid dividends to Staff Sgt. James Walker. Brought to Hollywood by the Hollywood Canteen as Victorville's "Soldier of the Month," Sgt. Walker was entertained here by Eddie "Rochester" Anderson.

Rochester proudly escorted Sgt. Walker around Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, introduced him to Roy Del Ruth, who is directing Rochester's current picture, "Broadway Rhythm," and then took him to hear Hazel Scott record Chopin's "Minute Waltz" in boogie woogie time for the picture.

Continuing the sight-seeing, Rochester took Sgt. Walker to a night club and then to his home for the night. After a breakfast of ham and eggs (both products of Rochester's Compton farm) Sgt. Walker returned to Victorville convinced that the Hollywood Canteen, Rochester and Hollywood generally were "simply wonderful."

JUL 23 1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Ft. Huachuca Is Proud of Unit of Military Police

FT HUACHUCA, Ariz., May 27 (ANP)—The 92d division which has just moved into Ft. Huachuca and established its home, is proud of its MP's—proud of the splendid record they are making as keepers of the law and without resort to the night stick or any form of violence. There are more than 70 of them, every man, with the exception of their redoubtable commanding officer, Capt. Homer B. Roberts of Chicago, being over six feet, one inch in height. Second in command is Lt. Richard Greene.

Under these two men the military police detachment has gained prestige through their dress, smartness and alertness to duty. Trained to be crack shots, they also are expert in judo, wrestling, boxing and all forms of unarmed combat These fellows really don't need guns. Their training and their size make them capable of taking care of any ordinary trouble which comes their way.

Celebrities visiting the post have commented especially upon the courtesy and efficiency of the 92d MP's. One of their achievements has been the banning of the "zoot suits" For a time "draped" uniforms purchased at some expense by privates who wanted to retain some of the identifying marks of their civilian life, were popular but organization commanders frowned upon them, the MP's went into action and the "zoot suit boys" are a thing of the past.

JUN 4 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro AA Unit Wins Acclaim

CAMP STEWART, Ga. — The 477th Anti-aircraft aBttalion, a colored unit at Stewart made one of the highest records ever listed at this center on May 30.

The battalion received three commendations, all in the period of one day for its excellence in anti-aircraft firing, for its excellence in anti-machanized firing, for its efficiency and teamwork, and for its neatness.

Approximately 50 per cent of the unit's soldiers come from Arkansas, some 20 per cent from Virginia, and the remainder from North and South Carolina, with a sprinkling from all the other states.

JUN 1943

AFTER 31 YEARS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 24 1943

After 31 years in the service of the United States Army, Tech. Sgt. Ellis Whitlock, of Junction City, Kans., has retired from active duty. He is a veteran of foreign wars, having seen action in the Mexican campaign and World War I. Twenty years of his army career was spent in the cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Two Complete Radio Training In Illinois

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Pfc. Curtis E. Dandridge and Sgt. Grover C. Council were members of the first class of Negro students to be graduated from the radio operators and mechanics course at Scott Field, Ill., parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command.

Pfc. Dandridge is the son of Mrs. Ida Dandridge of 804 State street, Richmond, Va. Sgt. Council is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Council of White Oaks, N. C.

During their intensive training here both members of the armed forces received instruction in radio operation and mechanics and are now qualified for duty where they may be needed to help keep alive America's vital plane-to-ground communications.

Scott Field is located six miles from Belleville, Ill., in the "Looking Glass country" immortalized by Charles Dickens. Formerly a training ground for aviators in World War I, it is now devoted exclusively to the production of radio operators and mechanics.

The destination of the two may be a more advanced radio school, a gunnery school, or an operational training school where they will receive instruction as part of a bombing "team."

JUN 1943

SPECIALIST

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

1943

Cpl. Nelson Frazier, who has completed a special course in the operation, maintenance and repair of automatic aircraft and anti-aircraft cannon at the Aircraft Armament Training school, conducted by Oldsmobile Division of General Motors at Lansing, Mich.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Banned Music

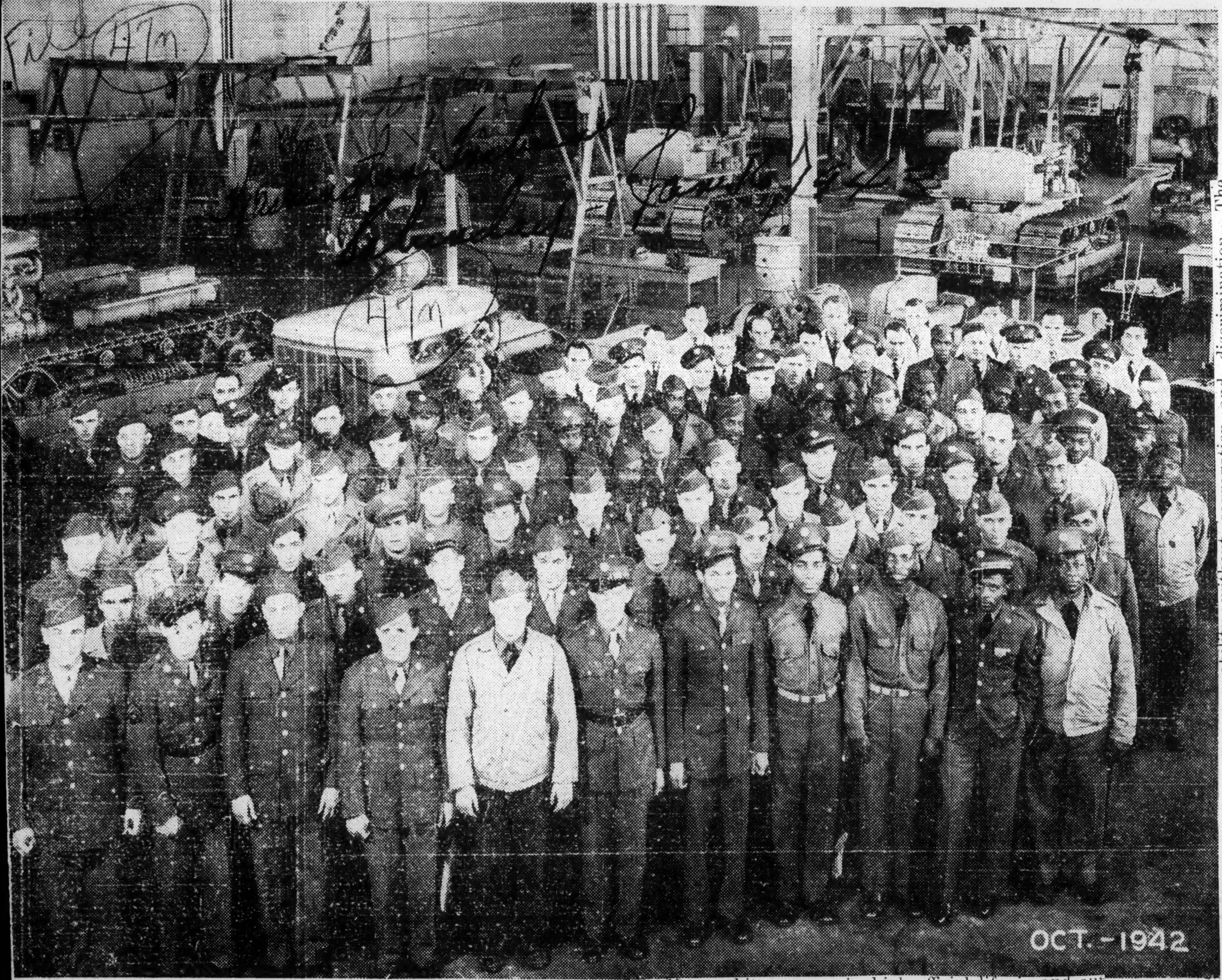
If you are thinking of sending popular records or sheet music to American boys held in German prison camps, *don't* try to send them any of the following current favorites:

All or Nothing at All
You'll Never Know
Johnny Zero
It Can't Be Wrong
Let's Get Lost
In My Arms
People Will Say We're in Love
Wait for Me Mary
Close to You

The reason? Music and/or lyrics of each were written by a Jew, and the Nazis won't let them reach our boys. The U. S. Government hasn't protested this ban.

P.S. We'd also advise against sending *Stalin Wasn't Stallin'*, sung by the Negro Golden Gate Quartet.

JUL 21 1943



MIXED ARMY—PEORIA, ILL.—These men are graduates of the Caterpillar Traction Co. Army Training School. It is necessary for Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers to understand the dismantling, reassembly and general maintenance of such rolling machinery. **Approximately 20 per cent of the graduates are Negroes.**

What the Negro Fights For

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.

Many white persons in high official life in and out of government who claim to be liberal towards minority groups profess to be ignorant of or not aware of the problems confronting the Negro in America.

All sorts of schemes and panaceas have been used and yet these white persons express surprise that the Negro is not satisfied with his lot. This country is at war with a ruthless foe and every means is being used to unite the various races and groups here in a common effort to crush this foe.

The Negro is well aware of the problems facing the country and is fighting for an opporunity to serve his country in every capacity. The loyalty of the Negro is of course unquestioned. He knows no other country, owes allegiance to to no other fatherland nor does he have relatives, or friends in any other land.

The Negro's wants are plain and simple. He believes in America and wants America to be what the founding fathers intended it to be—a really free country where all men are equal to advance to the limit of their ability without segregation and discrimination. The founders came here primarily to escape persecution.

The young Negro is tired of appeasers and those who wish to further jim crow and segregation in order to feather their own nests. The Negro will not be satisfied with monuments and postage stamps to their dead leaders. If the Negro is given the same rights in America as a Japanese with whose country we are at war, it would go a long way toward solving our problem.

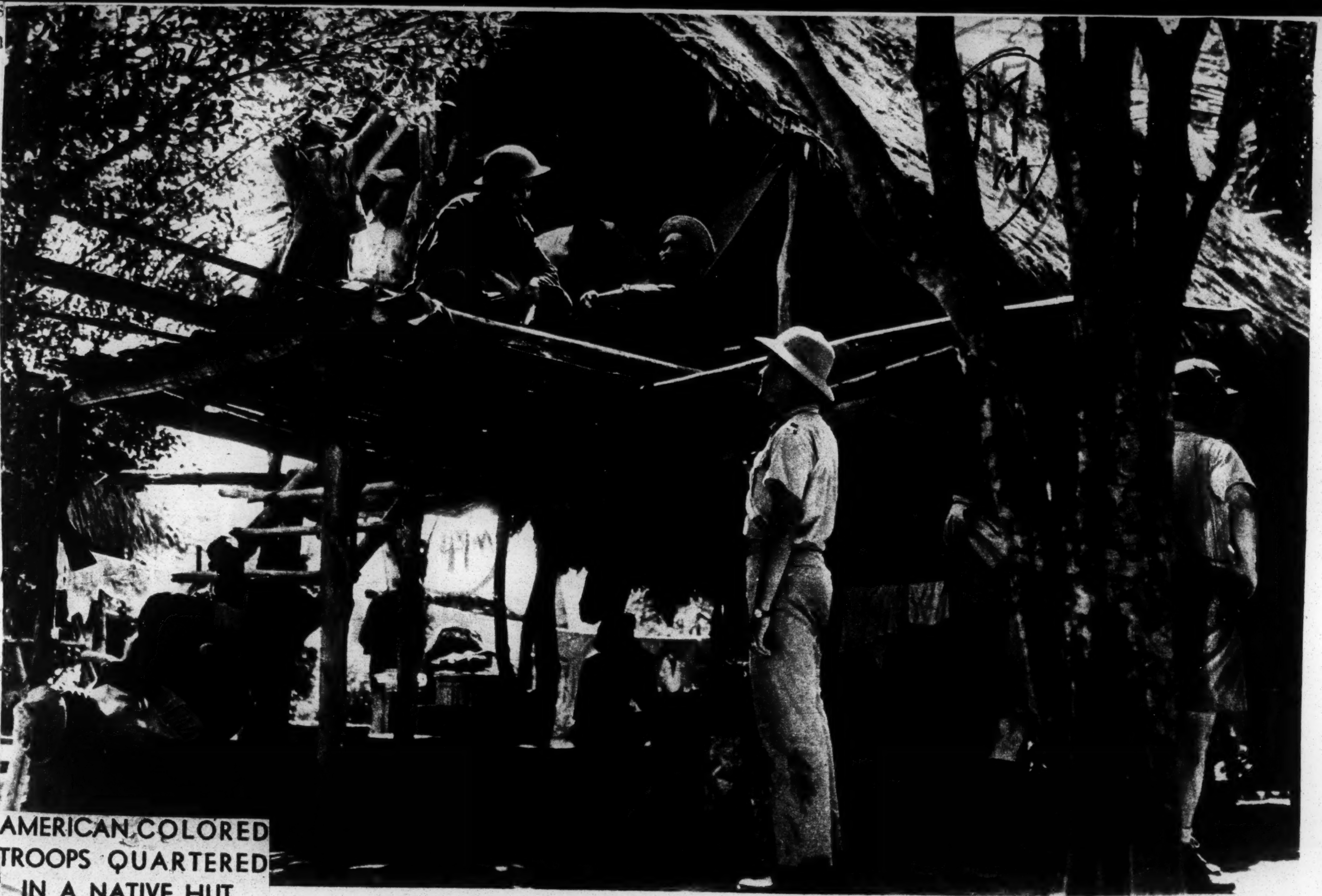
Only recently a group of Japanese naturalized American soldiers came to Washington and were wined

and dined. They stopped at any hotel, ate in restaurants downtown without discrimination and had no difficulty in finding accommodations.

An American Negro soldier on visiting Washington would have to first look for a Negro neighborhood before he could find food or lodging. None of the white hotels or restaurants would serve him. He is not welcome even in many public places where his race pays taxes to support.

The Negro really wants to fight an all out war. He would like to fight in any branch of the Armed Forces for which he qualifies without segregated commands. He does not like to be forced to have to look for Negro sections when he wants a meal or hotel room. He demands the right to live where he can afford without fearing that his home will be blown up under him. He would like to vote in all elections in any state. He really believes in the Four Freedoms and wants to see the Atlantic Charter work. He believes in the Constitution and would like to feel that the men who drew up this document meant what they said.

These are the things the Negro wants and he will not be satisfied until he gets them.



AMERICAN COLORED TROOPS QUARTERED IN A NATIVE HUT.

Acme photo

Quartermaster Unit Constructs Modern Highway

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 11—Much has been said and written of the great Australian transcontinental road—the North Road—cut through the wilderness in a few months so that the Australian and American armies in the north could be adequately supplied. Truck convoys have been operating over this great highway for sometime now—a never ending stream of munitions and supplies, flowing up from the south to Alice Springs, then a thousand miles up to Darwin.

Now, Australia has another road, stretching hundreds of miles from East to West, cutting through some of the dreariest country in the world, but linking the great central areas directly with the coast and forming a junction with the North-South Highway. And now the vast "Central North" is no longer a remote "lost land." It, too, hums with the ceaseless flow of military convoys.

COLORED BOYS ON JOB

The unsung heroes of this new highway—both in construction, maintenance and operation, are American Negro troops. These happy, singing men from the United States, driving massive roaring eight-wheelers make the new road one of the world's busiest military thoroughfares moving supplies and troops. Already expert and highly skilled in this sort of work before being called into the armed forces, they lost no time building the road and they're losing no time in carrying on the convoy work, reports Alan Dawes, special correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, who has ridden with them:

"They speed through the whirling dust over a road which changes with startling rapidity from grey to yellow and red and faintly purplish—dead flat until it disappears on the horizon in a mad mirage, sometimes of an inverted forest, sometimes of shimmering illusory seas, with dim palm shapes along the shores.

"The country is dry all the way. Signs of life are few, except on the highway itself. There are skeletons of cattle in the grass, but for miles no signs of kangaroos, wallabies or bush turkeys like on the wild northern roadside. There is no bird life, except the crows, for many weary miles.

"TOPS" IN CLASS

"The organization of American Negroes is perhaps the greatest military motor transport corps in history. When the Government sees fit to announce the exact figures on tonnage being moved, the people of Australia and America will be astounded.

"The demand will not have passed until the Japanese menace is wiped out; but the road itself need never pass. It is truly a sermon in modern construction, whose moral is the triumph of energy, efficiency and experience over seemingly insurmountable difficulties."

Don't Want To Get Out

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Although the War Department has relaxed the rules allowing all men over 38 to get honorable discharges, here are three who will turn down the offer. They have twice volunteered to defend democracy. L to r are Master Sergeant Leonard L. Davis of Englewood, N. J., Pvts. Tuggle L. McCall of Chicago and Virdumarus Nickols of Milwaukee. All three assert that the only thing that will send them back home is complete victory, even if it takes death to pay the price.

47n-1943

PATRIOTIC FETE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

On Buckingham Palace grounds attending recent patriotic charity fete at Buckingham Palace were, left to right: Jocelyn Bingham, the famous "Frisco" owner of Paris and London night clubs; Capt. James Mayo, Army chaplain; Red Cross Workers Harry Parker and John Bimford Smith.—Dixon Photo.

AUG 28 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Men At Moresby Worked 56 Hours With Little Sleep

ALEXANDRIA, Louisiana—(SNS)—The efficient work of Negro Americans in preparing air bases from which American flyers could set out to battle the Japanese in the South Pacific, was revealed in an interview here this week by Sergeant Roy Stewart, now assigned to the heavy bombardment group at Alexandria Army Air Base.

When Sergeant Stewart arrived at Port Moresby, New Guinea, in April, 1942, he was among the first American troops to land on the Australian mandated island. The Japs were then reported to be some 40 miles away.

"About a month later," the sergeant said, "the Negro engineers arrived. By that time, Port Moresby was undergoing four or five raids a day. The engineers and a few Air Corps men of the famous 19th bombardment group maintained all bombardment type aircraft arriving at the advanced base. "One day," Sergeant Stewart added, 'when the Coral Sae was full of Japs ships, the Americans were told that they might not get out of New Guinea for three or four years. On the following day came the report that the Navy had intercepted and was destroying the Jap fleet.'

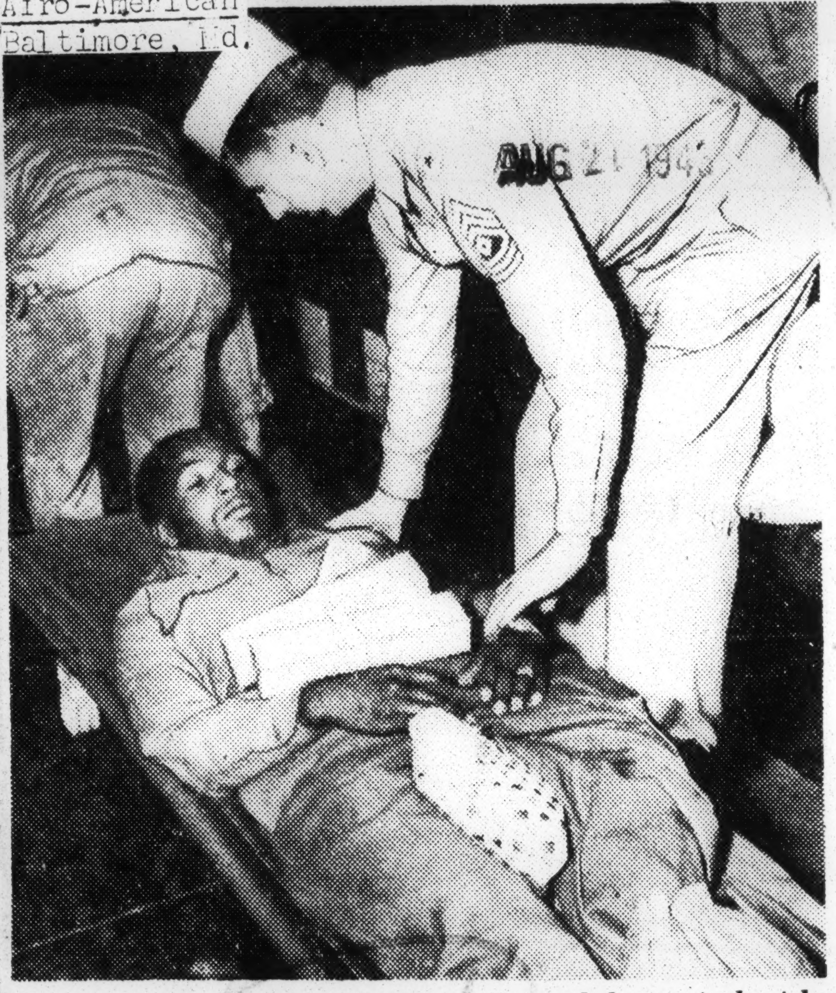
"The ground men at Moresby worked 56 hours with almost no sleep," Sergeant Stewart affirmed. "They were busy maintaining aircraft, keeping all Flying Fortresses and Navy type planes in repair."

Sergeant Stewart's home is in Waco, Texas. He enlisted in the infantry, May 4, 1937. In September, 1939, he joined the Air Corps and was assgned to the Hawaiian department. He was at Hicken Field, Honolulu, when the Japenese attacked Pearl Harbor.

47N

No Time for Jim Crow

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



AUG 21 1943

When the enemy strikes and there are wounded men to be taken care of, there is little time for Brother Jim Crow. Pvt. George William Curtis, of Philadelphia, is being returned to this country after being injured in Oran North Africa.

Soldiers of All Races Studying at Fort Ontario

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Men Work, Play Together Without Friction; Taught to Look for Best in Every Race

OSWEGO, N.Y. — A vivid illustration of the American melting pot in wartime is now to be seen here, at historic Fort Ontario, where the army is conducting an interracial educational program.

The course is designed primarily for selectees who do not speak, read or write English, but it also [illegible] king in sufficient general education, and those slow to grasp tactical operations.

All Play Together

In support of the preparation at the fort, the Oswego USO conducts a recreational program which brings together white and colored Americans, Chinese, Malayans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, French Canadians, and Latins of practically every origin.

The achievement of congeniality and understanding between these varied groups can be accredited to the men themselves, the skill of the army instructors and of the USO staff, according to Arnold E. Jenny, club director.

Given Warm Welcome

He said that the fort leaders provide the various groups with knowledge about the people they are going to meet and when they come to the club all are made to feel "warmly welcome."

Mr. Jenny indicated a group of men seated around a checker table — a farmer from Wisconsin, an American Indian, a colored Amer[illegible] a French Canadian, a Chinese and a [illegible] can.

"When those men first came here," he said, "they were as frightened as lost children. But they were taught to trust each other, to look for the best in each other, and now they are all congenial army mates."

The colored population of Oswego is small, said Mr. Jenny, so that the soldiers are entirely dependent upon the USO for recreation. Dancing partners are brought in from Syracuse and Utica.

Termed America's Family Number One

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 2 - 1943

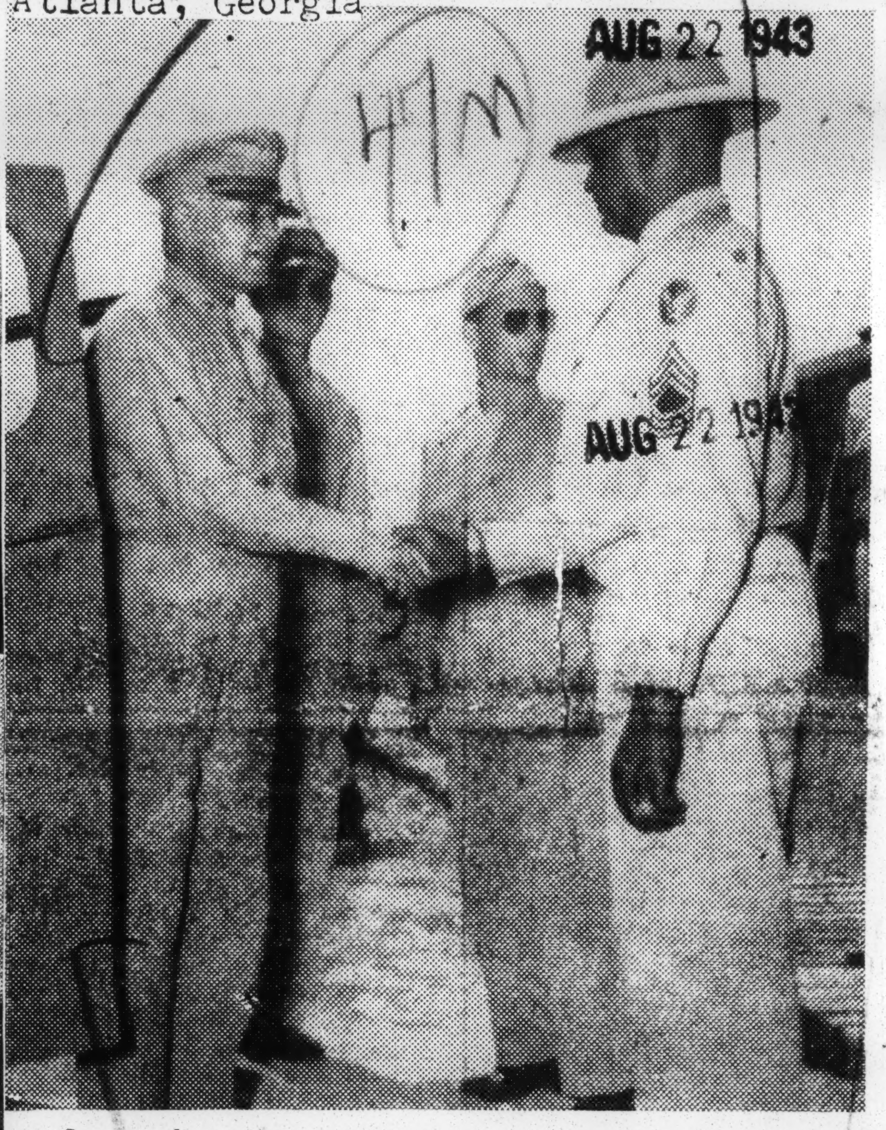
of the WACS. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell and their five ch'l'ren are alumni of Tuskegee Institute—Press Photo Service.

TUSKEGEE—Tuskegee, Alabama has come forward with a candidate for the outstanding Negro family in the country—here is the family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., all of whom are furthering their nation's war effort. (Top row, left to right), Mrs. Campbell, Lt. William A. Campbell, who won the nickname of "the flying fool" during the air battles over Panteleria, Mr. Campbell, agent of Agricultural Extention Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, (Bottom row, left to right), Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, registered life guard and an instructor in life-saving at the University of Wiscons n; Miss Emily Virginia Campbell, who is now taking a pre-clinical nurse training course, sponsored by the Red Cross at Bryn Mawr College; Dr. T omas M. Campbell, Jr., now a first lieutenant in the medical corps; and Captain Abbie Noel Campbell

75 Years Of Army Service

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 22 1943



Seventy-five years of service stood together when Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, left, shook hands with M-Sgt. Howard Williams, 207 Smithfield St., Raleigh, N. C., on a recent visit to Eagle Pass Army Air Field, Texas-Mexican borderland advanced fighter pilot school. General Davis, who is now serving the War Department in Washington, D. C., has 45 years of military service behind. M-Sgt. Williams, who joined the Army when he was 13 years old, will complete 30 years as an enlisted man August 21.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jones Commands 8th Illinois Unit

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—(ANP)—Lt. Col. Clifton E. Jones, 44, has been elevated to the rank of full colonel and named commander of the 8th Illinois Reserve militia it was announced last week by State Adj. Gen. Leo M. Boyle. Col. Jones, a veteran of World War I with 20 years of army service, succeeds Brig. Gen. William Warfield, former commander of the Illinois 8th Infantry and a veteran member of the state legislature who retired a few months ago because of ill health.

BOURNE PROMOTED

Maj. William P. R. Bourne has been promoted to lieutenant colonel and made executive officer of the unit, continued Boyle's announcement. Other promotions and assignments will be announced later, he added.

Col. Jones, who was recommended for the post by Gen. Warfield has been promoted for the second time within a month. Early in August the Chicago board of Education named Jones assistant principal of the Moseley school. The educator and army man has been in the local school system for the past 15 years.

LIFE
Chicago, Ill.

NEGRO TROOPS

Sirs:

LIFE magazine is to be congratulated for its pictures of the colored soldiers in the 93rd Division at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (LIFE, Aug. 9). Such pictures and items as these we hope will have a decided influence in creating a feeling of national goodwill and unity so badly needed during the present crisis.

DEOTIS HARDEMAN

Indianapolis, Ind.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Durham Hospital to Train Cadets

DURHAM, N.C.—Lincoln Hospital has been approved to participate in the United States Nurses' Cadet Corps Training program, it was announced, this week.

All nurses who are enrolled as cadets under the program will have all expenses paid by the Federal Government. This includes room and board, tuition, books, uniforms, and each student will be paid $15 per month for the first nine months of her training and $20 per month for the next twenty-one months.

Approximately 20 freshmen students have been accepted for enrollment in the September 1 class, which will give a total enrollment of 50.

47n-1943
PM
New York, N. Y
SEP 1943

"Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert Negro marksmen, protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat." This is a gun post on an air field under construction in England.

Army Salutes Negro Troops in England

This story, released by the War Dept.'s Bureau of Public Relations, is a tribute to Negro troops serving in England.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 2.—Ramming Hitler's "racial supremacy" down his throat on today's front line of action, Negro troops of the U. S. Army in Great Britain have completed a year of shuttling bombs to their Nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Quartermaster units rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs to air fields on split-second schedules literally boost the aircraft into the sky and send them off to pulverize war industries in Germany and occupied countries.

At the same time, engineer aviation troops are laying the groundwork for future raids. Thousands of tons of concrete stretch into mile-long runways now on what a few months ago was British forest and farm land.

Since the first troops landed here last August, combat training has gone on uninterruptedly. Anti-tank, machine gun and rifle ranges are in use constantly as the men strive to better their marksmanship.

Guns Protect Fields

Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert Negro marksmen, protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat. Many of the best units were sent to Africa, where they distinguished themselves.

"Colored troops are a part, and a vital part, of our team," said Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, recently in a statement on the "outstanding service" of colored Quartermaster units in the Eighth Air Force during their first year overseas.

"Were it not for the long hours of work and efficiency of these units our bombs would not reach our airdromes on time and consequently would not be delivered in Germany.

"They maintain their vehicles well; their road experience and discipline is good; their morale and enthusiasm for their task is high."

Soldiers in the Corps of Engineers work double shifts, from 5 o'clock in the morning to 11 at night, during Great Britain's long Summer days, to rush completion of the airdromes which will base Flying Fortresses.

Speaking of the job these men are doing, Brig. Gen. C. R. Moore, Chief Engineer for the Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations, said: "We are proud of the record the Negro engineer aviation troops have made, and it is hoped that we shall soon be able to dedicate the first airdrome built entirely by them.

Spirit of Competition

"The units are among the most highly mechanized components of our Army and these soldiers have distinguished themselves in operating the heavy and complex equipment needed to construct modern airdromes.

"Working in what is now our front line they have tackled the most difficult jobs with eager enthusiasm. They are making a vital contribution to the success of our cause," Gen. Moore said.

When Flying Fortresses pass overhead on their way to pound Germany, men working on runways, perimeter track and hangars stop work momentarily. They watch the great craft move through the clouds, then return to their tasks with renewed vigor. All are eager to bring closer the day when similar aircraft will take off and land on their airdrome.

There is a lively spirit of competition as to which group can lay the most concrete, build the greatest number of Nissen huts or survey the largest area in a given time. One unit claims the champion bricklayer of the entire Army—Cpl. Albert Johnson of Lexington, Ky.

Few of the men now stationed in Great Britain have had an opportunity to show their merit under actual enemy fire. However, their courage in the face of immediate danger to their own lives has been proved many times by Negro soldiers who have won the Soldier's Medal for Valor.

Pvt. James Burman, of Dayton, O., disarmed an assailant while on guard at one installation. Sgt. Ernest Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala., rushed into a burning munitions building to rescue a British soldier. Pvt. William R. Preston, of Detroit, risked his own life to save a fellow soldier from drowning. These and other soldiers have won awards for bravery during the past year.

Capt. James A. Mayo, of Cleveland, chaplain of one of the units building airdromes, said his men are so deeply imbued with the importance of their work that they are eager for other members of their race to share in it.

"I have seen letters they send home," Chaplain Mayo said, "and they tell their friends in training camps: 'You don't know what you're missing by not being over here where we're really accomplishing something'."

Negro troops have another objective besides winning the war, the chaplain said. They are eager, too, to prove their merit now that they have the opportunity, so that after the war they can hold similar responsibilities back home and be respected as American citizens."

The men look forward expectantly to an invasion of the Continent.

Tailors in the various outfits are kept busy fitting and pressing uniforms for the men, all of whom take great personal pride in their appearance.

"When we get our one-day-a-week off and go out where the British people can see us, we want to show them what good American

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

soldiers look like," one man said.

In actions, as well as looks, these troops have brought credit to their uniforms. Recently, when a Quartermaster unit was moved from one English community, many residents wrote letters to the commanding officer of the unit expressing regrets that the soldiers would no longer be with them.

"Everyone says the same," one resident wrote, "they're sorry the boys have gone. We miss them very much. They kept the area clean and they were always cheerful and smiling. We miss them singing spirituals in the evening."

Others wrote: "They were a quiet, civil, well-behaved body of men. They were loved by the children, to whom they were more than generous. We were quite sorry when they went."

British civilians near American installations often walk or bicycle to playing fields to watch the troops play baseball and football on off duty hours.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA. —First Sergeant Andrew J. Wells who rendered 25 years service in the Army, 20 of which were spent at Fort Huachuca until he died of a heart attack while on his way to his post of duty on the morning of September 3, 1943, has been honored by having the new football stadium near the 92nd Division Headquarters named after.

Brandon, Miss. News
October 14, 1943

Rankin Negro Takes Part In Engineer Chorus In England

Pfc. Rozelious Cannon of Route 2, Brandon, will be one of three Mississippi soldiers soon to appear in a chorus of 200 colored engineer aviation troops on the stage of London's Royal Albert Hall in a concert of American spiritual and patriotic music.

Rehearsals are held at night in a Nissen hut theatre near the Flying Fortress airport being built by the engineer aviation troops. What free time the men have had in the past two months was voluntarily given to rehearsals.

The chorus will be directed by First Sergeant Alexander Jordan, a former member of the Tuskegee Institute chorus, and Cpl. James McDaniel, formerly a radio singer with the "Charioteers."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.
OCT 2 1943

372nd "Top Serg" Retires After 22 Year Hitch

Lt. Elmer B. Kountze Praises 372nd

MEDFORD—Lieutenant Elmer B. Kountze, for years a favorite top sargeant in the 372nd Third Battalion, has been retired from the service and placed on inactive status after more than 20 years in the state and federal armed forces.

The lanky six foot Medford veteran always associated with Co K, has served under six 372nd commanders, Major Morris, Lt. Colonel Larkland Hewitt, the late Lt. Colonel Edward Dugger, Lt. Colonel Alexander Davis, Colonel Howard C. Gilbert, and Colonel Edward O. Gourdin. In the 1940 Governor's Review of the 372nd, Lt. Kountze was among 25 battalion veterans honored for 19 years service with the 372nd. A graduate of OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia, the former top sergeant has long had the choice of retiring from the army but has sought unsuccessfully to rejoin his old outfit. He has been stationed and has traveled in many areas including the West Coast, Arizona, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee. Throughout the south he maintained the dignity of a soldier and insisted that colored troops serving under him be treated likewise.

While stationed at Camp Tyson, Tennessee, he was credited with influencing a large percentage of colored troops to buy war bonds and insurance for their family future. He himself is married and is the father of two boys. Interviewed this week regarding his experiences with various army units including a barrage balloon, anti air-craft outfit, Lt. Kountze said that he rated the 372nd Infantry far above most of the army outfits he had seen on his travels. The 366th, he said, is making quite a reputation at Fort Devens. On paper, he said, the 366th football team looked like one of the most powerful army teams in the state. Army training, he concluded, is most beneficial to the youth of America. His sister, Mrs. Madeline Dugger, is Senior Hostess at Fort Devens.

UNDER FIRE AT SALERNO, THEY KEEP THE SUPPLIES FLOWING

In the thick of the attack and with a "must" task to perform, modern fighting men worked on despite continuous shellfire to establish beachheads during the recent invasion of Salerno, Italy. Above is a photo of a crack Negro unit landing at an important point on the Italian beach. Duck and amphibious trucks play a vital role in the ferrying of goods in this war. Big ships of the convoy can be seen in the distance. The beachhead was firmly established only after bloody fighting against the Germans.—International News Photo.

47n-1943

Army Disbands Historic 184th Field Artillery

White Officer In Charge Of Two Smaller Battalions

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—(ANP)—It was reported late this week that Col. Lawrence W. Carruthers, white, of Lt. Gen. Ben Lear's 2nd army staff stationed at Memphis, is in command of the two battalions of the disbanded 184 Field Artillery regiment. These reports said one battalion would be assigned to Camp Buckner, N. C., and the other to Camp Forrest, Tenn. Col. Carruthers is expected to remain in command until the two units leave Fort Custer.

The 184th, composed mainly of men from the Chicago area, was ordered disbanded earlier in the week by a general army order. The organization was broken up into two units commanded by Lt. Col Marcus Ray and Lt. Col. Wendell Derricks of Chicago.

Col. Anderson Pitts, regimental commander, and several of his staff were affected by the order. Among these are Lt. Col. Benote Lee and Maj. Orion Page, who like their commander are also Chicagoans. Until new posts are found for them it is understood they will be known as surplus officers.

Breaking up of the artillery unit marks the end of a famous Illinois regiment that has seen service in every battle since the Spanish-American War. In this war the unit fought as the 8th Infantry.

War department officials said the order to disband was given so that the 184th would conform to the needs for modern warfare. The a-talion rather than the regiment is found to be more efficient for that service, it was declared.

Army plans for Lt. Col. Derricks and Lt. Col. Ray could not be immediately learned.

Negroes Doing Their Share

The official announcement of figures on Negro draftees and enlistments quashes two ugly rumors.

It ends the rumor that Negroes were not drafted in proportion to their numbers in the population—they were, and a little bit more, though at first the rate was slower. For with segregation in the ranks, they sometimes had to wait on new facilities and the organization of new units.

It also ends the rumor that Negroes don't think the country worth defending. They are justifiably critical about the way they are sometimes treated. But this is their country, too, and 16 per cent of the "volunteers entering the Army through selective service" were Negroes. Moreover, 10.1 per cent of the soldiers "inducted into the Army through selective service" were Negroes, though Negroes make up only 9.8 per cent of the population!—Des Moines Register.

To A Young Negro Soldier

Our old friend and colleague, Lewis Follett, whose column, "The Wanderer," adorned this page thrice weekly for so many years, until unfortunate circumstances compelled him to discontinue writing it, recently wrote a letter to a young Negro soldier in whom he had a special interest. He had known this boy for a long time. The boy's mother, grandmother and aunt had been in the service of Lewis Follett's familwy for many years. At great sacrifice, they had provided for his education, and were very proud of him. Then he went into the Army.

Lewis Follett sent the young Negro a present—a little soldier's Bible—and with it a letter which, when Lewis let us read it, we wanted to publish, for it contains much good thought for other soldiers, whether Negro or white, who are going away in the service of their country. The letter follows:

Dear James Edward: I am sending you this little present with my good wishes as you go into service for our country.

I know that you are well educated and probably do not need or want advice from an older generation. But I want to remind you that you will always have cause to be proud of those who have made great sacrifices to give you advantages such as many a white or black boy has not had who has been brought up in a family with much more money than your grandmother and your aunt have expended for you. And be proud of your mother, too, who was good and honorable and died in the faith, and who loved you devotedly, and give them all just cause now to be proud of you.

In your education you have probably learned that men live by three first principles:

1. The law of self-preservation. That does not mean to live selfishly, but to instinctively protect your life. You are intelligent and I am sure you will do that and that you will come home safe wherever you may go.

2. To love and protect your family. The war will be worth it to you if you learn this lesson. For no one's life is worth living who does nothing for those who have given him most.

3. To love and defend your country. Many people today would never realize the importance of this law had it not been for this terrible war. But we know now this is the only country in the world where people can be free to speak, think and worship as they please. And your people are getting more privileges and advantages than they have ever had, and will continue to improve their positions as they improve themselves.

I believe, and hope and pray, the fighting will be over before you have finished your training. But if it is not, I know you will make a good soldier, for you have good blood in you, and you will have good people praying for you.

If you are in the service and are sent to far-off places, you will have a great opportunity to learn about the world, which nothing but such an experience could give you. So in being a good soldier you will be doing a fine thing for yourself as well as for your family and for your country.

I am saying goodbye, and God bless you and bring you back to those who have given you and loved you so much.

Lewis Follett has put down here some of the chief things which every soldier should remember. In particular, young men, white or colored, in the armed services or in civilian life, who have received an education largely because of the sacrifices of their parents or other relatives, should remember that fact and never cease to be grateful. In that group almost all of the younger generation are numbered these days, when education at least through high school is the rule, rather than the exception, as it was even up until a generation ago, especially in the South. Even though education through high school is commonplace—in fact, school attendance is compulsory in most states to an age at which boys and girls are usually almost through high school—the majority of parents have to make sacrifices for their sons and daughters as long as they are in school. And when they go to college, the sacrifices increase.

Yet all too often young people who have had educational advantages through such sacrifices are inclined to feel somehow superior to their parents, who in so many cases did not have such advantages, and sometimes even to feel ashamed of them. But education is not complete, no matter how far it has gone, until one has learned the meaning of gratitude and acquired a measure of humility.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Generals

Praise Engineers

Fought Back With Their "Chin Out," Officials Say

Commanding officers in the Northern India war theatre have personally commended a unit of Negro engineers who "stood up with the strongest" in the recent Japanese bombings in the China-Burma-India area and "fought back with their chins out," says Walter Briggs, United Press war correspondent, in a delayed release last Sunday.

The Negro engineers were among the first back to work after the Japanese Zero fighters disappeared after strafing the field, filled up the holes in one runway and worked far into the night on another runway, plugging a huge pit created by a 500-pound bomb.

Several instances of exceptional courage were reported by officers, says the correspondent.

DARED ZERO FIGHTER

Pvt. Mack B. Anderson of Gayhill, Texas, stood up in the middle of the airfield firing a machine gun while a Japanese Zero fighter repeatedly swooped over him. His comrades said the Japanese tracer shells "looked like they were passing through Anderson's legs."

Eventually his gun jammed and Anderson then raced across the field, leaped into a trench, whipped out his pistol and continued firing.

Two others praised were Sgts. Clarence T. Jackson of Washington, D. C., and Elmer Stephens of Cleveland, Ohio. Officers also praised Sgt. Ralph Snell of Dothan, Ala., for the speed with which he rushed a company of 150 engineers to repair the bombed airfields.

The correspondent writes:

CALM IN RAID

"I watched Snell and his men unconcernedly wielding pick and shovel a few minutes after the raid, while many of the rest of us were watching for the possible return of the strafers.

"One Negro soldier looked up at me and grinned; well, this was nothing. When they going to start a real war?"

The conduct and bravery of this unit of engineers was warmly praised by both Brigadier General Clayton Bissell, commander of the Tenth Air Force operating in the China-Burma-India theatre, and Brigadier General Caleb V. Haynes of Mt. Airy, N. C., commander of the India Task Force.

GENERAL SAYS CONDUCT WAS "MAGNIFICENT"

General Bissell telegraphed Major Donald L. Jarrett, Oakland Ia., executive officer of the Negro organization:

"Reports say the conduct of the colored troops was magnificent in their return to duty and the damage to the airdrome was repaired almost immediately after the strafing ended.

"I desire you and your troops to know the performance of your duty is in the line of the best traditions of the Army."

General Haynes, arriving here the day after the second Japanese raid, heard descriptions of the efficiency and imperturbability of the Negro troops and relayed a message of "great work" to them through their officers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Ethiopia Praised For Declaration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—President Roosevelt has sent a telegram to Emperor Haile Selassie acknowledging Ethiopia's declaration of war on Italy, Germany and Japan, the Department of State announced Thursday.

The full text of the telegram, dispatched on December 16 and released by the Department of State, declares:

"I have received your Majesty's message of December 1 informing me that on that day Your Majesty proclaimed that a state of war exists between the Government of Ethiopia and the Governments of Italy, Germany and Japan. By virtue of this historic declaration the first nation to be freed from the yoke of Axis oppression has joined its forces with those of the United Nations, in this great struggle to preserve the freedom of mankind. In accordance with Your Majesty's wishes I am taking steps to make the issuance of this proclamation known to the Governments of Italy, Germany and Japan.

DEC 22 1942

"As doubtless Your Majesty has learned, a few days ago I announced that I had found that the defense of Ethiopia is vital to the defense of the United States, thus rendering our Majesty's country eligible to receive Lend-Lease aid.

"I take this occasion to extend my best fishes for Your Majesty's happiness and for the well-being of the people of Ethiopia.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Round with the sun-illumined lantern held
In midnight by the Master of the Show."

JAN - 4 1943

Vice President Wallace's World Council speech has surprised and shocked some of the high priests of a perpetually and totally controlled economy with its big place for private enterprise in the world to come. Maybe the president will surprise and shock them again next Thursday. In spite of whispers that the administration is thinking of things for the future that will make the New Deal seem like horse-and-buggy stuff there is some evidence to the contrary. Both the president and the people give signs of knowing that progress is a spiral, not a straight line, and that an endless more of the same thing is indigestible.

* * *

Since the Russians have retaken it from the Germans we are prepared to believe that Velikie Luki is a Russian town. But it sounds Chinese-American to us. Anyhow, we likee Velikie Luki very much in Russian hands again.

JAN - 4 1943

A situation which has caused a minor complication in sugar and coffee rationing and which may be worth the attention of rationing boards before general food rationing begins is one involving domestic servants who take their meals in homes of employers. Instances have been reported to us where the servant does not understand that it is both permissible and proper to let his or her ration card be used for food for the employer household where most of the meals are taken. There may be cases in which an employer would impose on his servant in some manner, and the ration board may want to arrange to have these reported, but for the most part servants who hold back their ration cards are not being fair to their employers and should so understand.

* * *

Birmingham is multiplying its patriotic impulses every day now. Waiting by a suburban roadside yesterday to be driven to town by a friend who had arranged to meet us there and who was half an hour late, we were offered rides by every third car that passed (incidentally the late friend caused that many cars to stop and waste that much gasoline). Three months ago no such percentage of passing cars would have had the patriotic urge. One gentleman who stopped said he was sorry we couldn't go with him because it made him "feel self-conscious to be riding anywhere alone these days."

JAN - 4 1943

Something we forgot to mention here Saturday about conditions in Boston is that they are eating horse meat there.

* * *

Among the battle cries for freedom which leave us cold these days are the constant ones of Mr. Michael Straight. "Liberals, Unite and Act!" he shouts in The New Republic, but if we get Michael straight what he wants is not liberalism in the sense of anything having to do with freedom. He wants security at any price including the price of liberty. He wants a world run right by controlled economists and made to stay right. While that may be a very good thing it is not a free world and it is not the thing some of us have in mind when we call ourselves liberals. Mr. Straight ought to take care to use a capital "L."

* * *

"You are right, I think, about the need of a two-party system in the South," writes Col. Santford Martin, editor of The Winston-Salem Journal. "As for a third party, I am not familiar with sentiment in other parts of the South but I do not believe a third party would go far in North Carolina. If there is any sentiment among the masses of our people for a third party I have not seen any evidences of it."

JAN - 4 1943

If the Russians take Rostov and the net result of their great counter-attack is swelled to a total of nearly 2,000,000 Germans taken out of the war, along with the planes and guns and other equipment that go with them, there is going to be a surplus of Russian Army. What will it do with itself? The question has thrilling answers and none relates to a "long, long war."

* * *

The Office of War Information is issuing on Jan. 10 a striking booklet entitled "Negroes and the War," indicating in graphic picture and print what our Negro population has at stake against Hitler and how much this country is worth to it. Here's hoping it will be read by all the colored people who can get a copy for it will let them know how wrong are the value of this country—as it stands—to them.

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

Letters To The Editor

Negro Heroism

This day I have noted several articles in the press relating the bravery of Negro troops. This is encouraging. For awhile, after the honors paid Brooks, the first member of a tank unit to be killed, and Dorrie Miller, there has been little news of the Negro soldier.

Of course since most of the fighting has been done by our air and naval men, and because of our stupid policy of restricting full opportunity for colored men to train for all branches of the service, they have not had much chance yet to display their valor and fighting ability. When we get to that point where the colored soldier will be used more fully as a fighter and less as a laborer, the records will be replete with deeds of heroism.

For the sake of morale, and to confound the effects of segregation, denial of fair treatement and limited employment at home, you are doing a good job by keeping the public and the families informed of the existence and participation of colored boys in this great fight for liberty, home, and humanity.

E. B. HENDERSON.

Falls Church, Va., Jan. 28.

FEB 2 - 1943

Too Much Bickering

I had admired Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his "Fighting French," but now that the other French general, Giraud, and General de Gaulle have come together with their forces in Northern Africa, these two men have shown their smallness of stature by wasting precious time bickering about personal, political matters!

It was the political rottenness and physical degeneracy that caused the downfall of France. It is high time now that these two French generals brought their forces together and both worked to rid the world of Hitlerism. Let them take a look at the present deplorable state of their own country—France! If that is not enough to make them get together, then France has two generals who will not add to the glory of that country!

H. B. BRADFORD.

Bethesda, Md., Jan. 29.

'Walk' System Needed

It is unfortunate that your correspondent who commented recently upon the "pedestrian vs. motorist problem" stated his case so incompletely. There is a strong element of practical truth in his observations.

FEB 2 - 1943

Leaving aside the question of crossing in the middle of the block, where we would probably all agree he should not, there is still the fact that at certain times and places crossing against the light is actually safer than obeying the law. I have been very nearly hit three times. Two of these were the result of crossing with the light and being caught in the path of a car making a right turn from behind me. Under such circumstances the pedestrian is helpless and entirely dependent on the mercy and good sense of the driver. (In these cases courtesy seems to be limited to motor police and taxi drivers.) Hence in places and at hours where the traffic bulk is on a route parallel to the pedestrian, he is really wiser to go against the light and depend upon his own judgment and responsibility to select a safe break in traffic. This obviously does not apply to the in-town areas where the "walk" system is properly set and where cars are moving slowly enough to permit full control on the part of the driver.

The second and even more lethal situation arises where the pedestrian, having started on a green light is caught in the middle of the street at the change. Here he is in no real danger from the inner line of cars but in reaching the outer lane can step directly into the path of an automobile which has been idling through the block waiting for the light to change. The motorist reaches the intersection at a high speed and is unable to see a pedestrian who may be in front of the inner lane car. The unfortunate pedestrian, who is generally being roundly cursed by the driver he is holding up, steps out and the result is somewhat messy.

In the third and final case the only cure is a little courtesy. Heaven help the pedestrian who is caught on an icy street at the light change and is unable to hurry across and still remain on his feet.

NAVY EMPLOYE.

Arlington, Va., Jan. 28.

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

Negro War Power Is an Essential

FEB 13 1943

By NEWBOLD MORRIS

President of the Council of the City of New York

The democratic process is not static. In tending towards the lifting of averages and the spreading of opportunities, it follows a course of trial and error. In ordinary times, because of our recuperative vitality, we can afford to make mistakes, but today, there is not time for mistakes. In this emergency of unprecedented seriousness, we cannot afford to err again.

FEB 13 1943

One-tenth of our American population is of the Negro race. We must continue to mobilize this important cross section of our people, as well as every other group, to the fullest extent. The potential earning power and purchasing power of the Negroes of America have been overlooked in peace time. Their actual and potential industrial and fighting power must not be left out of our war effort.

The practical application of the democratic ideal in America has never been of such vital importance as it is today. More than two years ago we began to mobilize the manpower and resources of our country in anticipation of the struggle which most of us knew must come.

Every American must be given an opportunity to make his contribution to the building of America's strength. We are engaged in a fight for survival and we cannot afford to hamper the war effort by racial discrimination. The efforts of the American Negro at the front and in the factories will make this a shorter war and provide the basis for a permanent peace.

PM

New York, N. Y.

Army Forms Negro Cavalry Division

FEB 20 1943

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Formation of the Army's first Negro cavalry division, with headquarters at Fort Clark, Tex., was announced by the War Dept.

The new Second Cavalry Division was developed from the Fourth Cavalry Brigade of which the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, historic Negro units organized in 1886, are components.

FEB 20 1943

The Ninth Cavalry served in Texas against the Indians, fought at San Juan Hill and in the Philippines. The Tenth served in Indian wars in Wyoming and Montana, at San Juan Hill and on the Mexican border.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Words And Pictures Disclose Progress

JAN 10 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The Office of War Information Saturday began distribution of 2,000,000 copies of a booklet issued to record the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields and to recognize officially their important contributions to the fighting of the war.

The 72-page booklet, "Negroes and the War", is done in rotegravure and combines text with 141 photographs. The six-page preface is written by Chandler Owens, well known Chicago publicist. Distribution will be through insurance companies, churches, schools and colleges, labor unions, motion picture theatres, professional groups and other channels.

By word and picture, the booklet tells:

What Negroes are doing in agriculture, industry, and in the armed services.

What Negroes have to gain by an American victory.

What Negroes have to lose if the Axis wins.

By word and picture the booklet also outlines the progress made by Negro citizens in recent years; in education, economically, and in the arts and sciences.

"There were 1,642 students in Negro colleges in 1916," the booklet states. "By 1941 the number had grown to 40,000—thus increasing 24 times over in 25 years . . . There are now approximately 100 universities and colleges devoted exclusively to Negro education.

In a section called "The Young Generation of the Land", the booklet discusses advancements in elemenatry and high school education:

JAN 10 1943

"In the 17 Southern States during the year 1915 only 58 per cent of the Negro children between 6 and 14 were enrolled in school. By the school year 1939-40, some 85.9 per cent of the children between 5 and 17—a much wider age range—were regularly in attendance. There were 2,174,260 in elementary school and 154,580 in high school. The number of youngsters in high school has more than doubled in 10 years.

The booklet makes this comment on housing improvement:

"In 1937 the United States Government started a slum clearance program. The object was to provide decent homes for poor people. Of the 121,500 homes contracted for in city areas, approximately 40,600 are or will be occupied by Negro tenants."

On the subject of the Negro in business the booklet says:

"There were about 30,000 Negro-owned stores in this country in 1939. The number has grown since. Sales for the same year totalled $71,000,000. There are 11 banks owned and operated by Negroes. There are forty-one member companies of the National Negro Insurance Association; they have 2,800,000 policies and $422,000,000 worth of insurance in force."

JAN 10 1943

Pictures and statistics show the progress in health:

"The death rate among Negroes has gone down remarkably in thirty years time. In 1911 insurance statistics placed the death rate at 18.5 per thousand people. IN 1930 U. S. Census figures placed it at 16.5 and in 1940 at 13.9 per thousand. This represents not only advancements in medicine, but more hospital beds (though not enough), better care, and an increase in government-financed clinics and health services . . .

"There are 110 Negro hospitals in the United States. Some 22 of these are fully approved and five provisionally approved by the American College of Surgeons'. . . Despite advances, the need for more hospitals is an imperative one which must be dealt with after the war. There is now one hospital bed for 1 000 Negroes as against one bed for every 110 whites."

The booklet devotes picture sections to many subjects: the Negro press, the church, the armer the city dweller, the government worker. There are sections on the Negro in music and art, in athletics in labor unions and in industry. Seve pages of photographs are given over to the activities of Negroes in the armed services of the country.

Negroes Exceeding Quotas For Inductions Into Army

"New York Amsterdam Star News"

OWI Reports Southern Enlistments Heavier; Fine Record for Volunteers

JAN 2 - 1943 New York, N.Y.

Negroes are being inducted into the army through Selective Service in the same proportion that Negro registrants bear to total registration and Negro soldiers are now on active duty in most of the overseas theatres where other American troops are stationed, the Office of War Information announced.

JAN 2 1943

The OWI cited official records of the Bureau of Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, which reveal the following facts about Negroes in the armed services.

Negroes Rank High

(1) Although Negroes constituted 9.8 percent of the total population in the last census, Negro selectees and volunteers constituted 10.1 per cent of all persons inducted into the army through Selective Service by Oct. 31.

JAN 2 - 1943

(2) In nine out of 14 southern and border states, the percentage of Negroes inducted into the army through Selective Service exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered in those states.

(3) During the 1940-41 period, Negroes constituted 16.1 percent of the total number of volunteers entering the army through the Selective Service System.

JAN 2 1943

OWI pointed out that there are Negro units in Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa (including Liberia), Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii, Alaska and the West Indies.

JAN 2 1943

Refers to Rumors

Rumors that Negroes were not being inducted into the army in comparable percentages have been circulated in various sections of the country, OWI declared.

Bureau of Selective Service statistics reveal that in the southern states on Oct. 31 Negroes constituted 38.4 of all Selective Service inductions in Louisiana; 34.5 percent of all similar inductions in Florida, 2 percent in Alabama, 27.8 percent North Carolina, 27.2 percent in Virginia, 19.4 percent in Texas, 19.1 Maryland, 9.1 percent in Kentucky and 7.2 percent in West Virginia. In each of these states, the percentage of Negroes inducted exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered under Selective Service.

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In four states, the percentage of Negro inductions either equalled the percentage of Negro registrations or closely approximated the proportion. Negroes constituted 44.2 percent of all Selective Service inductions in Mississippi, 34.0 percent of all similar inductions in South Carolina, 2.5 percent in Georgia, 21.3 percent in Arkansas, and 18.5 percent in Tennessee.

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Art Shields

A stroll through the Upper West Side of Manhattan is a pleasure in wartime.

Here the patriotism of the people glows brightly, though Broadway's lights have gone dim.

The great cosmopolitan community of Jewish people, Negroes, Latin Americans, Irish, French, Italians, Greeks and others, that lies on both sides of Broadway, between Central Park and the River, is one of the most war-conscious in the land.

Anyone can see that for himself in the homes of the people and the hundreds of organizations that are aiding the war.

And likewise in the people they send to Congress, of whom we'll say more further on in this column.

In the Negro community on West 98th and 99th Sts., between the Park and Columbus Ave., for instance, you feel the pride of the people in their boys in the service.

PROUD OF THEM

And the pride of the Negro troops shows in the dozens of warm letters they have written to their friend, Mrs. Gertrude White, who lives over the candy store on the north side of the 99th St. block.

Mrs. White, who has two stepsons from the block and a nephew in the service, herself shows you letters like this:

"We are doing our job," writes Private Fred Byrd, who used to live at 26 W. 99th St.

"We are willing to make all sacrifices, even the supreme sacrifice . . . as long as we know that our men and our women can face life . . . free from the bloody, lustful, brutal tyrant."

And Private Lindsay Samuels, writes that: "We are practising on the guns, and they are really honeys."

Despite blood segregation and job discrimination the Negro people see the meaning of victory over fascism. And they are seeing it more clearly because of energetic war-effort organizations like the People's Committee of this area, headed by Hubert States, president, of 69 West 99th St.; the Sojourner Truth Victory Club of 73 West 99th St., which has run three recent affairs for the service men and the Harriet Tubman Branch, Communist Party, which helped to recruit 15 West Side Negroes in the current membership drive.

JEWISH GROUP ACTIVE

The Jewish people, who form a majority of the West Side population, are giving their best to the war.

MAR 28 1943

American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, Sisterhoods, Temples are mobilized behind war service recruiting, civilian defense, Red Cross, Russian War Relief.

The American Jewish Congress tells me that their Gamut Group which meets at the Peter Stuyvesant Hotel on the West Side, has already raised the funds for a field hospital unit for our Red Army allies.

The Junior Hadassah, a young women's organization, has recruited hundreds of women into the American Women's Volunteer Service and is selling $1,000,000 bonds this year from its offices at 1819 Broadway.

The Senior Hadassah is buying Army bombers.

The Temples, along with other churches and fraternal organizations, are ardent supporters of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office at 73rd St. and Broadway and its neighborhood branches.

WE KNOW

"We Jewish people know the terrors of fascism. We want to keep it out of America and crush it in the rest of the world," said a fine Jewish lady of the older generation.

This lady saw the blood and wreckage of the Kischeneff pogroms of 1903. She escaped twice from a Tsarist prison herself. The stories she tells are part of the traditions of the Jewish people, who are aiding our war effort.

West Side Irishmen and Irishmen indeed from all parts of New York like to foregather at the headquarters of the Transport Workers Union on West 64th St.

MAR 28 1943

Here men like Austin Hogan, president of Local 100, who is now in the Army, and men like President Mike Quill, both veterans of the Irish Revolutionary movement, have inspired many West Siders with their own fervid faith in American democracy.

It's no accident that the West Side's Democrats and American Labor Party members re-elected Sol Bloom, the foreign affairs committee chairman, who holds up President Roosevelt's hands and slaps down the Admiral Standleys when they disrupt Soviet-American relations. And that its Republican and ALP members returned Joseph Clark Baldwin to Congress on a Second Front platform . . . That's the same Baldwin, incidentally, who is helping Vito Marcantonio lead the fight against the poll tax.

With the decisive help of five ALP clubs of the district the people also voted out John Buckley, the secretary of the Coudert Committee in the State Senate.

MAR 28 1943

High on the list of West Side achievements is the $60,000 cash which the Russian War Relief community center at 2432 Broadway raised last year by cash donations, hundreds of teas and many other affairs.

Thousands of knitted garments for the Red Army went with the cash.

MAR 28 1943

There's also a humming West Side Council of Soviet American Relations, which holds big affairs. It packed in 1,200 people at a recent meeting at the Ethical Culture Society on West 64th St., addressed by Representative Baldwin.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

INTO INDUSTRY

Life is changing on the West Side under the impact of war.

Thousands of white collar workers, lawyers and other professionals are entering the war industries and joining the industrial unions. And this affects every organization.

"More than 100 Communist Party members, for instance, have gone into the war industries from the white collar and professional groups in this section," said Miss Goldie Young, organizer for the Communist Party for the 7th, 9th and 11th Assembly Districts, with offices at 2875 Broadway.

The Communist Party's six live branches — including an active Spanish language branch which has just recruited 15 new members—are an energizing force in the whole war effort on the Upper West Side.

Their aid is welcomed by civilian defense organizations and win-the-war leaders of every political party.

They meet in comfortable, attractive headquarters in such places as the Hotel Newton (the 9th branch); 2144 Broadway (the 11th); 1845 Broadway (Columbus Hill branch); 73 West 99th St. (Harriet Tubman and Jose Diaz branches).

And popular support is shown by the recruiting of nearly 90 members since Lincoln's birthday.

And this is just a start, said Miss Young and Mr. Abraham Chapman, the chairman of the section, yesterday.

MAR 2 5 1943

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

NO PROGRESS MADE HERE APR 8 1943

A Negro army chaplain, who has been stationed with troops in the southwest Pacific and who has been called back to America to face court martial proceedings, tells some rather harrowing things about the treatment by white officers of the Negro enlisted men in their commands. He was a prominent eastern minister before joining the armed forces and thus is not addicted to loose talk.

It was the experience of many Negro soldiers during World War No. 1 that in some cases, white officers paid more attention to the job of keeping them down than they did to that of beating Germany; on the other hand some were all that could be expected of anyone.

Coming from all walks of life and from all communities, many of which give Negroes a tough way to go, it is easy to see that the army would not change that attitude unless something tangible was done about the matter. Then too, a fellow in the army has little chance against his superior officers and as a matter of discipline—which after all is correct—their word is law. There is no appeal from it.

Sometime ago, the NAACP asked Secretary Stimson to issue an order which would serve as a guide in different units on the treatment of Negroes in the army. The secretary refused saying that he felt that the men in the service were sufficiently fairminded to deal with everybody as a man should. He assumed that the officers of the army were sufficiently trained in the treatment of their fellowman that such an order was unnecessary. APR 8 1943

Of course Mr. Stimson was entirely wrong. Experience shows it. If the war department took some definite stand on this question, there would be far less friction between white officers and enlisted men; between Negro soldiers and the civilians where they may be stationed.

The Bystander is well aware that all the fault is not with the officers. Some of the Negro soldiers, too, are not easy to get along with; some insist on stirring up unnecessary trouble. This, that type has done in civil life. But since it seems we must have white officers in command of Negroes in the service, a definite effort ought to be made to make the service of both officers and enlisted men of the very best type and it cannot and will not be done unless the war department takes a more decent stand in the matter than they have heretofore. APR 8 1943

Birchbark Used By Engineers To Write Letters–Chaplain

"Pittsburgh Courier" Pittsburgh Pa.

FEB 1 3 1943

Former Preacher, Pastor and Teacher Tells of Experiences In Alaska-Canadian Northwest While Visiting Family In Washington, D. C.

"Pittsburgh Courier"

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 11—One of the men associated with a Negro Engineer Regiment helping to make history on the Alcan Highway is Capt. Edward G. Carroll of the Northwest Service Command, who has been here visiting his wife and four-year-old son at 5030 Just street, northeast.

This was his first time home since he went North with the troops in May.

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., he completed his elementary and secondary education here and his college training at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md. He took his theological training at Yale University Divinity School and subsequently held pastorates in Salem, Va., and Grafton, W.Va. In 1935, he was one of four selectees chosen to visit the university centers of India, Burma and Ceylon.

WASHINGTON, FDR REVERED

The delegation, called the Pilgrimage of Friendship, spent 4½ months in those countries, and the chaplain recollects that when the two most renowned idols of the student centers were George Washington, who freed the colonies, and our present President, who to them is a further symbol of freedom.

In 1937, the chaplain was called to teach philosophy and religious education at Morgan State college, where he remained until his induction into the Army in 1941, and his assignment to the Engineers in Alaska.

His plan is to develop recreational programs and show the men how to be good in everyday life, not just preach a lot of sermons and hold church services on Sunday.

NO WRITING PAPER

"When I first arrived," he says, Regimental Headquarters had a Recreation hall, but no furniture nor facilities, and worst of all no writing paper. The men had to use birchbark for letter paper. I got things as I could from people and organizations I knew about and that knew me back home. It takes about one month to receive second class mail up there and so deliveries were slow and far between.

The chaplain says when he first went there was one film, "Power of God," lent to him by the Lutheran Missouri Synod, and travelled over 800 miles, showing it sometimes twice a day. It was the first movie shown up there, and in the case of one Canadian civilian it was the first he'd ever seen.

The entertainment problem is much improved now, says Captain Carroll. The Recreation hall —a double tent — now has furniture, writing facilities, and a library of 500 volumes. The chaplain has organized a 20-piece band, bought a sound system with two speakers, which he hangs up in the trees at camp clearings on his tours.

WEATHER HAMPERS TRAVEL

The chaplain makes a regular circuit with six stops and it takes him about a week to complete the rounds. Travel is difficult now because of weather conditions. He and his assistant travel in a one-half ton truck which carries all the recreational and religious equipment besides the musical support, "The Brass Quintet."

The assistant, Corporal Wamack of Americus, Ga., a graduate of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., is pinch-hitting in the chaplain's absence.

Chaplain Carroll has two prized possessions, one a piece of the ceremonial ribbon cut by representatives of the U.S. and Canada at the opening ceremonies of the Alcan Highway; the other is a letter of commendation for his weekly sermonettes from the commanding officer of the southern sector of the Northwest Service Command.

The officer is a son of the Rev. Julius S. Carroll, local pastor prominent in Methodist circles.

Reporter Tells Of Qualifications Among Soldiers

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By E. W. BAKER
(Courier War Correspondent)

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Mar. 11—Just what type of fellow is the average soldier in the 93rd Division?

That question, doubtless, will be answered if and when the popular belief—that the 93rd will be the first all-colored division to meet the barbarous Axis powers on the field of battle —becomes a reality.

Well, the writer hied over to the office of Capt. George W. (Bish.) McKinney, a Pittsburgher, who is chief of the re-classification section, to learn anything but a military secret. MAR 1 3 1943

What is the average age of a soldier in the unit? Average education? Marital status?

The genial officer peeled of a few cards and called a clerk to get some papers out of a file. Of course, he could not reveal all the information, but he did choose a certain number to use as a basis to obtain a composite picture.

Of the number selected, it was found that the bulk had stopped school between the 5th and 9th grades. Only nine were found to have had no schooling. Six had stopped in the 1st; 118 had completed high school; six were college graduates, and three had done post-graduate work.

SOME GOT FIRST SCHOOLING

Wishing to have soldiers with as high education as possible and realizing that some of its soldiers here practically would get no further education during this war, the Army set up a special training unit for them.

Fifty officers and 150 enlisted men were used over a period of five months in giving the defectives schooling and military training, alternating in morning and evening. All men physically disabled and lacking education attended this school.

Now about the ages, the figures show that the average man in the Division now is between 28 and 32 years of age, but the newer ones coming are reducing that average because they are between 18 and 22. About 60 per cent of the men in the unit are unmarried; more are divorced than there are widows. MAR 1 3 1943

Wishing to know something about the spirit and welfare of the men, the writer switched around to the office of Lt. Herbert Lowry, an Ohoian and Special Service officer.

He told of the types of athletic events and other types of entertainment for the men which come under this section's supervision.

The attendance at these affairs averages from 1,500 to 2,000, he declared. "Using attendance as a barometer, he further stated, "my opinion is that this indicates that the spirit is high."

Everything has been done for the welfare of these men, he said, such as aiding them to get allotments for dependents, advising them in the types of insurance to take out, and encouraging them to buy War Bonds and stamps, an idea of thrift which the unit seeks to install. MAR 1 3 1943

In summarizing, Lt. Lowry declared, "I believe the morale of the 93rd is on par with all other divisions."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

32 Negro Soldiers Repay Girl's Blood Bank Debt

NEW YORK—(AP)—Seven pints of blood plasma were used to help save the life of a Negro woman. Her daughter, worried at the drain on the blood bank, appealed to Negro troops at Camp Kilmer, N. J., to replace the amount used. JUL 7 1943

Within a few hours after Eleanor Ogilvie appealed on behalf of her mother, Estelle Ogilvie, she watched with tears of gratitude as two Army trucks drew up to the Presbyterian Hospital here Wednesday, and 32 Negro soldiers climbed down to spend two hours giving their b[illegible] 1943

The soldiers refused Eleanor Ogilvie's offer of pay.

"We didn't want any money," one said. "Civilians have been mighty good to us and this is only one small way we can repay those kindnesses."

47n-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 17, 1943

THE WAR

By NELL DODSON
Copy Editor

PV came into being last February, two months after Pearl Harbor. Today American soldiers are on battlefronts at far points of the globe. Negro soldiers are in Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa (including Liberia) Australia, New Guinea, India, Hawaii, Alaska and the West Indies. For our boys it has been a hard, trying year, a year in which they've met obstacles and heartbreak, but as such has not daunted them. They're a determined bunch, not easily discouraged or they wouldn't be the good soldiers that they are now.

In this country Negroes are listed in various branches of the service: two all-Negro infantry divisions, the 92nd activated not so long ago at Fort McClellan, Ala, and the 93rd at Fort Huachucha, Ariz; two Negro cavalry regiments, the famous 9th and 10th; Negro tank destroyer battalions and tank battalions; field and coast artillery; inspector general's department; signal corps; military police engineers; quartermaster; medical corps; chemical warfare; chaplain corps; the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee Army Flying School, and the separate ground units at various white airbases.

Actually, altho it appears Negroes are being trained for all branches of army service, they are serving so far mainly as "engineers"—labor battalions. In this capacity their contribution cannot be under-estimated. Among other vital jobs, they built the important Alcan highway in Alaska—1800 miles in length.

FEB 13 1943

OUT OF HIS PLACE?

In 1942, while *PV* and other papers kept flailing the stubborn jimcro policy of the Navy in keeping Negroes confined to the mess halls, a young man by the name of Dorie Miller, a mess attendant, stepped "out of his place" at Pearl Harbor, and in spite of the fact he'd never manned a machine gun before, took to lead like a veteran, brought down several planes and was awarded for bravery by the government.

Then there was Mess-Attendant Charles Jackson French of the USS *Gregory*, who—after his ship went down in the battle of Guadalcanal, swam six hours thru shark-infested waters towing a raft of wounded white sailors and officers to safety. He and Miller cinched the proof the Negroes are Navy material—real Navy material, and deserve recognition as such.

FEB 13 1943

Since *PV* started Negroes have been admitted into the Navy—but on a limited jimcro basis. They're in the Marines, too now, but one would hardly know it—'cause they are so few and limited.

The WAAC let in Negro girls on a jimcro basis; the WAVES have stuck to the questionable policy of "Negroes are eligible but there have been no enlistments." The SPARS, thru the Washington headquarters, announced a few days ago that the "policy of the Coast Guard and the Navy would be followed in regard to the enlistment of Negro women as members."

THEY GOT IN, BUT HOW?

In spite of the bad points, the obstacles, the discouraging factors, there has been a spirit of loyalty and determination shown by all Negroes in the services of America, a spirit that can perhaps best be expressed by a quote from a letter to *PV* during the past year by Sgt. Russel S. Caughman, Co. C-147 QMSBn, Jefferson Branch, Mo: FEB 13 1943

"It is true that I can't have my wishes as often as I like and that I am often the victim of inconsideration and humiliation . . . I am without my lovely wife and the things I love ardently . . . but I am living up to my belief that a democratic form of government, whatever may be its faults or failing, is the best . . ."

(PV adds, it's worth fighting for—especially so, if we want a better world to live in tomorrow.—Ed).

First All-Negro Army Division Eager for Fight, Commander Says

Men Said To Be Developing Into Hard, Efficient, Resourceful and Dependable Fighters

By JACK LEFLER

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Jan. 15—(AP)—The first all-Negro division activated by the U. S. Army in this war is approaching combat condition with eagerness and determination.

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, commanding general of the 93rd division, declared today that his men are developing into hard, efficient, resourceful and dependable fighters.

"I believe they will go to town for us," he said with confidence.

At the outbreak of war, the American Negro clamored for an active part in the nation's war effort. In the training fields surrounding this huge southern Arizona military post, Negro soldiers are making good on that desire.

All-Purpose Division

The 93rd is designed to be a hard-hitting, all-purpose division.

The rigid training on the desert and in the mountains is fitting it for almost any assignment.

The division, which came into existence last May, is completing the second phase of its training and soon will embark upon the third and more intensive phase.

Probably the greatest handicap in training has been that many of the Negroes have not had the educational advantages of most white soldiers. The draftees and volunteers came from every state in the Union and from all walks and stations of civilian life.

Recruits who have had less than a fourth-grade education are placed in a special unit in which they are given half a day of schooling and half a day of military training.

Eager to Learn

"The men are eager to learn and anxious to become good soldiers," said General Miller.

"They take great pride in their uniform and get a big kick out of maneuvers, on which we are now concentrating."

Col. Edwin N. Hardy, post commandant, a soft-spoken Southerner who has spent his life in the army, declared the soldiers are "loyal and decent."

"The Negro has an inherent love of happiness and contentment," Colonel Hardy said. "To keep their morale high, the officers must maintain an air of confidence and well being. The attitude of an officer can pull the emotions of the men up or down."

Fine Equipment

The 93rd is equipped, houses, fed and clothed in exactly the same manner as every other American division, said General Miller.

The division was fortunate in having the veteran 25th infantry, a picked outfit of specially trained men long stationed at Fort Huachuca, as a nucleus. The 25th had been brought to a peak of efficiency by careful selection of volunteers ever since the World War.

Many of these experienced soldiers were made non-commissioned officers of the division and recommended for officers' candidate school.

Since the division was formed, more than 300 of the most promising soldiers were given officers' training.

Highest ranking Negro line officer is Maj. Charles J. Blackwood, a hero of World War No. 1 and an idol of his men.

The medical detachment has many Negro officers whom General Miller described as "comparable with the finest medical talent to be found anywhere."

The first Negro WAAC's assigned to any post in the nation arrived recently and took over many jobs formerly held by soldiers who now are available for combat service.

Because Fort Huachuca is isolated from the Arizona and Mexican border towns, every effort is made to provide recreation at the post for the soldiers.

General Says First All Negro Division Is Eager For Combat

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Jan. 15—(Associated Press.)—The first all-Negro division activated by the U. S. army in this war is approaching combat condition with eagerness and determination.

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, commanding general of the 93rd division, declared today that his men are developing into hard, efficient, resourceful and dependable fighters.

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from the Arizona and Mexican border towns, every effort is made to provide recreation at the post for the soldiers.

Florence, Ala., Herald
February 5, 1943

An OWI report reveals that 10.1 per cent of the Army is composed of Negroes, while only 9.8 per cent of the entire population is colored.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

WHEREIN YOU BEHOLD, dear reader, Corp. Raymond Elliott, native son of Jasper, Ala., as he is about to load an anti-aircraft gun at an army base 'way down under in the New Hebrides. He certainly looks as if he likes his anti-axis assignment—(INP foto).

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Bugling On The Alcan Road

When Corporal Willie Stallworth, of Pensacola, Florida, went into the Army he had never blown a trumpet. Now, when he plays for his buddies along the Alcan highway, they say there isn't another Army bugler who can touch him.—(Acme Photo)

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
FEB 13 1943

Enters Officers' School

Private Atlas A. Wyche of Waverly, Pa., became the first Negro soldier to qualify for admission to an Army Officers Candidate School when he passed his board examination last week at Jefferson Barracks, basic training center of the Air Forces Technical Training Command.

NEGRO CORPORAL WINS STEWART RIFLE PRIZE

CAMP STEWART, Feb. 2.—Corpl. Wilton C. Wailes, 36-year-old negro soldier from Delmore, Del., was announced today as top rifle scorer at Stewart for the month of January with a score of 212 out of 220. This score, highest yet made in the war bond contest, gave him the $25 war bond awarded monthly. Corpl. Wailes is an amateur flier with ten hours soloing to his credit.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Soldiers Build Park; Name It For Maj. Wilhelm

COURTLAND, ALA., Feb. 25—Maj. Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive officer of the Army Air Forces Basic Flying School, Courtland, Ala., was pleasantly surprised recently when he learned that a park built at Maxwell Field by negro soldiers formerly under his command has been given the name Wilhelm Park as a tribute to him.

The beautification of this once barren area was started by Maj. Wilhelm when he was stationed at Maxwell Field and was serving as the commanding officer of the negro organizations of that base. Seeing that the negro troops were willing to improve this tract which covers almost 38 acres of land and is located partly within their squadron area, he secured permission to acquire shrubbery from government owned land near the field.

Using their own time after duty hours each day and furnishing their own tools, men from these outfits sodded the tract and landscaped the area with trees, flower beds, and shrubs. Under the force of their initiative the land soon developed into a trim, well planned park. They built benches and constructed a large open air theater for concerts and out-door entertainment during the Summer months. Giving over a section of the park to sports, volley ball and basketball courts and the like have been constructed. All of this work, including time and material, was accomplished without cost to the government.

Before the park could be finished Maj. Wilhelm was transferred to the AAFBFS, Courtland, Ala. However, the men continued their work and when recently it was finished he received photographs of the completed project. Over the entrance is an arch with the words, Wilhelm Park.

While Maj. Wilhelm is pleased with the honor paid him by these soldiers of his former post, he is particularly proud of the men for having such a splendid spirit and for displaying such fine initiative in bettering their squadron area.

40,000 Negroes Aid Offensive In the Pacific

Bee, Chicago, Ill.
1943

WASHINGTON, July 8 — War department sources have confirmed the fact that Negro soldiers are participating in the new offensive that has broken loose in the South-west Pacific theater of operations.

Immediate objective of the drive is the dislocation of the Japs on the island of Munda in the New Georgia group. Beyond that Rabaul, the strong Japanese base, is said to be the goal. Allied forces are now in control of Rendova, taken in the surprise move of early last week. A five-mile channel separates Rendova from Munda, and the allies are now laying down a heavy barrage of shells. It is estimated that about 40,000 Negro soldiers are in the area. These forces are made up of engineers, infantry, coast artillery, and anti-aircraft units. Some are known to be on New Guinea. The drive from this latter point is aimed at Salamaua and Lae.

47n-1943

British War Orphan Gets Fill Of Ice Cream

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Somewhere in England, kindly soldiers of a U. S. Quartermaster battalion feed Rita S. a bowl of ice cream when the adopted British war orphan visited their camp recently. Since she was born in wartime, Rita had never tasted ice cream. The G. I. variety (powdered eggs, powdered milk) made quite a hit with her. (International News Photo)

Life On Alcan Highway Described By First Race Woman To Serve There

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON—A graphic recital of her experiences as the first colored woman to be assigned by the American Red Cross to duty with soldiers building the Alcan Highway, was given this week by Miss Hazel Dixon Payne, now serving as an assistant field director in the Red Cross assigned to service overseas.

Miss Payne, who obtained her master's degree in health and physical education with the help of the National Youth Administration, forwarded the narration of her experiences to NYA headquarters here.

The Alcan Highway is the roadway that was blazed through 1,670 miles of uncharted wilderness from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, north by west to a junction in Alaska slightly south of Fairbanks. The fete was achieved by Army engineer units composed chiefly of Negro labor in the unbelievable time of four months.

Miss Payne's statement follows:

"I arrived at Dawson Creek, B.C., in March. The weather was about 70 below zero. I had been told previously that I was a pioneer, as I was going to be the first Negro woman to go to that section of the country, and believe me, I felt that pioneering spirit when I was met by the assistant field director, Hulbert Puttman, and about thirteen hundred men.

"The expression on their faces exhibited tension, anxiety and a grand appreciation for a Negro woman. They had been up in the woods working on the Alcan Highway for one and one-half years and had not seen a Negro woman during that time.

"We rode over a dirt road in an army car to the 95th Engineer Army Post. My room was located in a one-story, wooden hut, known as the Recreation Club house for the Negro soldiers. To my happy surprise the men had made a dressing table, wash stand, and a chest of drawers from odd pieces of wood for my convenience and comfort.

"They had placed a note on the dressing table that read: 'To the first lady of the Alcan, we are pleased to have you and hope that you will enjoy the use of this furniture as much as we have enjoyed making it for you. You are brave and have done a fine thing to leave all the comforts of civilian life to come to us and may God guide you and keep you always. We feel as if this war is really worth fighting for now that you have come to us, and we know we will win this war.'

"After reading this note, I retired determined more than ever to work very hard to aid in the winning of this war. I had been instructed, before leaving the Pacific area office of the American Red Cross at San Francisco that the recreation club should open on March 19, so the following days were spent in sewing curtains, cleaning windows, arranging furniture, besides the work of having interviews with soldiers concerning their many social, recreation and welfare problems.

"The enlisted men were very kind and eager to help make the club opening a big success so, of course, on their days off, they would rush over to their 'home away from home'—the Red Cross hut—and aid me in making curtains and placing Negro girls' pictures on the walls, which was one of their main interests in view of the fact that they had not seen any Negro women or pictures of them during their stay there. I immediately sent to the states to collect pictures from friends of mine that might be used as a picture display. The folk back home should have seen them stand for hours at a time, staring at the pictures.

Home-Made Sandwiches

"The next scene of interest is found on the right of the door as one enters the club, known as the 'snack bar' on Sunday and Wednesday nights we served sandwiches, made of minced ham, cheese and potted meat. The men liked those very much because they reminded them so much of sandwiches eaten at home.

"There is a bulletin board entitled, 'Have a Grin,' on which are found jokes and readings of amusement, cut from magazines and books donated by the Red Cross. In the center of the floor there are two pool tables and two ping-pong tables which are in use daily from noon until 10:45 p.m. On the wall next to the tables scores are kept of tournaments and the winners of each.

"Our stage is small but when one stands in back of the club room, the shadows from the green-papered lights reflect depth and sincerity of purpose as the lights reflect on the Engineers' crest that was carved by the men of the 95th Engineers in bright red and white. This the men cherish and feel proud of and speak of as 'Our Sign of Achievement, the Alcan Highway, the Road to Victory.' The lounge, or the Dream Room as the boys refer to it, is composed of 29 chairs, the various colors are yellow, red, blue and green. The desks and hat-racks were made by the men, and were in use at all times. The Red Cross sent V-mail stationery to them, for which they were very grateful, and used extensively.

"The recreation program was composed of a whist party on Monday nights. Prizes were given, composed of handkerchiefs, combs and scarfs which the men sent home to their wives and sweethearts.

Visits Hospital Sick

"On Wednesday night they played 'bingo' which was the most enjoyable part of the program. On other nights we had community singing, at which we sang, 'God Bless America,' and other martial airs. I believe that the soldiers enjoyed the community singing very much.

"At seven o'clock every Sunday night we had our religious services, conducted by Captain Carrell, after which we continued with our usual program of recreation.

"Daily I visited the hospitals, taking cigarettes, candy and books for the men; wrote ten to twelve letters to their wives and friends for them. Our hospital recreation activities were made up of quiet games such as 'In My Grandfather's Trunk,' 'Simon Said,' checkers, whist, bridge, and story telling such as camp experiences in the United States.

"The men seemed very much like children—as I would enter the room their eyes would brighten up with glee and they would ask if I would read books to them concerning the recreation life of people in the United States; if I had brought them any chewing gum, books or cigarettes from the Red Cross hut for them.

"We had a show, 'Dozing Along,' portraying the life of the men on the Alcan. This included recreation, folk ways and more characteristic of the Negro group. The men in the show danced a South Sea Island number. The costumes were made of crepe paper and the wigs were blond—made of rope. Brassieres were made of balls of cotton and the men were G.I. shorts and shoes. It was a sight to behold; it was loads of fun and a big success.

"This experience has been a pleasant one for me, for which I am grateful and will never forget. I am grateful not only for personal reasons but for the chance to serve my country and the American Red Cross. It also makes me believe that this democracy is worth fighting for and I know we will win this war. I intend to do my part."

Army Adds Negroes To Public Relations

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The war department has at last assigned Negroes to the press branch of its bureau of public relations. After months of what seemed to have been fruitless requesting by Negro publis[illegible] su[illegible] done, the department last Thursday announced that Capt. Homer B. Roberts, signal corps, and 1st Lieut. Daniel E. Day, field artillery, had been assigned.

The two men will in time take over the work handled until now by Capt. Carroll Fitzgerald. He is being given a field assignment in the bureau at the termination of his present job.

Both of the Negro officers have had considerable experience in public relations work. Capt. Roberts has been a[illegible] pub[illegible]lations officer at Fort Huachu[illegible], Arizona, since assignment to that post in

1942, and Lt. Day was associated with the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company in Chicago for four years.

31 Negroes Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor in Nation's Wars

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

In the current global war the Negro has definitely established himself in the hierarchy of distinguished soldiers.

Private George Watson, of Birmingham, received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Southwest Pacific on Ma[illegible], 1943.

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services at Guadalcanal, on March 27, 1943, four Negro youths received the Legion of Merit. They were Private First Class Ben W. Pettis, Senatobia, Miss.; Private Jesse Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.; Private Verna C. Neal, Ruleville, Miss., and Private Henry Smith, Jr., Good Pine, La.

Sergeant Charles M. Baynes, of Chicago, was awarded the Silver Star for heroic conduct exhibited on June 26, 1943, near an Algerian air base. Another Silver Star award went to Private Mack B. Anderson, of Brenham, Ter., for bravery in India in 1942.

Many [illegible] have been honored in this war, their awards ranging from the Distinguished Service Cross to the Good Conduct Medal.

Between the years 1862 and 1926, soldiers serving in all-Negro outfits were awarded 31 Congressional Medals of Honor and 57 Distinguished Service Crosses. Since the War Department record of those honored makes no reference to race, it is presmued that there are others.

First authorized by act of Congress in 1862, the Medal of Honor, often referred to as the Congressional Medal of Honor because it was "presented in the name of Congress," is the highest decoration awarded by the United States Government.

The Distinguished Service Cross, the next highest honor, was instituted by executi[illegible] in January, 1918, and confirmed by Congress July 9, 1918.

First instance in history of the award of the Medal of Honor to a Negro was in 1863, when Sergeant William H. Carney, Company C, 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry, received the honor for conspicuous gallantry at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18 of that year.

The citation, stated in part, that "when the colored sergeant was shot down, the soldier grasped the flag, led the way to the parapet, and planted the colors thereon. When the troops fell back he brought off the flag, under a fierce fire in which he was twice severely wounded."

And so down through the years the number of Negroes who have won acclaim for valor has become legion. The names of the 31 recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the 57 recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross follow:

AWARDS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL OF HONOR—1862 TO 1926

(Awarded for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy.)

Sgt. Edward L. Baker, Jr., 10th U. S. Cavalry, 1898, Santiago, Cuba.

Pvt. William H. Barnes, 38th U. S. 370th Inf., Ferme La Folie, France.

Pvt. Tom Powell, Co. H, 370th Inf., Behume, France.

Cpl. Emmett Thompson, Co. L, 370th Inf., Monte-de-Sanges, France.

Cpl. Isaac Valley, Co. M, 370th Inf., Vraincourt, France.

Pvt. Alonzo Walton, 3rd M. G. Co., 370th Inf., Rue Larcher and Pont-d'-Any, France.

Pfc. Nathaniel C. White, Co. F, 370th Inf., Vauxaillon, France.

Pfc. Alfred Williamson, Med. Det., 370th Inf., Beaume, France.

Pvt. Willie Boston, M. G. Co., 371st Inf., Ardeuil, France.

Pvt. Reuben Burrell, M. G. Co., 371st Inf., Champagne Sector, France.

Pvt. Charles Butler, M. G. Co., 371st Inf., Ardeuil, France.

Sgt. Thomas Cooper, Co. K, 371st Inf., Trieres Farm, France.

Pvt. Junius Digg[illegible], Co. G, 371st Inf., Ardeuil, Fran[illegible].

Pvt. Burton [illegible]es, Co. C, 371st Inf., [illegible] Hill 188, France.

[illegible] Sandy E. Jones, Co. C, 371st In[illegible] Near Champagne, France.

Sgt. Lee R. McClelland, Med. Det., 371st Inf., Ardeuil, France.

Pvt. Ellison Moses, Co. G, 371st Inf., Ardeuil, France.

Pvt. Malley Stewart, Hq. Co., 371st Inf., Near Bussy Farm, France.

Pvt. Bruce Stoney, Med. Det., 371st Inf., Ardeuil, France.

Pvt. Tillman Webster, M. G. Co., 371st Inf., Addeuil, France.

Pvt. George Gross, Co. D, 372nd Inf., Near Sechault, France.

Pvt. Samuel H. Johns, Co. L, 372nd Inf., Near Bussy Farm, France.

Sgt. Ira M Payne, Co A, 372nd Inf., Near Sechault, France.

Pvt. Clarence R. Van Allen, Co. L, 372nd Inf., Near Bussy Farm, France.

Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

1st Sgt. Powhatan Beaty, 5th U. S. Colored Troops,, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Pvt. Dennie Bell, 10th U. S. Cavalry, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba.

Sgt. Th[illegible] Boyne, [illegible] S. Cavalry, 1879, M[illegible] Mounta[illegible], N. Mex.

1st [illegible] James H. Bronson, 5th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Sgt. William H. Carney, 54th Mass. Colored Inf., 1863, Fort Wagner, S.C.

Sgt. John Denny, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1879, Las Animas Canyon, N. Mex.

Sgt. Decatur Dorsey, 39th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

Sgt. Christian A. Fleetwood, 4th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Pvt. James Gardiner, 36th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Sgt. James H. Harris, 38th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, New Market Heights, Va.

Sgt. Thomas Hawkins, 6th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.

Sgt. Alfred B. Hilton, 4th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Sgt. Milton M. Holland, 5th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Cpl. Miles James, 36th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Sgt. Henry Johnson, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1879, Milk River, Col.

Sgt. George Jordan, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1880-1881, Fort Tulerso, N. Mex., and Carizo Canyon, N. Mex.

1st Sgt. Alexander Kelly, 6th U. S. Colored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Pvt. Fitz Lee, 10th U. S. Cavalry, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba.

Sgt. William McBryar, 10th U. S. Cavalry, 1890, Arizona.

1st. Sgt. Robert Pinn, 5th U. S. Cloored Troops, 1864, Near Richmond, Va.

Sgt. Thomas Shaw, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1881, Carizo Canyon, N. Mex.

Sgt. Emanuel Stance, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1870, Kickapoo Springs, Tex.

Pvt. William H. Thompkins, 10th U. S. Cavalry, 1898, T[illegible]oa, Cuba.

Pvt. Charles Veal[illegible] U. S. Colored Troops, [illegible], Near [illegible]chmond, Va.

Pvt. [illegible]gustus Walley, 9th U. S. Colored Troops, 1881, Cuchillo Negro Mountains, N. Mex.

Pvt. George H. Wanton, 10th U. S. Colored Troops, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba.

1st Sgt. Moses Williams, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1881, Cuchillo Negro Mountains, N. Mex.

Cpl. William O. Wilson, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1890, Sioux Campaign.

Sgt. Brent Woods, 9th U. S. Cavalry, 1881, New Mexico.

AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

(Awarded for extraordinary heroism in action under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918.)

All of the foregoing awards were given in 1918.

Pfc. Robert M. Breckenridge, Co. H, 365th Inf., Ferme de Bel-Air, France.

Cpl. Russell Pollard, Co. H, 365th Inf., Bois-Frehault, France.

Pvt. George Bell, Co. E, 366th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Sgt. Roy A. Brown, Co. E, 366th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Pfc. Will Cliney, Co. F, 366th Inf., Frapelle, France.

Pvt. Alex Hammend, Co. E, 366th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Cpl. Van Horton, Co. E, 366th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Pvt. Edward L. Merrifield, Co. E, 366th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Pvt. Tom Rivers, Co. G, 366th Inf., Bois-de-la-Voivrotte, France.

Pvt. Joe Williams, Co. E, 166th Inf., Lesseau, France.

Pvt. John Baker, Co. I, 368th Inf., Binarville, France.

Pfc. Thomas H. Davis, San. Det., 368th Inf., Binarville, France.

Pfc. Edward H. Handy, Co. B, 368th Inf., Binarville, France.

Pvt. Joseph James, Hq. Co., 368th Inf., Binarville, France.

Pvt. Bernard Lewis, Co. A, 368th Inf., Binarville, France.

Pfc. Lewis Watkins, Co. A, 350th M. G. Bat., Eply, France.

Sgt. William Butler, Co. L, 369th Inf., Maison-de-Champagne, France.

Cpl. Elmer Earl, Co. K, 369th Inf., Ripont Swamp, France.

Pvt. Elmer McCowin, Co. A, 369th Inf., Ripont Swamp, France.

Pvt. William Sandford, Med. Det., 369th Inf., Ripont River, France.

Sgt. Robert Barnes, Co. L, 370th Inf., Mont de Singes, France.

Pvt. William Cuff, 2[illegible] G. Co., 370th Inf., Mo[illegible]-de-San[illegible]ance.

Pvt. Le[illegible], Co. L, 370th Inf., Mont-de-S[illegible], France.

Sgt. Lester Fossie, Co. M, 370th Inf., Ferme-de-la Riviere, France.

Pvt. James Fuquay, Co. H, 370th Inf., Guillimet Farm, France.

Sgt. Ralph Gibson, Co. H, 370th Inf., Behume, France.

Pvt. Willie G. Hurdle, 3rd M. G. Co., 370th Inf., Ferme La Folie, France.

Pvt. Spirley E. Irby, Co. H, 370th Inf., Beaume, France.

Sgt. Mathew Jenkins, Co. F, 370th Inf., Vauxaillon, France.

Pvt. Arthur Johnson, Hq. Co., 370th Inf., Mont des Singes, France.

Pvt. Andy McCall, M. G. Co., 370th Inf., Ferme de la Riviere, France.

Pvt. Charles T. Monroe, Hq. Co., 370th Inf., Monte-de-Sanges, France.

Pvt. Harry L. Pearson, M. G. Co.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

See Choice As Spur To Unit Morale

Others Available If Davis' Age Proves Unavoidable Bar

WASHINGTON (Special)—Groundwork for a campaign to secure the appointment of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis as head of the 92nd Division at Fort Huachuca is being quietly laid with groups here, in Chicago and in New York participating in the discussions, it was learned this week.

Pri[illegible] hitch seems to be the general's advanced age, it being considered that talking points to the War Department might be dulled when that question comes up. General Davis, now assigned to the Inspector General's office is, or will soon be ready for retirement.

Public Opinion Says

It has been the opinion of most observers ever since the activation of the 92nd that more of the top officers should be Negroes. At present, there isn't a single Negro line officer in the outfit above the rank of captain.

Just a week ago the Associated Negro Press (ANP) released a story about conditions at the fort, which brought sharp criticism from the War Department, and there was some talk that a retraction would be demanded.

Concerning the charges contained in the ANP report, however, enlisted men on furlough from the fort, insist that the story was essentially true, that the only phase of it that might have been slightly exaggerated was that part which pertained to food, which was described as "not bad."

Would Aid Morale

In addition to the general conditions at the camp it was pointed out that morale among the men is not good. "Morale is said to be good in the Army when a soldier thinks his Army is the best in the world, his division the best in the Army, his regiment the best in the division, his company the best in the regiment, his squad the best in the company and he, the damn best soldier in the whole outfit." By this standard morale at Ft. Huachuca, it is said, is at about minus zero. It is claimed that many of the young white majors and other high officers are not too competent and that they do not inspire the men or the Negro officers, who, in most instances, are better qualified than their superior officers.

More Negro officers, including a commanding officer, it is believed, would result in a definite strengthening of morale and would unquestionably lead to the development of a finer unit.

Enlisted Men Say

This attitude on the part of the enlisted men nails in the head the often-repeated assertion in high military circles, that Negro troops don't want to serve under Negro officers.

It was pointed out that it would be necessary to raise General Davis only one rank in order to bring him to the level of a division commander who must be a two-star general. For the good of the service, says the group which has interested itself in the move, the War Department should find a way to make the shift.

If Davis is unavailable on account of his age, it is believed to be possible to raise any one of several Colonels to the rank of General and assign him to Huachuca.

Worth Considering

Among those who could be called upon are Edward Gourdain of the 372nd Infantry; Chauncey Hooper of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Regiment; Col. Anderson Pitts, formerly of the 184th Field Artillery; Lt. Col. Marcus Ray also formerly of the 184th.

or West A. Hamilton, who was recently assigned to the Eighth Service Command in Dallas, Texas. If the 92nd Division is to be a Negro Division, then Negro officers ought to get all the advantages that go with it, it was said, since it appears to be a hard and fast rule in the army that Negroes are never to be put in positions where they will be in command of white officers or enlisted men.

Training Of Our Boys At Belvoir Will End Soon

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 — The training of colored troops at the Engineer Replacement Training center at Fort Belvoir, Va., will be discontinued when the colored battalions now in training there complete the cycle, it was learned Saturday.

Training of all colored engineer troops will be concentrated in the future at the Engineer Replacement Training Center at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

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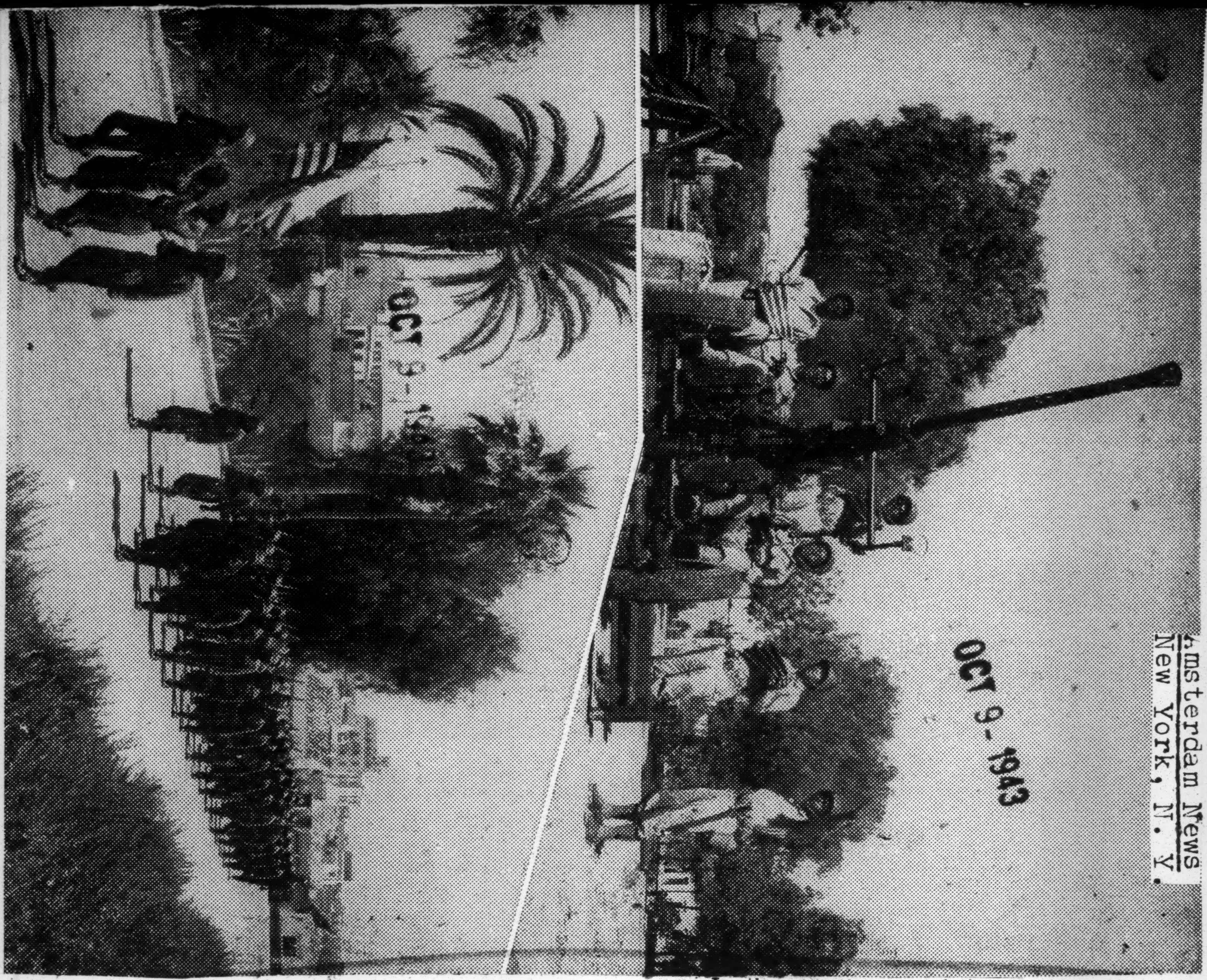
Pictures in Disputed Combat Troops Muddle

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

OCT 9 - 1943



TROOPS OF COAST ARTILLERY unit man a Bofers 40 mm. anti-aircraft gun emplaced at Oujda, North Africa. This Coast Artillery unit, comprised of American Negro soldiers, was stationed at Oujda upon request of the sultan of Morocco for his visit there, and below American Negro troops marching through the streets of Palermo, Sicily, on August 26. Palermo stands in the northwest of the island of Sicily on a small bay, looking east. The city was delivered from Bourbon rul[illegible]860 by Garibaldi, to become once more a separate Sicilian kingdom. —Photos by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Confusion Around Negroes In Combat Action Spreads

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

OCT 8 1943

Dispute over the question of what is being done with Negro combat units in the war continues to be one of the heated issues in o[illegible] in unofficial circles.

The War Department, so far, has not seen fit to give any direct statement on the matter, it being considered a military affair too serious to outline in detail. In view of the fact that the ratio of Negroes to whites in the armed services is fairly well fixed, the U. S. command argues that to state the number of Negro troops in any particular branch of the service or in any theatre (labor battalions excepted) might give the enemy an opportunity to estimate the entire number of troops in the service or the particular theatre.

Capt. Homer B. Roberts, head of the Negro section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, has done an excellent job of giving out information on Negro troops, and has faithfully lived up to promises of co-operation he made to the public soon after he moved in from Fort Huachuca. But he is helpless to release information about the dispersion of combat units.

Confusion Spreads

On the other hand, observers insist that it is necessary for someone in the War Department to find a way to give out enough information to prevent the kind of confusion that such conflicting reports as were made during the past fortnight inevitably bring about.

At his press conference, upon his return home from the North African and Sicilian campaigns, Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis reported that the 99th Squadron which he commanded had performed splendidly, had been congratulated by General Eisenhower, and that every member of the outfit had received the Flier's medal. Close on the heels of that conference, Time Magazine reported that the Squadron's work had been only "fairly well done," and that there were reports that it would be assigned to routine convoy duty.

O'Donnell Steps In

John O'Donnell, fire-brand New Deal prodder, reported in his column under Washington dateline of September 29 that "Although thousands of Negro soldiers have been drafted, only one outfit—the 99th Air Squadron—has engaged in actual combat."

On the other hand, Ralph Howard, noted NBC commentator, on his return to North Africa from Italy, in reporting what happened on the beaches of Salerno when the 5th Army stormed that Italian city, gave a graphic picture of the work of fliers from the 12th Transport Command. In concluding his broadcast he said, "perhaps Lloyd and Welch, colored infantrymen from Birmingham, Ala., expressed it best when with a grin from ear to ear, one said, 'Man, those pilots of ours are up there all the time. Once in a while we see a Jerry plane, but our fliers get their tails and shoot them down whenever they get a chance to hit them'." Howard's reference to Lloyd and Welch indicated that Negro infantrymen are engaged in Italy.

Passed by Censor

None of these statements is official, but all were subject to censorship, and all were passed or reported without official criticism. Either there are Negro combat units in the field or there are none. The Army should be able to settle the dispute satisfactorily without naming the theatre where the men are located or otherwise endangering the lives of our troops.

Linked With Dad Draft

In his report which was tied up with charges of "wasted manpower" with the drafting of fathers, O'Donnell said that "the printed report of the hearings of the Wheeler Bill to exempt fathers from the draft contains the charges that two Negro regiments—369th and 372nd Infantry—have been in training for two and a half years but have not yet been sent overseas. The 372nd was assigned to guarding bridges, railways and vital installations around New York City, later received training and, according to the protests, was then allowed to 'grow stale' after being 'keyed up to combat pitch.'"

Both regiments have all Negro officers—as has the New York National Guard Regiment (369th) which, in World War I, was officered by whites. The New York unit, according to the protests, is now in Hawaii and "there is little likelihood that it will see combat service."

Safety Determined Choice

In selecting Negro troops to guard the all-important military and other vital establishments in and around New York, the high command made the choice, it is said, because of fear of sabotage through the infiltration of enemy agents into the ranks of all-white units. It was considered a tribute to the unflagging loyalty of Negroes that members of their groups were chosen to protect such important areas. The records show that there has been very little enemy agent activity in this zone, and what little there has been was nipped quickly.

In the meantime speculation is still rife as to what is going to happen to the 92nd and the 93rd Divisions, all-Negro outfits now in training somewhere in the United States.

OCT 9 - 1943

'KEGEE GRAD WOUNDED IN PACIFIC 'GLAD TO BE BACK'

Bee Chicago, Ill. [illegible] 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala., July 29.—After thirteen months' service in the South Pacific where he was wounded when a foxhole caved in and injured his spine, Pfc. Alton Fleming of Macon, Ga., is now recuperating from his battle wounds at the Station hospital of the Tuskegee Army Air field.

Fleming, who has spent the last six months in hospitals here and abroad, tells a story full of interest and excitement. In recalling his stay in the "jungle area" somewhere in the Pacific, Pfc. Fleming speaks of "What you might call hell." He tells of days without food or water, when the men worked both day and night in an effort to get the jump on the Japs.

Wants to be Flying Cadet

Needless to say that Fleming is glad to be back in the United States, and, "Right now," he said as he pasted bits of colored paper on a fruit jar to make a vase, "I want to hurry and get

well and take the examination for aviation cadet." Fleming, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1938, was a farm supervisor for the Federal Security agency in Albany, Ga., for nearly three years before entering the armed service, having received his degree in agriculture.

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Japs Use Dope

When questioned as to his contacts with the Japanese, the ex-farm supervisor related that the Japanese soldiers carry dope as part of their field equipment and use it freely. He stated that large quantities of the strongest narcotics were found on the persons of dead Japs.

Pfc. Fleming, in describing his experiences in the South Pacific theatre of operations told of the hardships endured by the men when they first arrived at their base of operations. He spoke of the constant alerting, rationed drinking water, days without food and the trying conditions that the men of his outfit had to undergo while establishing their base in jungle infested by flies, mosquitoes, lice, spiders and lizards. Fleming believed that if it had not been for the hot weather, his wounds would not have been so slow in healing and he would be learning to fly.

In discussing his outfit, a well known Negro infantry group, Fleming spoke words of lavish praise for the men who worked so faithfully through day and night to establish their base. Sweating under tropical skies, these men were able to get set before the enemy "got the jump" on them. "I am proud of the way the fellows kept the faith and worked hard to give the Japs a warm reception," said Fleming.

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He dearly likes certain of the Pacific islands, and he speaks of the New Zealanders' and Polynesians' hospitality. True to form, the private has a story to tell of the beautiful, grass-skirted Polynesians who dance the Hula and want to learn all about "jitterbugging."

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sergeant Has 29 Years Of Continuous Service

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Twenty-nine years of continuous military service without a day of unauthorized absence from duty and eight enlistments, each terminating with a character rating of "excellent," marks the record of Sergeant William H. Day, who was recently promoted from a staff sergeant to the grade of technical sergeant.

Sergeant Day was born in Carlisle, Pa., where he received his education and remained until the outbreak of the war in Europe, when he enlisted in the 9th Cavalry at Columbus, Ohio.

When the United States entered the war, his unit was transferred to the Philippine Island and stationed at Camp Stotsenburg. Becoming interested in medical laboratory work while there, he transferred to the medical department, where he has continuously served.

Immediately after his transfer, Sergeant Day was sent to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, for a course in laboratory technology and remained there as a worker in the hospital laboratories until 1923.

Again he was transferred back to the United States and came directly to Letterman General hospital where he has remained. A second class specialist, the equivalent of a corporal, when he arrived at the hospital, Sergeant Day was promoted successfully to first class specialist, and now a technical sergeant.

AUG 7 1943

Sergeant Day, who resides in Berkeley, Calif., looks forward to his eligibility for retirement, less than a year away, which will total his 30 years of service.

Lt. Col. Davis Takes New Command

Having a look around the premises are the two men who exchanged command of the 332nd Fighter Group at Selfridge Field, Mich. Col. Robert R. Selway Jr., left, who has been commanding the Group, is working along with the new commanding officer, Lt. Col. B. O. Davis Jr., during a period of adjustment for Col. Davis. Standing with them is Major Harriet M. West, Women's Army Corps.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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OCT 16 1943

Set For Europe Invasion Congo Army In Near East

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — With the safe arrival in the Near East of the Belgian African Expeditionary Force composed of Congolese recruited from among the races of Central Africa it is now possible to give more details about the corps.

According to Belgian military circles, the Force Publique of the Congo is now part of the United Nations forces under the supreme command of General Sir Maitland Wilson.

JUL 3 1943

In a broadcast to the Belgian people at present under Nazi domination, Colonel Fernand Ihek, commander of the Fourth Regiment of Congo troops has let it be known that the Africans will take part in the invasion of Europe.

"We mean to take an active part in the last fierce battles that lie ahead in the final offensive which will take us to Europe and enable us to liberate our king and country."

Descendants of Leopold's Victims

Ironically enough, these Congolese soldiers are the descendants of African victims of King Leopold I, whose atrocities against defenseless men, women and children shocked world public opinion.

"I should like to tell every Belgian about the brave and gallant black soldiers," declared Colonel Ihek.

"They won fame for themselves during the first World War, in the East African campaign against the Germans which ended in the capture of Tabora, later annexed and added to the Congo.

"The Belgian Congo soldier still possesses today the qualities that he displayed in 1914-18. He is brave, disciplined and well trained. All the men now in the Middle East have a minimum of five to seven years' service. They will prove themselves tough fighters.

"At the beginning of this war the numerical strength of the Belgian Congo Force Publique was considerably increased by the mobilization of native reservists. Some of the officers are drawn from Belgians who escaped after the campaign of 1940 and, after going through terrible experiences, reached the Belgian Congo by way of Portugal or Great Britain to take up arms side by side with the blacks against the Huns. We have a task to fulfil and we shall pursue it untiringly until the German oppressor has been driven out of Belgium."

JUL 3 1943

In order to join up with the British, Americans, Poles, Greeks and other United Nations forces in the Middle East, the Congolese crossed the African Continent by foot and motor convoy. Each column had its own wireless equipment, medical unit, store of water—a vital factor in the success of the undertaking—and motor repair service.

The convoy covered about 90 miles a day, travelling at a speed of 18 miles an hour; and in spite of having to go through sandy tracts, where the progress of some of the vehicles was reduced to 330 yards in 24 hours, the columns covered without mishap about 3,000 miles in long stages through Zaria in British Nigeria, Fort Lamy in French Equatorial Africa, El Obeid and Khartoum in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

A Belgian military spokesman in London said that the success of the undertaking was due to the courage, devotion and ingenuity of the officers, native non-commissioned officers and men, engineering personnel, doctors, medical attendants and nurses, all of whom behaved magnificently.

47n-1943

The Negro In War, Industry, And Country's Armed Forces

Informer Houston, Texas

AUG 14 1943

Negroes fought in the War of 1812, and in the Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars. Now that the country is engaged in a global struggle, Negroes assume their obligation to help defend it in any and every way that individual and organized effort will bring effective results. A cursory review of our participation in defense industries and the armed forces indicates to some extent how seriously America's one-tenth takes its obligation and some of the ins and outs it meets while trying to fulfill it.

During the early stages of this war many mass meetngs were held in one-half of the United States to protest discrimination against Negroes in the national defense program. The daily New York newspaper, P. M., dedicated a whole issue (May 7, 1941) to campaign against discrimination in the defense program.

AUG

Defense and War Industry

The Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program submitted a six-point program for greater employment of colored labor in industry and submitted it to OPM. A new section of OPM was created to be devoted to the integration of Negroes in the national defense program with Robert Weaver as head. In April, 1941 OPM announced that skilled Negro workers would be employed in the Kankakee Powder Plant and the Elwood Ordnance Works in Illinois. The Pratt and Whitney Corporation began to employ skilled workers. Mayor Howard Jackson of Baltimore issued a statement endorsing Negroes' campaign to open up jobs for themselves in the Glenn Martin Aircraft Plant there. The Gruman Aeronautical Engineering Corporation and the Republic Aviation Company both of Long Island began to train and hire Negro skilled workers. The Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. of Philadelphia, the Bendix Aviation Co., Brewster Aeronautical Co., Douglas Aircraft and Allison Motors all showed substantial increases in hiring Negro skilled labor.

Douglas C. Watson, Negro, was appointed aeronautical engineer by the AGA Aviation Corporation in Philadelphia, the only Negro in the country to be employed in this kind of work. The Wright Aeronautical Corporation of New Jersey and the Sperry Gyroscope and Ford Instrument Companies in Brooklyn also began to hire skilled workers. The Twin City Ordnance Plant at New Brighton, Minnesota, employed J. W. Pete, Negro, to supervise 200 white and Negro workers at its plant. Denver Ordnance Works pledged itself to a non-discrimination policy. The North American Bomber Plant in Kansas City now hires skilled Negro workers.

AUG 14 1943

The Armed Forces

The Army began to enroll colored non-commissioned officers in various skilled branches of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, only Negro to be promoted to the rank above colonel in the U. S. Army, was assigned to command the Fourth Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The War Department announced the formation of the first Army Air Corps squadron with a Negro personnel at Tuskegee. The colored licensed pilots of the United States adopted a resolution condemning the War Department's plan to establish the all-colored unit. James L. Peck, pilot in the Spanish Civil War, spoke against the "jim-crow" unit. The unit was set up. Colored contractors and a colored architect were awarded the contract for construction of the base. Captain Benjamin O. Davis was sent to Tuskegee on May 22, 1941, to head the 99th Pursuit Squadron. The first of these trainees are now flying their P-40 Warhawks with credit in combat territory.

AUG 14 1943

The Navy

Negroes were disappointed with Secretary of Navy Knox who stated on May 2, 1941, that he would not advise a change in the Navy's policy of barring Negroes except for mess service as he thought it might cause discord. Joe Louis fought Buddy Baer in a title bout in the Garden on January 9, 1942, for the benefit of the Naval Relief Society and turned over his purse of 40 percent of the gate receipts to that society. Doris Miller, who has since been decorated, rushed to a machine gun post of an American ship in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, when the base was being raided by Japanese and manned the gun until the ammunition was used up. Miller was a mess attendant, and not a trained naval fighter. Charles Jackson French, another mess attendant saved 15 mates aboard a raft from the Solomon Islands. The Navy named a Destroyer Escort Vessel for Leonard Roy Harmon who received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism. Harry Alexander Seymour, Jr., Seaman, and Martin Green, Officer's cook, were awarded the Navy Silver Star for conspicuous bravery. President Roosevelt awarded William Pinckney the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism." Joseph Cross, mess attendant, was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal as "best Japanese spotter."

Many other citations for bravery and heroism in other branches of the service are described elsewhere in this issue.

AUG 14 1943

Women's Army Corps

Although a more detailed article on the WAC appears in this issue, the invaluable counsel and aid which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune gave during the first stages of its organization deserves commendation. Colonel Hobby's most recent release gives 65,000 as the number of WACS in the Army. Negro women are well represented in proportion to the female population of the race.

AUG 14 1943

Much Yet to be Done

Though there are a few signs of relaxation in discrimination against Negroes in national defense there are many problems which America must solve before she can truthfully say that she has mobilized her full working and fighting strength. There is much that should be done by way of bolstering the morale of Negroes who have proved themselves repeatedly loyal. Negroes are still confined to menial type jobs in many defense plants in the South. Negro soldiers still lack protection by loyal citizens and proper authorities while on leave from various camps.

AUG 14 1943

Relatively few Negroes are being trained for officers, promotions are hard to get and ranks above First

First Colored Nurses Arrive In South Pacific

Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—(ANP)—A group of 15 Negro nurses, the first to reach the Southwest Pacific area, have arrived at a port of debarkation with an all-colored station hospital unit under the command of Maj. Arthur Hugh Simmons, Washington, D. C.

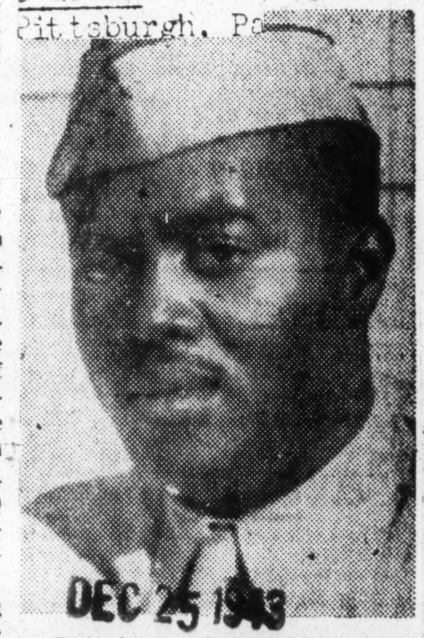
They are now traveling in advance of their unit and are temporarily located at a staging area for nurses awaiting information as to where their tactical organization will be permanently stationed.

The group of medical feminine personnel while detached from their tactical unit are under the command of their chief nurse, 1st Lt. Birdie E. Brown, 555 Edgecombe avenue, New York City, former personnel and assistant building supervisor of the women's pavilion of New York's Harlem hospital. The balance of personnel are:

Second Lts. Beulah L. Baldwin, Cleveland; Dorothy O. Franker, Nashville; Prudence Burns, Mounds, Ill.; Geneva Culpepper, Waddale, Ala.; Bessie P. Evans, St. Louis; Louise Miller, New York City; Alberta L. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Thelma L. Fisher, Rocksbury, Mass.; Jean L. Hamilton, Kansas City, Mo.; Inez E. Holmes, Norfolk, Va.; Elnora P. Jones, Rahway, N. J.; Claudia E. Matthews, Dallas; Majorie S. Mayers, New York City; Elena A. Townsend, Glen Cole, L. I., New York.

FELLS NAZI PLANE

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa



DEC 25 1943

This is the first published picture of M/Sgt. Johnson Clark of Detroit, who brought down a Nazi plane, which attacked his ship, while it was lying off shore in Naples harbor during the initial stages of the invasion of Italy. Clark is a member of the first Negro combat unit to land on European soil and the outfit was cited by Lt. General Mark Clark and Secretary of War Stimson for bravery under fire.

Nailing the Hate Rumors

PM New York, N. Y

As part of the war on war-mongers, PM is publishing day by day the street rumors and fallacies which stimulate race hatreds, and will answer each catch phrase with the available facts. Today's is:

¶ Negroes call this war a "White Man's War" and shun any part in it.

The answer:

¶ This lie is a product of the Tokyo propaganda machine, designed to destroy the united war effort of American people, and to get them fighting among themselves, in that way forgetting the main enemies overseas.

¶ Negro personnel in the Army follows pretty closely the ratio of Negro and white population in the country.

¶ The latest War Dept. figures released last Spring showed 450,000 Negro soldiers in the Army, of whom more than 60,000 were serving overseas.

¶ Despite Jim Crowism in the armed forces, Negroes have distinguished themselves in battle. The first Negro air squadron, led by Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., was cited for its bombing of Pantelleria.

¶ One of the earliest heroes of the war was Dorie Miller, a Negro messman who manned a machine gun on a warship during the Pearl Harbor attack. He was awarded posthumously the Navy Cross.

99th Wins Scribe's Acclaim

Defender Chicago, Ill

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER
Chief of The Chicago Sun Foreign Service and World-Famous Foreign Correspondent

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY SOMEWHERE IN ITALY.—The funniest experience he ever had in his 25 combat missions was when he strafed a line of German motorcyclists and saw them pop into the air.

DEC 4 1943

There is no thrill to equal coming down from 10,000 feet until you are actually buzzing the ground with your whole flight spread out so that when all your machine guns begin to fire at once they rake an area more than 100 yards wide.

The man talking was Capt. Charles B. Hall, 23 Brazil, Ind., third in command of the famous all-Negro fighter squadron. We were having dinner with a group of combat pilots in the U.S. Army Air Force rest home.

Flight Officer William A. Thompson, 26, of 3800 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, who has a wife, one brother and two sisters, likewise has 37 combat missions to his credit. Although he is a graduate of a business administration from Tuskegee Institute like all the others he hopes to stay in the air force after the war if he

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

can.

War Makes Difference

First Lt. Jack Rogers, 25, of 6636 Marquette road, Chicago, who is a graduate of Chicago Teachers college and taught one year at the Douglas Elementary school, feels strongly on this point. "I'll sure feel like a different man the next time I walk down the streets of Chicago," he said.

I brought up the question of how the rest of the army behaved toward Negro officers and how about saluting. They told me they believed they received even more than their military need of legal courtesy, that they had never had an enlisted man fail to salute if by chance or intention their eyes met. They said that the army, like the American Red Cross, was extra generous to them. Yet they left no doubt that their happy experience here only underlined the hurt they felt at discrimination back home.

Other Good Officers

First Lt. James T. Wiley, 25, of Pittsburgh, and First Lt. Herbert E Carter of Amory, Miss., were two further good examples of the type of Negro officers who are bringing credit to their race. Wiley has a Bachelor of Science degree in physics from the University of Pittsburgh, famous as one of the best and toughest science schools in America. Carter had three years at Tuskegee Institut before he entered civilian pilot training school.

At Tuskegee, Carter met his wife, Mildred, who is one of the few Negro women in America to have 150 hours of civilian pilot training and who is fully qualified as a pilot and yearns above all things to be one, but is now chief telephone operator at Tuskegee Army Flying School.

While on the subject of wives, Lt. Thompson wanted entered on the record the fact that his wife, Vera, is industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League.

Target In Pajamas

They told me many yarns, but were sorry that the man who had the most humorous story of all was not present. He was Lt. Price R. Rice of Montclair, N. J., and one day he had dropped out of the sky to strafe a certain German headquarters about dawn when, to his amazement, he saw a German officer clad in red and white striped pajamas leap from the window of headquarters, dash across the field and begin to climb a tree.

This astonishing behavior so intrigued Lt. Rice that he circled, gave the German time to climb into the topmost branches of the tree, whereupon Rice came back and leisurely potted the unfortunate officer whose instinct for safety had led him so astray.

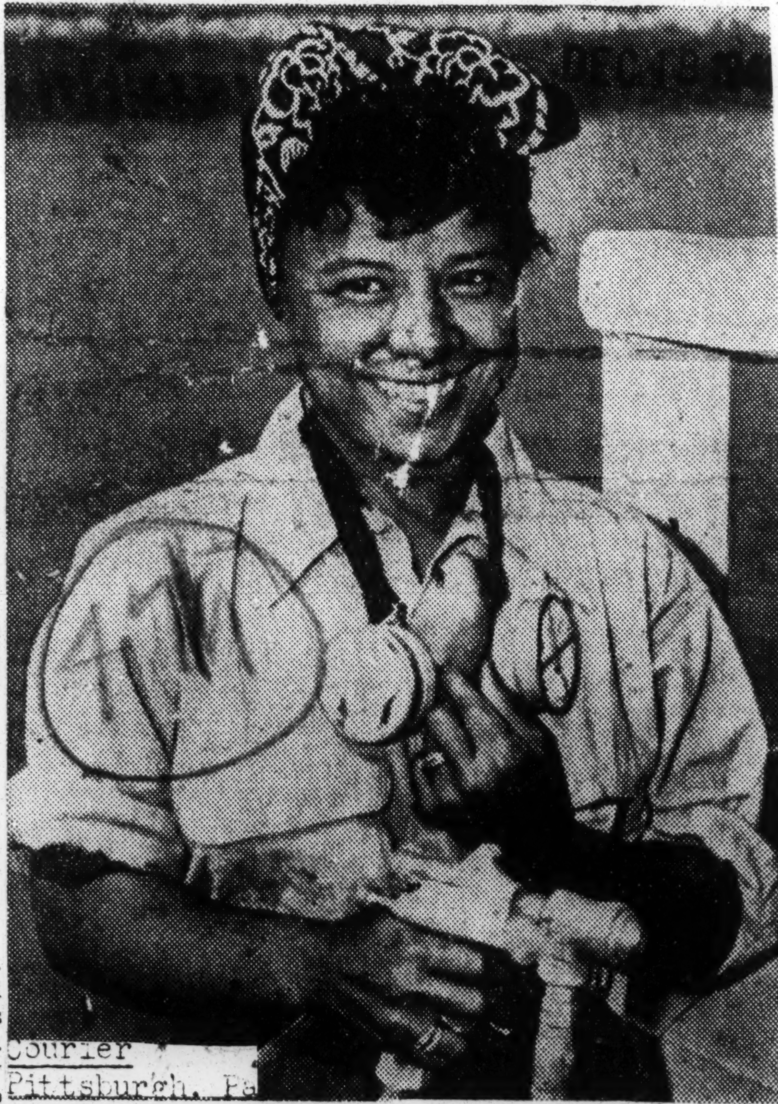
Good Advice Found

"But why do you think he wanted to climb the tree?" they asked, and the thought of this oddity struck us all as so funny that other air force officers asked us what we were laughing about.

We acquired much valuable advice from these officers. They confirmed that my original instinct to throw myself face down and as swiftly as possible with no thought of shame was correct behavior when meeting an enemy strafer.

They ought to know. They are chasing and killing Germans every day in "close support" work of the riskiest character. The U.S. Army Air Force is proud of them.

FIRST WOMAN PAINT SPRAYER



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Pictured above is Ada White, Newark, N. J., the first woman paint sprayer at the United States Steel's Federal Shipyards at Port Newark, N. J.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

127,184 Race Workers In Service Forces

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Personnel records of the Army Service Forces show that in March, 1943, Negroes constituted more than 13 per cent of all employees of the Army Service Forces—with 127,184 colored workers holding jobs in various units. Thousands of additional Negroes were included in the 74,406 employees hired between March 1 and May 1, 1943, and more have been employed in recent months.

MAKE CONTRIBUTION

These Negro workers, including approximately 30,000 in the Ordnance Department's plants throughout the country, are making a direct contribution to the war effort, since the Army Service Forces feeds, fuels, clothes, houses and equips the Army. It devises and produces many of the weapons of war.

SEP 11 1943

It transports the Army and its supplies all over the globe and operates its communications. It builds the camps, cantonments, munitions factories, bases, roads and military installations and maintains and repairs all camp utilities.

About 95 percent of all civilian employees of the Army Service Forces are located outside metropolitan Washisgton. These workers are employed at more than 3,000 different stations throughout the continental United States and abroad. But in Washington, a large headquarters force keeps and records, issues the orders, make the plans which keep the organization functioning. A large part of the Pantegon Building is given over as headquarters for the Army Service Forces.

COLORED GIRLS

Negro girls form a large part of the clerical staff as typists, stenographers, file clerks and card punch machine operators.

As of March 1, 1943 Negroes comprised 13.7 per cent of all civilian employes in Army Service Forces, with 28,563 in ordnance plants alone. The largest percentage of employment, 24.9, was in the medical department, which had 1,920 Negroes out of a total of 5,779. The Chemical Warfare Service had 24 percent, or 6,785 colored workers out of a total of 21,325.

MILITARY DISTRICT

A breakdown by Service Commands shows that the military district of Washington has the largest percentage .38 per cent of the total of Negro civilian employees in the Army Service Forces.

When all ranking Army officers and civilians of the War Department recently celebrated the 131st anniversary of the Army Ordnance Department in the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va., Edgar D. Amacker, supervisor in the Dispatch Unit of Ordnance Mail and Records, was singled out for special distinction.

Mr. Amacker, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell Jr., chief of ordnance, pointed out, has just completed 28 years continuous service in the department and has worked his way up through the ranks.

Today, he is the ranking civilian supervisor in the mail room and one of the most respected employes in the department.

32 Soldiers Give Blood, Save Life Of Woman, Then Refuse Offer Of Pay

JUL 3 1943

NEW YORK—"No Ma'am! We don't want any money. Civilians have been mighty good to us. This is only one small way we can replay them."

This was the simple, but eloquent reply of 32 rugged and patriotic Negro soldiers from Camp Kilmer, N. Y., as they refused the proffer of money from the daughter of an anemic woman at Presbyterian hospital who had sent out an appeal for eight pints of blood.

The patient is Mrs. Estelle Ogilvie and her daughter is Miss Eleanor Ogilvie, worker in a Brooklyn war plant.

Her mother ill, and the family coffers low, Miss Ogilvie wrote to Col. Cecile L. Rutledge, commanding officer of Camp Kilmer, requesting seven soldiers to donate a pint of blood each, for which she was willing to pay $5 per pint.

Writes Colonel For Help

Miss Ogilvie's letter of appeal to Col. Rutledge was as follows:

"I realize that you have more important matters on hand, but will you please help me? My mother, Mrs. Estelle Ogilvie, who is ill in Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center, Ward 8 West, desperately needs blood. The hospital doctors have already given her seven blood transfusions and are to give more. I must replace this blood in the bank quantity for quantity. Up to now my efforts have been in vain. Knowing that many of the Negro boys of your camp often spend their leave in New York City, I thought perhaps that you would persuade several to donate their blood. The doctors at the hospital suggested that their blood would be ideal. Blood type is of no importance.

"I am willing to pay the expense to the hospital and back to camp and $5. It is not that I can afford the money, but perhaps the extra change could be of some use to the soldiers.

"I realize you know nothing about me, but I am a former employee of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. Now I am employed at the Sperry Gyroscope company, Bush Terminal Seven and Eight, Brooklyn.

"May I thank you for your consideration of my problem. You will understand how deeply I feel when I say that I am the only child—though grown—and I am trying to save the life of a good mother."

32 Respond

Immediately after posting of the letter, not seven, but 32 husky soldiers responded. They were members of the 77th Medical Sanitations company and the 264th Quartermaster Corps.

Shortly thereafter, an army truck loaded with the blood bank volunteers pulled up in front of the Presbyterian hospital of which John McCormack is superintendent. The transfusions were soon arranged and all 32 soldiers gave a pint of blood.

The extra blood will go into the hospital bank, but Mrs. Ogilvie may need even more, because of her anemic condition following an operation.

Tears of gratitude streamed down the face of Miss Ogilvie as she thanked the men for saving her mother's life. She reached for her pocketbook with trembling fingers, but the heroic soldiers interrupted with: "No, Ma'am. We don't want any money."

47n-1943

Colored Take Over Jap Hotel, YMCA, and School in Frisco

MAY 15 1943 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Population Jumps from 5000 to 15,000 Since Japanese Evacuation

MAY 15 1943

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO War Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — "Frisco," as Californians refer to the city, is like no city that an Easterner has ever seen.

No book has ever quite captured the atmosphere of the place. Not even the movies have been able to portray all that is Frisco.

Names like Nob Hill, equivalent of New York's Fifth Avenue district; the Barbary Coast, reminiscent of Manhattan's Bowery; City Prison, like the Tombs, and Chinatown (there is no other like it) are but a few of the many that make the city unique.

Picturesque Scenery

Picturesque bits on almost every street; views from tenements in the slums that the wealth of New York cannot buy and that Chicago would import at any cost, if like a Libby Prison, they could be transported; a wealth of scenery, flowers, pure air and warm sunshine—these are the things that are Frisco.

The city combines in its cosmopolitan population the energy of the North, the love of pleasure of the South, the freedom of the West and the shrewdness of the East. With attention to business that surpasses New England, the citizens are nevertheless as hospitable as Georgians.

San Francisco is built on a peninsula between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The bay is one of the finest land-locked harbors in the world and can accommodate all the shipping of the world with room to spare.

Wharves and Ferry Slips

The mile-long sea wall at the north end of the city is crowded with wharves, bisected further south by numerous ferry slips—all centering at the foot of Market Street, the city's main artery.

There are docks for sailing vessels or large ocean steamers. Nearby are shipyards where navy vessels are built to protect the honor of the United States at home and abroad. There are also many graving looks where the largest vessels can be taken from the water, cleaned and repaired.

Frisco's people are obviously out-door folk, interested in boating, fishing and hunting. Bear and deer can be tracked in the vicinity and the quick transition from the city's bustle to the solitude of the wilderness is one of Frisco's charms of which few other cities of the world can boast.

Ships of All Nations

Take one of the ferries and cross the Bay to Oakland, Alameda or Sausaleto and witness the enlivening scenes from Telegraph Hill to Mission Bay. No more interesting sight can be found.

The vista is one long line of wharves crowded with shipping. Ships of all nations lie at anchor on each side of a fairway kept open by State regulation, waiting a turn to discharge or a berth at which to load.

Pompous little tugs wheeze about, in and out among the large craft—towing this to sea or bringing that in from a long voyage. However, many big vessels come sailing in, scorning the assistance of the impudent little tugs which seem to be always on hand to do anything—for a consideration.

Street Cars Quaint

The city is built on and around seven hills, some of which are so high that they are almost nauseating when one stands at the top and looks down. However, street cars climb and descend them with disdain.

Incidentally, the street cars are as quaint as the city is picturesque. One line (there are three) runs on a cable to which the car is attached by what appears to be a third rail. This line plies the higher hills, and the cable to which the car is attached determines the speed of ascension or descension.

Only a third of the cars enclosed, the remainder being open in such a manner that passengers sit facing the sidewalks.

Trolleys Only Slow Up

Few of the trolleys ever come to a complete stop. Most of them merely slow up at corners. Passengers hop on and off—even women and children.

Frisco's streets are the widest I've ever seen. Some of them accommodate four distinct trolley lines. All are as wide as Richmond's Broad Street or New York's Seventh Avenue, and the sidewalks are as wide as all of Norfolk's downtown streets.

There are nearly 50 public gardens and parks in the city, one in the very heart of the business district and around which most of the municipal buildings, including the million-dollar City Hall, are built. This one is called Union Square.

Sea gulls and pigeons are all over the place feeding on the tidbits thrown them by sailors, women and kids.

No Color Line

There is no color line in Frisco. Colored people attend all theatres, ride where they please on the trolleys, reside in any hotel, eat in any restaurant, and shop in all department stores.

Before the war, there were little more than 5,000 colored residents. Now there are nearly 15,000. The 5,000 original residents earned a livelihood as doormen, porters, janitors or maids in the hundreds of hotels and apartment houses.

Less than a dozen were employed in the post office; one person held a municipal job and shipyard work was scorned.

The majority of the 5,000 resided in what is called the Filmore district, but others lived all over the city. A new colored ghetto has sprung up since the evacuation of the Japanese and the influx of the new 10,000.

The USO Club was formerly a Japanese YMCA. The Community Center was formerly a Japanese school. The hotel in which I am quartered was formerly Japanese.

The neon sign out front still bears the strange, unintelligible Jap characters. Throughout the ghetto which covers an area of over fifteen square blocks there are still evidences of the treacherous little Nipponese.

Chinatown, which stretches over more blocks than I cared to walk, defies description. The populace was preparing for the visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek on the evening I visited. The decorations make those set up for New Orleans's Mardi gras seem meager by comparison.

Disappearing Floors

The Barbary Coast and International Settlement are bits of the old San Francisco preserved for posterity. In some of the places, proprietors will show you trap doors and disappearing floors through which seamen were shanghaied in the days of old.

It's reassuring, in this strange part of a strange city, to know that these methods are no longer used.

The Golden Gate, to which I rushed for the sunset view, captured me completely. Its name describes it better than any words I might choose.

I stood on the bridge with a salty old English seaman and watched the sun drop into the ocean like a ball of fire cast out of the heavens into the earth's bosom.

"That's the gayteway to the Orient, Hawaii and Austraylia, m'boy," the limey said to me.

"Uh huh," was all I could give back to him.

She Marched Right into Africa

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. MAR 27 1943

1ST LIEUT. SUSAN FREEMAN of Stratford, Conn. Part of her contingent of nurses arrived two weeks ago in North Africa and another section in Liberia. Lieut. Freeman is with the Liberian

Ollie Stewart Tells What It's Like in the African Big Push

MAR 27 1943 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Boys Ride with Angels under German Bombing and Artillery Fire for Three Months

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in North Africa

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MAR 27 1943 By OLLIE STEWART

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA (By cable, censored)—This is being written from an advanced point close to the Tunisian front. I have spent several days here now with an outfit that rides daily with the angels.

They are Quartermaster troops who left America July 1 and have been in advanced areas since December. They swear they ride with the angels because most of them are still living after having been constantly under German dive-bombing and artillery fire for more than three months.

Says First Sgt. Lonnie C. Johnson of Horton, La.:

"There must be a guardian angel in the cab with our truck drivers because, with the exception of one man who rammed a tank with his truck, causing both vehicles to explode, we have had nothing but a few injuries to slow us up."

Colored Lieutenant Respected

The unit has one colored officer, 2nd Lieut. Robert H. Simms of Indianapolis, Ind., a graduate of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., who had a remarkable safety record with convoys.

He shares every danger and hardship his men face and none of his drivers hesitate to take a truck through a Messerschmitt Lane when he leads them.

Every other officer in the battalion respects him and the commanding officer praises his efficiency.

Lieutenant Simms made it possible for this tenderfoot correspondent to see some action from a front-row seat and live to write about it.

Live in Trucks

We live in cabs mostly, sometimes with canvas from a truck for cover, sometimes with straw or tent halves.

It has been raining for days and to me the whole world seems a sea of mud. It covers your shoes, gets into your food and cracks like a whip when trucks skid drunkenly down hillsides and into ditches.

Planes Always Overhead

Planes drone overhead all day and part of the night. When Jerry is sighted, drivers hold their cab doors open with one hand and drive with the other and if Jerry levels off for strafing, they yank on the brakes and hit the ditch running.

MAR 27 1943

We get no news out here in the woods, but can tell the big push is coming up by calls for trucks to move combat troops, ammunition and gas to the front lines.

One convoy took an infantry outfit all the way to the point of attack, then drove the trucks into no man's land while reconnaissance patrols crouched behind the vehicles.

Members of these patrols had the trucks for cover, but the drivers had only their windshields, yet not one turned back in the face of a raking fire.

Last to Evacuate

When Allied troops retired from one point recently, this unit was the last to evacuate the shell-torn city and brought out the wounded, and the women and children.

Dark nights and complete blackouts mean nothing to these lads when tanks need gas and guns need ammunition. Lack of sleep means nothing; many do forty-eight hours without sleep and stay most of the time behind the wheel.

15,000 Miles in 3 Months

Pvt. Robert Lee of Detroit has chalked up 15,000 miles on his truck in three months, under the worst possible conditions. That mileage is equal to three trips from here to New York, and more grueling than four times the same distance under peace-time conditions.

MAR 27 1943

Sgt. James Riley of Norfolk and Sgt. Robert Boston of Daytona Beach, Fla., were torpedoed on their way to Africa and spent several days in a lifeboat before being picked up. Since coming to the front, Sergeant Riley has been in a truck that turned over five times, but he still smiles.

Others Are Heroes

Sgt. Roosevelt Franklin started through the Kasserine Pass in a party of seven and was one of two soldiers to get out uninjured. I cannot relate only a few of many such stories, but men whose names follow have all helped put Jerry on the run:

Sgt. Eddie Lowe, Bordentown, N.J.; Cpl. Robert L. Brown, Woodbury, N.J.; Pvt. John A. Briscoe, Washington; Pfc. Earl Skeete and Pvt. Gilbert Moxly, NYC; Sgt. Edward Morrisons, Everett, Mass.; Sgt. Legistine Larkins, Montgomery, Ala.; Staff Sgt. Harry King, Philadelphia; Pvt. Donald Hallback, Plainville, Conn.;

MAR 27 1943

Pvt. Cy Banks, Englewood, N.J.; Staff Sgt. Gilbert Allen, Chicago; Tech. Sgt. Foncy Sims, Los Angeles; Staff Sgt. Ben Strawder, Cpl. Ben McKinney and Cpl. Sylvester Royal, all of Memphis; Sgt. Johnnie Crite, Nashville; Staff Sgt. Bervin Perry, Orlando, Fla.; Sgt. Exerzene Dotson, Augusta, Ga.;

Pfc. Spencer Allen, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tech. Sgt. Damon Norwood, Mobile, Ala.; Cpl. Roosevelt Brown, Anderson, S.C.; Cpl. Wilbert Matthews, Beaumont, Texas; Sgt. John Prince and Cpl. John Wainwright, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Pfc. Alex Rose, Columbus, Ohio; Sgt. Robert Gilliland, Asheville, N.C.; Staff Sgt. James Hawkins, Mer Rouge, La.; Pfc. Robert Riggins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pvt. Clarence Hogan, New Orleans;

From Memphis

From Memphis, Cpl. Nathaniel Kelly, Cpl. Walter Mason, Cpl. Andrew Rogers, Pfc. James Lamar, Cpl. Robert Kelly, Sgt. Charles Townsend, Cpl. Clarence Turner, Sgt. Charles Speight, Pvt. Herman Thomas, Pvt. Jerry Lurks and Pvt. Lloyd Bearden;

Staff Sgt. Seth Brown, New Orleans; Pvt. Foyrease Bruton, Fresno, Calif.

MAR 27

The mess sergeant and his crew seldom have a full roster to feed, as many men do their own cooking. Drivers stay on road so much that most of them have a supply of rations in their trucks, and when chow time comes, they grab a can opener and fix their own meal. I have learned to do the same.

First Negro Unit to Be Trained Is Making An Excellent Record

"The Call" Kansas City Mo.

FEB 5 1943

51st Defense Battalion Being Trained For Duty in Combat Zones at Marine Corps Reservation at New River, N. C.

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, FEB 5 1943 (ANP) — The 51st Defense battalion, U. S. Marine corps, 1,200 strong, now in training at the 200 square mile reservation at New River, N. C., is winning the praise of the commanding officers and of fellow marines by virtue of its excellent record and conduct.

The 51st is the first Negro unit ever trained in this branch of the armed forces. But it is making such progress it will be the basis, it is believed, for a fuller use of Negroes in this hitherto closed branch of the services.

According to officials in the marine corps, a defense battalion is one similar to the unit glorified in recent film, "Wake Island." In other words, it is a unit fitted to hold captured spots, once the landing units have gained a foothold. Many of these units are operating in the West Indies and where the United States has obtained concessions for air bases. There is no difference between the Negro unit and the others in the service.

Starting from scratch, the men receive eight weeks basic training, similar to that received by army men in 13 weeks. From here the training continues, becoming increasingly more difficult and technical.

Because there have been no Negroes in the marine corps previously, all of the training is carried on by white officers and non-coms. Drill masters in the training cadre are toughened through years of experience. As soon as Negroes qualify in the manifold duties of the marine corps they will be promoted to the ratings and ranks they are entitled to.

No Friction In Camps

The commanding general of the area has expressed a desire for the mutual respect by both colored and white marines. No friction has developed in the camp and there has been no more than the usual run of military infractions and violations.

Edeson E. Blackman Jr., private first class, has written excellently of the work accomplished. His story follows:

"Since June when Negroes were first accepted for enlistment for the fleet marine force of the U. S. Marine corps, and since the latter part of August, when the first recruits arrived at the marine barracks, New River, N. C., definite progress has been made. Recruits have been arriving here at our Montford Point base at the rate of approximately 200 each month since the latter part of August.

"Recruits are first assigned to Battery "A", the recruit depot, for six weeks basic training in military courtesy and discipline, basic infantry drills, musketry, rifle and hand grenades, small bore firearms, bayonet, ju jitsu and judo. Upon completion of this basic training course, men are assigned to the various batteries of this battalion. Some to the machine gun battery, some to the rifle communications, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft, tanks, quartermaster, commissary, headquarters and service battery, and others to the pack howitzer battery. Every effort is being made to place the men in the units for which, by aptitude test, they are best suited.

"It is interesting to note that in the marine corps, both technically and practically speaking, one's basic training never ends. Each and every day you are constantly training to be a first class fighter.

"As you may know, the marine is definitely a combat organization and it believes, more or less, in action and not in telling of what it is going to do. We who are here realize this and as a result work hard toward this end. Our days are long, our days are hard, but in the final analysis if, and when we reach the combat zone, our efforts will not have been in vain.

Recreation Provided

"However, one must not think that all of our time is spent training. Our extra curricular activities are more than interesting and entertaining and provide much recreation and diversification for the men who are stationed here. Movies, dances, smokers, and shows are put on regularly for the men of the 51st Composite Defense battalion, plus the fact that we have our own choir, glee club band, orchestra, athletics of all kinds, and the 'Compositor,' the official news organ of the battalion.

"At present, most of the instructor's personnel is entirely white, but as soon as Negroes are trained and qualified, they will replace the white personnel. Schools for the training of Negroes in the various branches have already begun and are now in progress from which our specialists and technicians will come.

120 Little Houses

"The 51st will be a highly trained and specialized force, due to the fact that it is a defense battalion. It must be capable of moving to the various combat zones at a moment's notice, which requires thorough training, which we are receiving."

The men in the unit are housed in small houses accommodating 10 men each. One hundred and twenty of these line the military street. They have their own laundry, hospital facilities, although all of the attending doctors are naval men as the marines do not have a medical detachment. Quite a little city houses the first Negro unit in the marine corps.

While the men in the detachment are preferred with training along technical lines, engineering and such, the lack of this training has been overcome, according to officers, by the men's willingness and their spirit to learn and to do.

After six months of training, this detachment compares as favorably with any similar group that can be found. Officers themselves are very proud of the work they have accomplished.

FEB 5 1943

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Col. Nurses, Doctors Arrive In Africa

MAR 20 1943

ATLANTA, Ga.—Thirty nurses and nine doctors have arrived in Africa, the first colored hospital personnel staff to reach there since the American occupation, according to information received here recently.

MAR 20 1943

With the group is Lt. Maria August, R. N. of Atlanta. Following her period of training at Spelman, she spent part of a year as dietitian at MacVicar Hospital (the Spelman Infirmary), and for six years she was instructor in home hygiene and care of the sick at Washington High School, Atlanta. In 1941, Lt. August entered the Defense Program at Fort Bragg, N. C. serving with a group of 24 colored nurses.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Negroes In New Guinea

MAY 1 2 1943

A report by Murlin Spencer, Associated Press writer, tells of the fine work in New Guinea of American Negro engineers, soldiers who have the very difficult job sometimes not only of building bases and maintaining them, but also of reaching foxholes and fighting the enemy.

An interesting fact Mr. Spencer reveals is that the Negro soldiers comprising the engineering outfit have been in New Guinea longer than any other American troops. As usual, Negro soldiers are proving their worth.

Mr. Spencer wrote glowingly of Pvt. George Thompson, a South Carolina soldier, who dropped his tools when a Japanese Zero attacked, and in the face of a blasting, ripping, splattering of machine gun bullets, held the sights of a machine gun on the attacking enemy plane until it was downed.

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47n-1943

V-Mail Photos for Soldier Dads

If your baby is less than a year old and was born after your husband went into service overseas, we'll take a picture of you and the child and reprint it on a V-Mail blank which you can mail to your husband. Call STerling 3-2501 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. and ask for the V-Mail Editor. There is no charge for this service, which is restricted to New York City.

New York, N. Y.

Wilfred Hutchinson, Jr., born Nov. 5, 1942, and his mother, Mrs. Clara Hutchinson, live at 50 H[illegible] St., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Sgt. Wilfred Hutchinson, Sr., a former electrician, [illegible] with an anti-aircraft unit in Hawaii.

Donna Ray Byrne, born Jan. 26, and her mother, Mrs. Marion Byrne, live at 524 48th St., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Pfc. Raymond Byrne, a former railway mail clerk, is with Army Ordnance in the Middle East.

Robert Nadell, born Aug. 23, 1942, and his mother, Mrs. Alma Nadell, live at 161 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Master Sgt. Allan Nadell, a former electrical worker, is an Air Forces mechanic in Africa.

JUL 30 1943

Bishop Gregg Writes Of Experiences On 10,000 Mile Tour Of S. Pacific

AUG 21 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Aug. 19—(ANP)—This trip has given me the most wonderful experience of my life, and my escort, Maj. John A. DeVeaux, has been a most amiable and helpful traveling companion. We have received the most courteous treatment from the commanding general, and other officers of all ranks, and have been domiciled in the highest headquarters, the best hotels and the most exclusive clubs.

Already, [illegible] flown more than 10,000 miles over vast areas, great lakes and bays, lofty mountains, long stretches of timbered forests, where they say that no human foot has touched for 100 miles, and other stretches for many more hundreds, where only the "Fuzzie Wuzzies", the native aborigines, have penetrated.

One feels like he has stepped with "Alice in Wonderland," behind the looking glass, for the flora and fauna of this part of the world are different from any other part of the globe. It is the land of the wattle and other strange flowers, trees and shrubs, and when it comes to animals, it looks as if nature turned aside from her usual pattern to make something entirely different, for it is the home of the kangaroo, the wallaby, the koola bear, the emu, and the kangaroo rat.

SOLDIERS MAKE RECORD

Our forces over here have done, and are doing a remarkable piece of work, of which we can be justly proud, and which history must record as of most vital importance to the conduct of the war. Many have been here a year and a half, and they are naturally somewhat homesick.

Three engineer corps [illegible] done a most outstanding work in building roads in the most inacessible places. We have seen them work and play; we have seen them engaged in skilled work, handling delicate and intricate machinery, manning signal corps; with draft boards on the field plotting the sites for hangars, revetments and camps; and in their offices, making drawings and blue prints.

We have seen men under arms, who had received the "alert" and were ready to go forward "somewhere." One trip outlined would have carried us into the actual combat zone, but the general said the danger was too great. and refused to let us go. We sat six and a half hours one day at an airport, but our plane was grounded, and air transports which were carrying food and ammunition to the fighting forces were turned back because a squadron of Japanese planes, which they call "bandits" was headed our way.

But we were close enough to see swarms of fighter and bomber planes take off to engage them, and the next day we talked to some who had engaged in the battle, where several Japanese planes had been shot down. You may be sure that there was a deal of excitement and speculation with us.

GREATLY ENTERTAINED

We were entertained at dinner one evening by a captain, commanding officer of a group, at which 22 Negro commissioned officers sat, including the host, a major, several captains and lieutenants, three war correspondents and two Red Cross workers.

We have visited many camps, held scores of meetings, and tried to bring cheer and good will to the men from the folks back home. Many have come to us with their problems, and we have tried to help them. We have gone into the hospitals to [illegible] them, and [illegible] has done my heart good to note the pleasure on their faces to see someone from home.

The program outlined has been an extemely busy one, but I have enjoyed every moment of it, and every mile traveled. I have been fortunate not to be sick a moment, nor, thus far, have suffered any harm. I suppose the many "shots" for immunization have taken care of the sickness, and I am sure that God has protected us.

British Civilians Say Troops Well Behaved

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
SEP 11 1943

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—Ramming Hitler's "racial supremacy" down his throat on today's front line of action, colored troops of the United States Army in Great Britain have completed a year of shuttling bombs to their nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Quartermaster units rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs to air fields on split-second schedules literally boost the aircraft into the sky and send them off to pulverize war industries in Germany and occupied countries.

Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert colored marksmen, protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat. Many of the best units were sent to Africa where they distinguished themselves in the campaign to crush Axis resistance on that front.

"Colored troops are a part, and a vital part of our team," said Major General Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, recently in a statement on the "outstanding service" of colored quartermaster units in the Eighth Air Force during [redacted] ear overseas.

"Were it not for long hours of work and efficiency of these units our bombs would not reach our airdromes on time and consequently would not be delivered in Germany.

"They maintain their vehicles well; their road experience and discipline is good; their morale and enthusiasm for their task is high," General Eaker concluded.

Speaking of the job these men are doing, Brigadier General C. R. Moore, Chief Engineer for the Services of Supply, European Theatre of Operations, said "We are proud of the record the colored engineer aviation troops have made, and it is hoped that we shall soon be able to dedicate the first airdrome built entirely by them.

"The units are among the most highly mechanized components of our Army and these soldiers have distinguished themselves in operating the heavy and complex equipment needed to construct modern airdromes.

"Working in what is now our front line they have tackled the most difficult jobs with eager enthusiasm. They are making a vital contribution to the suc-

cess of our cause," Gen. Moore said.

There is a lively spirit of competition as to which group can lay the most concrete, build the greatest number of Nissen huts or survey the largest area in a given time. One unit claims the champion bricklayer of the entire Army — Corporal Albert Johnson of Lexington, Ky.

Few of the men now stationed in Great Britain have had an opportunity to show their merit under actual enemy fire. However, their courage in the face of immediate danger to their own lives has been proved many times by those who have won the Soldier's M... for valor.

Private Jam... Burnam of Dayton, O., disarmed an assailant while on guard at one installation. Sergeant Ernest Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama, rushed into a burning munitions building to rescue a British soldier. Private Wiliam R. Preston of Detroit, Michigan, risked his own life to save a fellow from drowning. These and other soldiers have won awards for bravery during the past year.

Captain James A. Mayo of Cleveland, Ohio, chaplain of one of the units building airdromes said his men are so deeply imbued with the importance of their work that they are eager for other members of their race to share in...

"I have seen letters they send home," Chaplain Mayo said, "and they tell their friends in training camps: 'You don't know what you're missing by not being over here where we're really accomplishing something'!"

Colored troops have another objective besides winning the war. The chaplain said: "They are eager, too, to prove their merit now that they have the opportunity, so that after the war they can hold similar responsibilities back home and be respected as good Am...ican citizens."

Tailors in the various outfits are kept busy fitting and pressing uniforms for the men, all of whom take great personal pride in their appearance.

"When we get our one day a week off and go out where the British people can see us, we want to show them what good American soldiers look like," one man said.

In actions, as well as looks, these troops have brought credit to their uniforms. Recently, when a quartermaster unit was moved from one English community, many residents wrote letters to the commanding officer of the unit expressing regrets that the soldiers would no longer be with them.

"Everyone says the same," one resident wrote, "they're sorry the boys have gone. We miss them very much. They kept the area clean and they were always cheerful and smiling."

Others wrote: "They were a quiet, civil, well behaved body of men. They were loved by the children, to whom thy were more than generous. We were quite sorry when they went."

British civilians near American installations often walk or bicycle to playing fields to watch the troops play baseball and football on off duty hours.

American boxing matches are popular with the British, and many colored soldiers have taken part in British - American bouts. Private First Class Willis Garrett of Braddock, Pennsylvania, fought his way through elimination tournaments to be crowned top American welterweight in the European Theatre of Operations, and then traveled to London to beat the British champion for ... allied championships.

Recently Bob Hope, on the first day of his tour of United States Army inst...ations in Great Britain, performed at the site for a new airdrome being constructed by these troops.

Age

NEGRO COMBAT TROOPS

WRITING IN his Capitol Stuff column in the Daily News last week, John O'Donnell said that the Senate's study of manpower and the drafting of fathers had gathered one highly important political fact which is buried far back in the printed report of the committee hearings.

"This is the protest," he wrote, "of Negro voters over the Army failure to use Negro troops in combat — a protest coupled with a threat to make this an issue in the '44 Presidential campaign.

New York, N. Y.

"The protest declares that although thousands of Negro soldiers have been drafted, only one outfit — the 99th Air Squadron — has been engaged in actual combat. This had brief action in Africa but has since been broken up and its members returned to the United States for training purposes. The result is that there is not a single Negro outfit in any combat line on any front.

"Thousands of Negro troops have been dispatched as engineer troops all over the world. They have built roads and airfields in the Pacific and in Africa, cleared the wreckage left by enemy demolition squads and unloaded thousands of tons of supplies. But the Negro political leaders are pressing home the charge that the Army designation of 'engineers' for these Negro troops is nothing more than a polite way of describing what are, in fact, labor battalions.

"The printed report of the hearings on the Wheeler bill to exempt fathers from the draft contains the charges that two Negro regiments — 366th and 372nd Infantry — have been in training for two and a half years but have not yet been sent overseas. The 372nd was assigned to guarding bridges, railways and vital installations around New York City, later received training and, according to the protests, 'was then allowed to grow stale' after being 'keyed up to combat pitch'.

the most effective method of approach to the as has the New York National Guard Negro regiment which, in World War I, was officered by whites. The New York unit, according to protests, is now in Hawaii and 'there is little likelihood' that it will see combat service."

There has been a strong feeling among Negroes that in this war Negro troops are being shunted aside from actual combat duty because the chances are that Negroes would gain some glory from such duty, such as the 15th Regiment "Hell Fighters" of World War I fame received. That would be too much for some of our home-grown Fascists to have to take. The 99th Pursuit Squadron was only sent overseas into actual aerial combat after it had been more thoroughly trained than any other group of fighter pilots and that despite the fact that there was a crying need for all pilots at the front.

When the 99th finally went into actual combat it covered itself with glory. Its commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., as soon as the Sicilian campaign had ended, was ordered back to the U. S. for attachment to the 332nd Fighter Group at Selfridge Field, Mich., and many others have since followed him. The Army justifies this by saying that the new group of Negro pilots will be all the better for receiving training from Negro pilots who have actually fought in the skies against the enemy. It sounds good, anyway.

Whether Negro soldiers are in combat service or not, the indisputable fact remains, however, that Negro soldiers are casualties in large numbers and they are shedding their blood just the same as ...s. That they are not combatant troops is no their fault, nor is it to their liking. If they have been classified as laborers and put to work accordingly it is the fault of our brass hats who on the one hand cry for more manpower and yet on the other keep loyal Negro soldiers, who are well trained and straining at the leash, cooling their heels far from the battlefront so that they cannot share in the glory after the victory.

Negro Troops Under Grave Charges In New Caledonia

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, Dec. 22 (Delayed)—(AP)—Chargesting that negro United States troops have attacked white women of New Caledonia "even in the company of their husbands and brothers" and that the population had suffered considerably from "the thoughtlessness of American troops" were made today by Gov. Christian l'Aigret.

The Governor, who leaves soon for Algiers to take up another Free French governmental post, made his criticisms in a prepared statement and in reply to questions.

"The colored troops are the terror of the white women of New Caledonia," said the Governor. "Our women are afraid to go out of the house after nightfall."

The situation has been "a bit better" recently, said the Governor, since Maj. Gen. Rush Lincoln, commanding the American forces, "took action." However, young people of the island "have decided to organize themselves into bands in defense against negroes," he added.

Gen. Lincoln declined to comment. Other officers who have been here since the Americans arrived nearly two years ago said, however, that most of the points of friction were minor. Relations between civilians and the troops generally were good, they added.

Informed Americans said the behavior of the negro troops had been generally excellent, and equal to that of white troops.

adding "though they do give trouble when drunk."

L'Aigret also criticized the setting up of non-profit canteens for American soldiers. These are located in buildings assigned to the Americans for strictly military purposes and were established because of the lodging crisis. Asked whether he had taken measures to protect the Americans from the extortionate prices he replied that an inquiry disclosed prices here were similar to those in New Zealand and Australia. He admitted there was no limit on most prices, although limits had been fixed on some staples, and said thirty Noumea shops had been fined for overcharging.

It was pointed out that non-profit canteens had been set up for American troops elsewhere. Before these canteens were in operation here, the French American canteen was opened ad-joining her stand.

Gov. l'Aigret said he had no complaint against the white troops charged 40 cents for a soft drink sold ordinarily for five cents and 25 cents for a small ice cream cone. One Frenchwoman was reported to have made $100,000 in the past year operating a fruit juice stand. This month an

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

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Unsung Colored Men Serving Well as Military Policemen

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

But Dixie White Cops Won't Help

DEC 11 1943

WASHINGTON

Often unsung and greatly misunderstood by many persons, the colored soldier has taken over duties of MP'S and is doing a great job, an AFRO survey revealed this week.

I have walked with these home-front heroes and noted their duties and the efficient way in which they carry them out.

They are not bullies, trying to scare soldiers into doing the proper thing. They are friends and helpmates, trying to aid them.

Predictions Wrong

There was a time during the last war, and even in this one, when it was stated by high officials that the colored soldier would not make a good M.P. — that his temperament was not the M.P. sort.

But such an idea has been greatly changed and you will find colored M.P.'s on duty even in many of the Southern States.

At an air base I noted that a group of colored M.P.'s were guarding a large number of planes, with unloaded guns.

"What would you do if a Jap should attempt to take one of those planes off the ground?" I asked the M.P.

"I guess I would hit him with the gun," he stated.

No Aid from Whites

M.P.'s have to work with local policemen and that is the hitch in many Southern communities. White police refuse to co-operate with the colored M.P.'s.

Even with many handicaps the colored M.P. rivals his white brother in getting his job done. As we enter the third year of war we find that railroads are jammed with record-breaking crowds.

Many Train Passengers

In addition to the large amount of freight being hauled, 2,000,000 service men move each month in troop trains and special cars.

This alone requires half of the sleepers in the country and one-third of the day coaches. Thousands of men in uniform are traveling on furlough.

DEC 11 1943

M.P.'s Handpicked

A soldier doesn't happen to be an M.P. He is picked. He must meet physical requirements, be of sound judgment, have a high education or its equivalent.

He must receive a very high rating in the Army General Classification Test. Moreover, he must possess the tact and resourcefulness which will enable him to serve, not only as a policeman but as a diplomat, father-confessor, nursemaid and information bureau.

DEC 11 1943

Impressions Made

The fact that colored soldiers are making good as M.P.'s proves to doubters that they are able to be a darn good policeman in the post-war period.

Colored M.P.'s in Union Station here, told the AFRO that they have no trouble in doing their duty. **Color seems to make no difference.** The same is true with those patrolling the streets.

These M.P.'s are stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and most of them were trained at the M.P. school at Fort Custer, Mich.

Find Lost Soldiers

One of the biggest troubles that M.P.'s have in the capital is "finding lost soldiers," one stated. Once in a while they pick up a fellow who is a little over-dressed or over-tanked."

The army M.P. has no jurisdiction over civilians, of course, yet his presence on all occasions influences the conduct of all concerned.

The M.P.'s are making a vital contribution to the war effort.

DEC 11 1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Two M.P.'s on duty in the capital. They patrol white and colored sections, Union Station et al. They are Pvt. Howard Williams (left) Ft. Myer, Va. and Cpl. Samuel Butler, Columbus, Ohio.

BISHOP GREGG OFF FOR NORTH AFRICA FRONT

NOV 20 1943

AME Cleric Accompanied By DeVeaux Again—To Inspect Army Setup

Defender
Chicago, Ill

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Bishop John A. Gregg, presiding prelate of the fifth district, A.M.E. church, was scheduled to leave this week to visit Negro servicemen stationed in North Africa, Liberia, Mediterranean area and the Near East.

According to reports, the bishop's present journey will be similar to his recent trip to the Southwest Pacific, where he visited colored troops stationed in Australia, New Guinea and elsewhere. The prelate undertook the mission by special assignment of President Roosevelt to observe the treatment accorded Negroes in the fighting areas and conditions at the various camps.

NOV 20 1943

Bishop Gregg's trip last summer was sponsored by the Fraternal Council of Negro churches, headed by Bishop James A. Bray, C.M.E. church prelate of Chicago. Bishop Gregg traveled 23,000 miles by airplane.

Meets MacArthur

Highlight of his long journey, he said, was the praise bestowed by General Douglas MacArthur on the colored soldiers of his command in the South Pacific area.

Bishop Gregg held a special religious service for colored units somewhere in Australia. He returned to America by Clipper plane, arriving in California in mid-August.

Bishop Gregg spent some time checking the recreational facilities provided for the Negro fighters and expressed himself as pleased to learn that Australia has opened her doors to Americans, with no distinction as to race or creed.

NOV 20 1943

The goodwill missionary reported to President Roosevelt on his return home and reportedly gave the nation's chief executive a detailed account of his long trip.

The bishop's present trip to the Mediterranean area and North Africa is also sanctioned by government officials, it was explained, and the churchman—as on his previous trip—will be accompanied by Maj. John A. Deveaux, former chaplain at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

NOV 20 1943

Clark Lauds Negro Combat Team In Italy

Defender
Chicago, Ill

DEC 18 1943

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Anti-aircraft artillery automatic weapons battalion in Italy and another anti-aircraft battalion in the South Pacific under command of a Negro lieutenant colonel were cited by Secretary of War Stimson last week as the first Negro combat units to see action against the enemy in World War II, after two years of participation by the United States.

The unit in Italy is the 450th anti-aircraft battalion, a part of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, now driving toward Rome.

According to Secretary Stimson, General Clark singled out the 450th for commendation in "recognition of its courage and efficiency."

The disclosure was made by the secretary while giving his weekly review of the war during his press conference. At the same time he disclosed that news dispatches from the South Pacific reported another Negro anti-aircraft battalion commanded by a Negro lieutenant colonel has participated in attacks on the Japanese and has made a commendable combat record.

Downs Bombers

The War Department reports that the 450th accounted for two German bombers even before it became the first American Negro combat force to land on European soil. It was then cited by Lieut. Gen. Clark for "outstanding performance of duty" in its "baptism of fire."

The unit already had the distinction of being the first Negro combat body to land in North Africa.

These troops were aboard ships in Naples harbor when German bombers began an attack on shipping massed in the bay. Aboard one vessel, the soldiers had been selected to man 40mm weapons that were part of the ship's armament.

Because of the position of the hostile aircraft, the main anti-aircraft defenses of the ship could not be maneuvered to produce effective fire. An enemy bomber was picked up by searchlights and the American crew was soon pumping shells at the target. Three hits were observed, the [illegible] of which appeared to [illegible] right wing of the [illegible] plane. The bomber crashed into the sea.

DEC 18 1943

Detroiter Hits Nazi

On a nearby ship that was carrying other personnel and equipment of the battalion, Master Sergeant Johnson Clark of Detroit, Mich., jumped into a deck-loaded truck and opened fire wtih a .50 calibre machine-gun mounted on the cab.

The second bomber, struck by Clark's shots and other fire being put up from the ship, also crashed into the sea.

Thus, within a few moments, the Negro troops accounted for destruction of two Nazi bombers which definitely weakened the enemy's raid on harbor shipping.

DEC 18 1943

In commending the Negro troops, Lieutenant General Clark declared: "I am proud of the outstanding performance of duty of these soldiers in this baptism of fire. Their conduct was excellent and reflects the training and discipline of their unit. The Fifth Army welcomes such soldiers."

Excellent Records Made By Truck Units In North Africa

Informer. - Houston

NO MISHAPS OR BREAKDOWNS A HABIT WITH THESE DRIVERS

WITH FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY, North Africa.—Members of a Negro quartermaster truck company of the Fifth American Army which recently drove 194,000 truck miles in ten days without an accident or mechanical breakdown of any kind, say it was "just another job."

The special convoy averaged nearly 300 miles per day—twice the normal daily driving mileage—over hazardous North African roads that were frequently being repaired and often cluttered with other traffic.

Since that time they have driven 75,000 more truck-miles without a mishap of any kind. It's a habit.

NO MAJOR ACCIDENTS FOR PACIFIC Q.M. UNIT

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The officers and enlisted men of a quartermaster truck company assigned to the 13th Air Force Base are really doing their job—and they like it. One outstanding accomplishment is noted in the revelation that during the many months that they have been hauling supplies, day and night, the outfit has never had a major accident.

Under the leadership of First Lieutenants David F. Wiley, Montclair, New Jersey, commanding officer; Ollie C. Johnson, motor transport officer, and Conrad A. Montrose, supply and mess officer, the company has maintained a timely schedule.

Organized in March, 1941, at Ellington Field, Texas, the unit later was stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, where it was re-designated a quartermaster truck company. On September 19, 1942, the unit moved ot Barksdale Field, Louisiana, with Lieutenant Wiley as commanding officer.

Washington, N. C. Progress

Among The Colored

By O. A. DUPREE

Post-War Planning

In this matter of "Post-War Planning" there seems to be two schools of thought. One school thinks that we should win the victory first and then set in to make our plans. The other school thinks that while winning the victory, which is no doubt inevitable, we should plan for the great future.

December 16, 1943

In discussing this idea of "Post-War Planning" and "Post-War Security" there are some people who are very much concerned with the monetary system or the financial conditon in the post-war world. There are some who believe that the immense spending of money for lend-lease and production, etc. will make a hole in our financial structure that will be hard to cover up. In last week's Time magazine there is a pictorial report of the increase of spending, production and activities of pre-Pearl Harbor days until now. This is an interesting study and it does not require much concentration to understand. Those who are concerned with the financial condition are also interested in the mass purchase of war bonds and stamps.

There are others of us concerned with Fascism and its growth and spread in this country. It is generally thought that if the unholy and dirty business of Hitler's propaganda is unnoticed and unchecked, fascism will grow. There are some who say that they are not so much concerned with Fascism as much as they are concerned with the soil on which it grows and thrives. Fascism can not gro win America unless the The soil of Fascism is polluted with race hatred, oppression, prejudice and all its kindred. If soil on which it thrives is fertile. our minds are clear from these things there is no danger of Fascism in America. If we would but accept the philosophy of "justice to all and malice toward none," if we would but accept the idea of the "brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God," if we would endeavor to give all men an equal chance to be a man and to get out of life all that is in it for him, if the persons around the peace table would clear their hearts of vengeance and punish only the criminals, and think terms of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, there will be no danger of Fascism and its ugly business will be crushed forever and a day.

It is encouraging to note that our Governor has suggested that all of us think in terms of post-war planning in Negro education in this State. He conceded that there are too many one and two-teacher schools in this State, there are too many inadequate school buildings; there is not enough vocational training exposed to our students. But the picture is not so dark. There has been tremendous progress in Negro education in this State in the last two decades. Therefore, let us continue this progress first by supporting the war effort and planning for the post-war world.

The Spring Garden Baptist Church is planning a program for its many members and friends during the Christmas season. The Sunday School is planning a Christmas tree and children's program Christmas night. The day following which will be the fourth Sunday the church is having its quarterly meeting. The senior and junior choirs will sing jointly at the morning services. The music wil consist of Christmas music. The pastor will deliver a special Christmas message. The fourth Sunday night there will be a Christmas pageant presented by both the senior and junior choirs.

Bee (Magazine Section

NEGROES OR COLORED PEOPLE IN THE WAR

Some colored Americans say that it makes no difference who wins this war. Let's see just what stake the Negro has in America—just what he might lose under Japan or Germany.

He would lose, I'm sure, race prejudices, as Hitler says we are merely "half apes". He states that the Negro has no soul or intellect.

Just what stake does the Negro have in America? What has he got to lose? We've come a long way in the last fifty years, if slowly. There is still a long way to go before equality is attained, but the time is now. Progress? Yes, too slow? Yes; but progress. Not all of us can be professional. As a matter of fact, few of us are. The great majority of Negroes are working people—skilled, unskilled, organized, unorganized. But during the last decade a good many doors have been opened to us, and others are ajar. We have built great institutions, such as Howard universty in Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Ill

From the humblest beginnings out of our deepest need we have built the Negro church. This war will decide whether the Christian church as an institution will survive. This war will decide whether Negro Americans will have the right to continue their march to freedom or will sink into slavery. There can be no question as to where anyone of us stands in this grave world crisis. The democracy which the United Nations fight to preserve has its deepest fountain in the principles of Jesus Christ.

We have quite a lot of Negro leaders: C. C. Spaulding, Paul R. Williams, Carl Hansberry, Edward Henry and Dr. F. D. Patterson. We have great tradition: Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Count Basie, Maxine Sullivan, Bill Robinson, W. C. Handy, Duke Ellington, Katherine Dunham and Todd Duncan. Negro artists, Richard Wright, Jessie Fauset, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen. We also have Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes and many other great Negroes.

Because we have come a long way; because we are proud of our achievements in a few short years; because our future, like the future of all freedom lovers, depends upon the triumph of democracy, we are now fighting in the present world conflict. We already have our own roll call of heroes and martyrs. A Negro, Robert H. Brooks of Sadieville, Ky., was the first war casualty of the U. S. armed forces. Pvt. Brook was killed near Fort Stotensburgh in the Phillipines on December 8, 1941. Since that time the parade grounds at Fort Knox, Ky., have been named Brooks' Field in his honor.

Our troops are now stationed all across the world in the Orient, in England, in North Africa, in all the places where men in the American uniform carry the battle to the enemy. They are in every branch of the army—air corps, infantry, artillery, armored forces, engineers, cavalry, quartermaster corps. Selective Service calls our boys from civilian life. There are now two Negro divisions. Many regiments are Negro officered. There are Negro doctors, chaplains, and nurses. There are hundreds of Negroes in the various officer training schools—serious, hard-working, well educated candidates. Our troops are making a record for themselves. Let's back them up by buying plenty of War Bonds and Stamps.

AFTER THE WAR! WHAT??

Realizing that we are living in a hatred filled world, it has become evident we are going to change our mode of living even more so than it is now.

Today, right now ,is the time for this, the Negro race as a whole to rise up and be somebody. What are we waiting for? Tomorrow is quickly finding a place and today is slowly ebbing away.

Some of the things which are almost sure to happen in the so-called 'Post War Period."

1. Without a high school education you will be nothing. Our forefathers did not have any way to become educated as we do. That is why they progressed slowly. But we who have a chance to obtain education are not progressing at all. After this war we are going to almost have to have a high school diploma to wash dishes. Our white friends are daily planning how they'll keep us back.

2. Along the Lines of Race Prejudice:

This is a thing we all hate, yet we seem not able to find a way to avoid it. When we go into the various drugstores, grocery stores and the like we're walked around and waited on last. After seeing all this it seems that we should strive now to have a business of our own. Have a drugstore where our people may sit and drink sodas, and fountain cokes and have ice cream and sandwiches. Because after the war we may even be barred from the so-called "Back Dooor".

These are only two of the many factors involved in the post-war period. The church will stand out more than ever as we will have come to realize "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." We'll be crying to Him to save us. There are many, many of our boys who may never see home, but as they close their eyes in that immortal slumber, let's say to them 'You're not just dying, but you're giving your life for a cause.

47n-1943

A Second Look

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

SEP 4 - 1943

THE FOLLOWING story has wide currency among American Negro civilians. The sources of it are impossible to trace. It is one of those things that "somebody said somebody's cousin told some one's else half-brother's friend." But it is told in the living rooms of Sugar Hill, in the crowded bars of Seventh Avenue, and in the honky-tonks in the South. Those who tell it have a relish in the tale, and those who listen seem not to doubt its truth. Soldiers and sailors and men of the merchant marine also tell it. Lie or not, it has the baneful appeal to Negroes that the story of American officers who spread race hatred against Negro soldiers among the French had in the last war.

MR. REDDING

That story, too, had wide appeal and was generally believed. In fact, J. A. Rogers, a responsible but sometimes over-enthusiastic publicist, was said to believe it. But then, J. A. Rogers, in his over-enthusiastic moments, is likely to believe anything.

CONSIDERATE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

It is said that in engagements on the islands of the South Pacific, Japanese soldiers are very considerate of American Negro fighting men. They do not murder Negro wounded, as they are said frequently to murder white wounded, but give them the best of care and go beyond the limits of international law in their treatment of them as prisoners.

In territory known to be heavily ambuscaded, American Negro troops pass unscathed, without a shot being fired upon them, it is said, but white troops passing through the same territory a matter of an hour or two later are subjected to withering fire from hidden machine gun nests and snipers.

It is said that this practice has nothing to do with immediate Japanese military expediency (though it is nonetheless a good military tactic, since the Negro troops in the South Pacific are mostly service troops and the tactic would eventually cut off supplies and services without which the fighting troops cannot fight), but is a propaganda device aimed at proving to American Negro troops that the Japs are not their enemies, but only the enemies of the white man. By this means, it is said, the Japs hope to cause widespread defection among Negro troops and to win desertions to their side.

HARD TO BELIEVE

The story sounds plausible enough up to this point, but the rest of it, vicious and evil and cunning, is too vicious and evil and cunning for belief:—

When commanding officers of the American Army found out what was up, they began to order white troops to cork their faces to resemble Negroes and to send them through ambuscaded territory first. These movements were always begun at twilight, according to the tale. Then, when the troops disguised to look like Negroes were safely through, the real Negro troops were moved up and, in the dark, were mistaken for white American troops and were treated accordingly—that is, they were slaughtered.

If the Axis have put this tale out, as it is likely they have, they have overstretched themselves so far as really responsible credence among American Negroes is concerned. But what about irresponsible credence? There are a lot of American Negroes who want to believe this and similar tales. The only answer to this "suspension of disbelief" is the complete truth as to what Negro troops are really undergoing.

The Negro civilian public does not know. It knows only what Negro correspondents are allowed to tell it, and naturally no correspondent would be allowed to tell any such tale, even if it were true. There is just not enough coming through the veil of censorship about Negro troops, and we are up against the same situation

we had in the last war, only this time more so.

SEP 4 - 1943

Total Of 582,861 Negroes In Army

Call
Kansas City, Mo

NOV 12 1943

WASHINGTON — The War department reported Thursday, Nov. 4, that there were 582,861 Negroes serving in the Army at home and abroad as of August 31, this year.

This total includes officers, enlisted men, nurses, warrant officers, hospital dieticians, physical therapy aides and the Women's Army Corps.

For reasons of security, the War department would not permit the publication of a complete breakdown into components and branches but it was revealed that of the total number in service, 153,900 are serving overseas.

The tabulation released by the War department follows:

Infantry	57,323
Coast and Field Artillery	58,328
Cavalry	9,750
Engineers	92,171
Other arms and services	360,903
Total Negroes in army	582,861

There are 4,386 commissioned officers including 395 medical corps officers, 67 dental corps officers, 158 chaplains and 202 nurses.

Those serving overseas include officers, enlisted men, warrant officers and nurses.

Functioning with the navy department are some 85,628. These men are distributed among the three branches in the following proportions:

Navy	74,013
Coast Guard	3,115
Marines	8,500

The figures obtained from the navy were not as complete as were those received from the war department.

In connection with the army, it is interesting to note that during World War 1 there were 404,348 Negroes who saw service including 1,353 officers and 15 army nurses. Some 194,000 enlisted men and 840 officers, totalling 194,840, were sent overseas. In this number were two divisions, the 92nd and 93rd, and 17 pioneer infantry regiments.

NOV 12 1943

Bishop Gregg Commends Our Soldiers In Pacific

Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Defender

By SAM LACY

Declaring that everything is not as "sweet and lovely" as we would have it, Bishop John A. Gregg told a capacity audience in the DuSable high auditorium Wednesday night, that the things he saw during his tour of the South Pacific war theatre nevertheless, gave him "much joy."

Bishop Gregg spoke as a feature of the A.M.E. conference now in session at Quinn Chapel.

Beginning what bears the semblance of a nation-wide trek to report on his recent visit to the war front as a representative of the Fraternal Council of Negro churches, Bishop Gregg gave a glowing account of his experiences and of the fine work being done by colored soldiers against the Japs.

A broad hint that Washington is considering sending him on a visit to the North African area as the second lap of a probable three-ply tour, was roundly applauded by the throng, many of whom were standing in the aisles and in the rear of the auditorium.

The prelate declared that he felt justifiably thrilled at the realization that "our boys" received him with as much, if not greater, "enthusiasm as would be shown on the visit of Joe E. Brown, the entertainer, Joe Louis, the boxing champion, or Congressman Dawson, the Congressional investigator."

Negro Troops Everywhere

"I was someone to bring them the inspiration and message of cheer they so sorely needed," declared the bishop. "I told them I had come to pledge my prayers and the prayers of their loved ones at home, and to assure them that they must win the fight against our foreign foe and we will all join in the battle against the enemy at home, once that is accomplished.

"Many times," Bishop Gregg said, "I had to reassure some of them that we at home are praying for them, and constantly thinking of them."

He expressed agreeable surprise at finding Negro troops "on every island and mainland stretched over the broad expanse of the South Pacific." He also said he was elated by the many favorable comments on Negro soldier efficiency and behavior from high ranking officers, included among whom was General Douglas MacArthur, himself.

"My trip carried me to the Coral isles, to the Fiji isles, to the New Caledonian group, to Australia, New Guinea, and many other places," he continued. "At one time I was carried to within eight miles of Buna, where the fighting between our troops and the Japs was at its height.

Colored Troops Lauded

"Everywhere I went, I got nothing but the highest praise for the conduct of our boys. I was met at each place by the officer in command, invariably it was a general. And when I asked about this, I was told that General George C. Marshall, acting on instructions by President Roosevelt, had ordered them to 'show me every courtesy.'"

Bishop Gregg stated that although he made apologies for General MacArthur when he was ushered into his headquarters, the general waved him to a chair and gave him 45 minutes of "the most cordial welcome." MacArthur, he said, vetoed one leg of the proposed trip, telling him that he considered it too dangerous."

As he was leaving the general's headquarters, MacArthur told him, the bishop said, "When you arrive in New Guinea you will stop at Government House as my guest."

The bishop seasoned his remarks with dashes of sparkling humor. Once he told of asking what was meant by the aviator's reference to a life-saving contraption as a "Mae West." The answer, he said, was simple. The officer said:

Sprinkled With Humor

"If the plane falls into the water you have eight minutes before it will sink. Just swim as far away from it as you can then pull this string. It will cause a swelling that will enable you to 'come up and be seen sometime.'"

At another point, he resorted to a clever pun in connection with the series of inoculations to which he was subjected before embarking on the trip.

"I got four shots in Washington, was told to come back for some more shots, and that I'd have to stop off someplace else and get another shot. When I got to San Francisco, I was told I'd have to have four more shots. Imagine me, a bishop of the AME church, taking all those shots while on a mission for the church."

These were characteristic of the many humorous touches Bishop Gregg added to an otherwise interesting account of his journey. He wound it up with what he termed "the most pleasant surprise of all."

"Most Pleasant" Surprise

Said he, "When I arrived in the Hawaiian group on my way back, I discovered a large contingent of Negro troops, officered from top to bottom by black men. It was a revelation to me to see our own officers commanding, from top to bottom, so large a unit of our own soldiers. There was even a colored officer acting as general there. And this on the front line of de-

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fense for the western United States."

Closing his talk, Bishop Gregg declared, "I am back and I can say truthfully I thoroughly enjoyed the mission upon which I was sent. I can say to you that not everything is sweet and lovely out there, not everything is as we would want it, but I can also say to you that we cannot expect it in a war."

Prior to the principal address, Bishop J. A. Bray, president of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, traced the history of the events which led up to the President's approval of the trip, and pledged "an unceasing fight on the fascist elements which persist in this country while the life blood of our boys is being spent."

YOUTH SLIPPED INTO ARMY AT AGE OF 14 IN 3 MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

Argus St. Louis, Mo.

Fought Through The Jungles Of Guadalcanal Has Ten Months Overseas Duty To Credit

OCT 29 1943

CAMP STONEMAN, Calif.—Private James J. Carter Portsmouth, Ohio, has become a veteran at the age of 17 after serving in the armed forces for three years.

Anxious to serve his country, Private Carter misstated his age upon enlistment and was not found out until a fellow soldier from his home town was killed in Guadalcanal action. When the dead soldier's belongings were shipped home, one of his letters carried the name and address of Carter's commander. This address fell into the hands of Carter's guardian-aunt who wrote to the War Department, gave his correct age and requested that he be discharged.

While Private Carter was in the army, he participated in three major campaigns and for 17 years he has seen much of Army life.

Having enlisted in the service in 1939—then only 14—and since the war's beginning, has been to Pago Pago, Canton Island, New Zealand and Guadalcanal, Private Carter has had ten months overseas duty to his credit.

In Guadalcanal, Private Carter's unit did construction work, guarded an airplane runway, performed other guard duty.

"The going is plenty tough over there; jungle, plenty jungle. We captured one Jap flyer who had attended a West Coast university," he said.

Asked what his middle initial stood for, Private Carter laughed, "I never use it, because the fellows all say it stands for 'junior'."

"This Guadalcanal veteran can hardly be called 'Junior'," stated "Salvo," Camp Stoneman newspaper.

Combat Troops Broken Up Into Service Units

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

ANP Lists 9 Groups Including the 578th, 350th, 864th, 795th

OCT 30 1943

366th IN VIRGINIA ON MANEUVERS

More Than 3 Units Have Seen Action, Truman Gibson Says

By ALBERT ANDERSON

CHICAGO.— (ANP) — Is the United States army deliberately breaking up well-trained colored combat units and distributing them among service outfits, rather than sending them overseas? Statistics seem to bear out an affirmative answer.

Trained up to the minute, proud of their organizations, ready for the big test, soldiers report their regiments, battalions or brigades disbanded except for small units.

Security Battalions

There are now over 100,000 colored troops overseas. Of this number a substantial percentage are combat troops, according to Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Colored infantry soldiers were with Gen. Mark Clark in the invation of Sicily, and artillery units are in the North African theatre of operations.

Units Broken Up

None of the members of the 9th and 10th calvary regiments of the 2nd Calvary Division is stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., Mr. Gibson, stated. Reports are that some are in Texas training newer recruits.

Some of the disbanded units are:

The 578th Field Artillery group, Fort Bragg; four battalions, white officers, well trained. Small group remains; sent to quartermaster and engineer groups.

350th and 351st Artillery group trained for eighteen months both of Camp Livingston, La., went to engineering and quartermaster corps. Some of the few colored second lieutenants remain with the raw recruits. Others went to the 92nd and 93rd divisions.

400 Quartermasters

The 846th Tank Destroyer Battalion, the oldest in point of service, broken with all new men to train over. The 828th Tank Destroyer battalion also at Camp Hood, Tex., broken up after it had been sent to California and had desert training. More than 400 men were sent to Vancouver barracks as quartermasters, others to Camp Swift, Tex.

The 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion, Camp Hood, broken; members sent to quartermaster and engineering corps. Col. Theo Mann, a tough commander whom even white officers respected, is out in the woods in Texas with a small group of men, marking time according to reports.

All Colored Officers

The 184th, crack national guard regiment from Illinois with all colored officers, became two battalions, the 931st Field Artillery Battalion, led by Lt. Col. Marcus Ray of Chicago, and the 930th Field Artillery Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Wendell T. Derrick.

OCT 30 1943

Those artillery groups learned to manipulate their batteries of 155's, firing shells which cost $27 every time a gun spoke.

New Recruits

The 930th F. A. Battalion is now at Camp Butner, N.C., and the 931st, now at Camp Forrest, Tenn., with just a handful of their original men and a lot of new recruits. It will take a year to whip them into shape.

The small segments, rumor says, permit the army to boast that it has colored troops in every branch of the service.

The 372nd national guard outfit in New York is doing guard duty in that city.

Troops on Guard

That the 369th Anti-aircraft regiment at Hawaii are the only colored troops which can really lay claim to being combat, is not true, according to Mr. Gibson. The 369th is guarding a key defense area but still guarding.

The 99th Fighter Squadron has participated in numerous missions, some of which have involved the protection of allied convoys. However, the protection of shipping has not been the sole tasks of our fliers, Mr. Gibson pointed out.

Quartermasters, Engineers

The 93rd is ready, still languishes "somewhere in California."

Negro Soldier Toughest Job In World

By NOBLE SISSLE FOR ANP

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

AMERICAN NEGRO soldiers of World War II, allow me, a member of the armed forces of World War I, to congratulate you on the fine job you are doing. A Negro soldier in the arms of our country, fellows, is the toughest assignment of any soldier in the world—and (I ain't kidding). It takes more guts, levelheadedness, and self-sacrifice to wear that uniform with dignity and carry on with traditions of that uniform than is asked of any other civilized human being in the world today.

There is no soldier who takes an oath of allegiance to his country and handed a gun to kill the enemies of democracy who is so kicked around and humiliated by his own countrymen. You are given a loaded gun in one hand, taught to hate and shoot the enemies of democracy 3000 miles from home, and at the same time must use the other hand to protect the seat of your pants from the kicks of your countrymen and for no other reason than your skin is dark.

Yet you have an advantage over we who fought in the last war. You have your Pearl Bucks, Wendell Willkies, and the President in your corner this time. You have Negroes on all your government agencies and committees; you have a Negro general. Last war, Col. Young, one of America's greatest soldiers, was literally crucified and died heart broken because the administration retired him before they would make him general, and for no other reason than that of his color.

DID NOT DIE IN VAIN

Despite this and many other incidents like it, the valor of the Negro soldier in World War I made possible an acceptance for Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Oscar DePriest, to say nothing of Joe Louis who has been loved, honored, and respected throughout the length and breath of the land.

In this war we have Negroes in the air force; we have a lieutenant-colonel over them. As American citizens, we are functioning 50 per cent over the status of World War I. By golly, it's not half enough. We want to give a 100 per cent and we want to receive our proportion to what we give. I mean in spirit and opportunity to do. If we are given the opportunity to function as full fledged American citizens and can make the grade, then we don't have any kick.

But the point is now, you, as soldiers, be sure you are first giving 100 per cent effort. You won't get a 100 percent pay-off, however, because some guy won't "come through" and will pull your percentage down. But that is the war of the world. And I don't think there is much that any of us can do about it. Because when everybody is 100 percent perfect then we won't need any army. But that is the thing that builds races, that striving towards the goal we are climbing.

MUST WORK TOGETHER

But I am awfully afraid that unless we, as Negroes, take every opportunity that our leaders get for us, and like the army, make our gains and consolidate them we, as a group will fall short of our goal. And I don't think we will get far on just individual efforts as I am afraid we are established as a group here in this country and will have to work it out together.

I, somehow, feel that it's a blessing because it seems to me, in my humble judgment, that America is the hope of Christian civilization. If we as a group can get our feet on a firm democratic platform and stand there, it only seems logical that the American Negro's position in this country will be symbolical of the black peoples in the world. And as the white people in America help the American Negro, so will black peoples of the world have confidence in American leadership. And then if that is the plan of civilization and the role America is to play in the new world order, then the American Negro has a great big job to do.

DO JOB WELL

Fellows, do your job well. Don't let the black peoples of the world down. Wa are the light of their hopes for the future. And if America fails, we will have to go down. (God knows where) with her. If she comes out on top, she must come all the way out, this time, and if we have done our part, and proven we can stand the test, she has got to take us up with her. She would not want to do otherwise, that is "if America is to survive—Long Live America."

Remember the words of Fred Douglass which were in part. "It's not the heights to which you climb, it's the distances you cover that count" and we as a race, have covered a long distance up the road of progress. It's a record that will stand unparalled in the annals of history for a long time—Your gallant deeds will help emblazon it deeper-one false step now will set us back a hundred years—but you will make it and may God bless you all.

47n-1943

PM
New York, N. Y.

V-Mail Photos for Dad

Ricardo Colon, Jr., born Jan. 14, and his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Colon, live at 5 W. 135th St. The baby's father, Pfc. Ricardo Colon, Sr., a former usher in a theater, is stationed with the Army in the Hawaiian theater of war.

Joseph Guarriello, Jr., born July 30, and his mother, Mrs. Fay Guarriello, live at 850 Bronx Pk. S., Bronx. The baby's father, Pfc. Joseph Guarriello, Sr., formerly a butcher, is with the Army Medical Corps in Africa.

Anne Elizabeth Donnelly, born May 19, and her mother, Mrs. Marie Donnelly, live at 122-54 Milburn St., St. Albans, Queens. The baby's father, Pvt. Harold Donnelly, a former hotel worker, is with the Army in North Africa.

A NEW FIGHTING FORCE IN THE MAKING

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Natives of Liberia being trained by American Negro soldiers stationed there with an engineer task force. The instructor (center) is Sgt. Samuel DeVaughn.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Survivor Says Japs Shot Helpless Yanks in Sea

A recent attack by a Japanese plane upon American soldiers swimming helplessly in the Pacific after their troop-ship had been torpedoed was disclosed yesterday by a survivor, Robert R. Hollins, 27 years old, Negro, 826 Hudson avenue, who was struck by 14 machine gun bullets.

Robert R. Hollins.

Hollins' story revealed that as recently as early August the Japanese navy sent its submarines and planes based on submarines or carriers ranging far inside United States home waters to prey on our shipping. The troopship had left an American post only two days before it was torpedoed.

A graduate of Englewood High school and a veteran of the reserve officers' training corps there, Hollins entered the army last April and received radio engineering training at Jefferson barracks, Mo. He was a private in the army signal corps, assigned to the army air forces, some months later when he was ordered overseas.

Private Dives into Sea.

A torpedo struck the ship early in the morning of the second day out. Hollins, who was below decks awake and dressed because of the newness of the ocean voyage, hurried to the deck and dived into the sea. His abandonment of ship was instinctive, he said.

"Others must have had the same idea," Hollins said. "I could see them all around me. I had been in the water for 15 minutes and was about 100 yards from the troopship when I felt pain in my left side and lost consciousness."

He was on another ship, returning to the mainland, when he regained consciousness. Hollins was sent to Jefferson barracks, entering the hospital Aug. 16.

Fourteen Bullets in Body.

One burst of machine gun fire evidently caused all 14 of his wounds. Bullets of .25 caliber, a favorite size with the Japs, had lodged from waist to knee on his left side and had to be removed.

"Five or six" other soldiers machine gunned at the same time also were in the Jefferson barracks hospital, Hollins said, adding:

"Those Japs are monsters to do what they did to us."

An employe of the Bendix Aviation corporation, 505 South Sacramento avenue, before he entered the army, Hollins now is a junior clerk for the treasury department. He moved into a unit of the Frances Cabrini homes yesterday with his wife, Josephine, and their two children, Robert, 5, and Michael, 4. He still suffers twinges of pain from his wounds and his left leg is shorter than the right.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

BISHOP PRAISES NEGROES' SPIRIT IN PACIFIC AREA

The [illegible] and [illegible]veness of Negro [illegible]ers and engineers in the South Pacific war zone were praised Tuesday by Bishop J. A. Gregg of Kansas City, Mo., representative of the National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America. He was at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, Michigan avenue and 45th street, and told in an interview of his visit to the zone at President Roosevelt's invitation.

"Substantial numbers of Negro soldiers garrisoned thruout the Pacific are [illegible] Japs a licking," said Bishop Gregg. "Their morale is high and they are being treated excellently in almost all cases. Gen. MacArthur commended the Negro troops, especially the engineers, for their preparation of advanced positions in New Guinea, without which the Bismarck sea victory would not have been possible.

"Everywhere our boys had the same complaint, however. Not enough letters. It is lonesome out there and even a stranger from home like myself was given a great welcome from our home [illegible] boys."

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PALERMO ECHOES THE SOUND OF AMERICAN FOOTSTEPS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sicily was the springboard for the Allied invasion of Continental Europe, and Palerno was one of the Sicilian cities to echo the marching feet of American troops on August 28. Palermo stands in the northwest of the island of Sicily, on a small bay looking east. The city was delivered from Bourbon rule in 1860 by Garibaldi, to become once more the seat of a separate Sicilian kingdom.—Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Negroes' Role As Fighters Hailed At Knox Celebration

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

"Negroes since the days of the Revolutionary War have been superb fighting men," Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Holly, commandant of the Armored School, told 5,000 Negro soldiers who packed the Fort Knox Field House at Emancipation Day exercises last night.

General Holly was the principal speaker on the program. Other speakers were Col. N. Butler Briscoe, post commander; Chaplain James O'Neill, chief chaplain of the Armored Command, and Chaplain Robert E. Skelton, who spoke on "The Negroes' Dream of Tomorrow."

"There are Negroes in every branch of the [illegible] forces serving in all the many theaters of operations where American troops now find themselves," the general said. "From every report, they are performing patriotically, gallantly and bravely in the tradition established by the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry in the Spanish-American War and by the 369th and 370th Infantry Regiments in the World War.

Cites World War Record.

"The record of the 369th in particular during World War I should be an inspiration to all Americans: It was under fire 191 days in France, suffered casualties in killed and wounded of 1,500 men, never lost a prisoner, never lost a foot of ground in defensive operations . . . These soldiers were a team of fighting men.

"I'd like to emphasize the idea of teamwork as it applies to this war. Now, as never before in the history of warfare, teamwork is absolutely vital. The days of individual combat belong more and more to history and less to the fighting machine of today.

Tells Job Importance.

"Warfare as we now know it has become a series of movement by highly complicated mechanical devices, trucks, tanks, planes. To move these machines it has been necessary to surround them with a vast human machine, all the parts of which are articulated and highly trained to work smoothly together. No matter whether you're a combat engineer, or the driver of a ration truck, or a cook in a cafeteria, the job which each of you is doing is highly important to the proper functioning of your part of the machine.

"Be good soldiers, good members of our team which is now showing such fine results against our enemies in all theaters of action. There is no thrill quite like the feeling of knowing that a job has been well done."

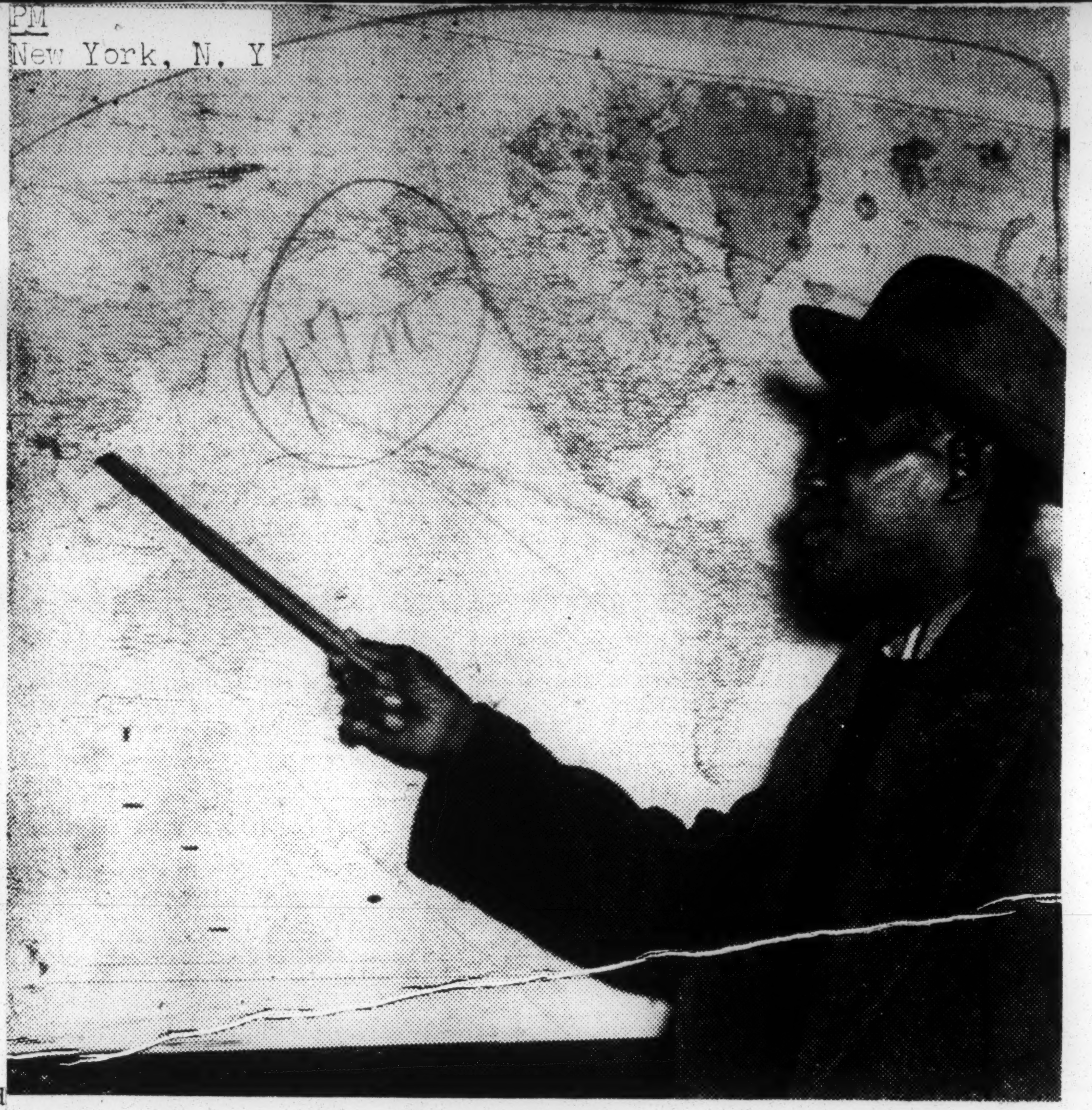
Following the program of speeches and vocal and instrumental music, the soldiers remained for a dance, which was arranged by the Special Service Office.

Army Honorable Discharge Button

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

This gold-plated plastic lapel button is now being distributed to camps and will be awarded to all persons who have been honorably discharged from the army since September [illegible] 1939.

PM
New York, N. Y



Only Negro on Gripsholm

Ernest (Slick) Clarke, only Negro aboard the S.S. Gripsholm and the last man to be released from that exchange ship, points to the spot he came from before he left the Orient—Hongkong, where he led an orchestra at the Paramount Club.

PM Photo by Chick Solomon

LIFE
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

Your story on the Negro combat division is a "scoop." It will assist in building the sagging morale of our fellow Negro Americans.

Our national attitudes toward these citizens, in and out of uniform, are as smug and as biased as ever. Virtually no recognition is given colored draftees who have had training and experience in the sciences and professions—aviation, photography, navigation, electronics, r[illegible], meteorology, cartography, engineering, higher mathematics, law and foreign languages. Many a black driver of a U. S. Quartermaster truck has an I. Q. of 130 or above.

The half-free spirit of the Negro is too broken by physical and mental casualties at home for him to respond wholeheartedly to an all-out battle cry for something he's heard about, seen, but will never fully experience.

DUTTON FERGUSON
Washington, D. C.

47n-1943

582,861 NEGROES IN ARMY

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

WASHINGTON, D. C.---There were 582,861 Negroes serving in the Army at home and abroad as of Aug. 31, 1943, the War Department announced Thursday, November 4.

Total Negroes in Army	**582,861**	**(a)**
Infantry	**57,323**	**(b)**
Coast and Field Artillery	**58,328**	**(b)**
Cavalry	**9,750**	**(b)**
Engineers	**92,171**	**(b)**
All other arms and services	**360,903**	**(a)**
Commissioned Officers	**4,386**	
Including:		
Medical Corps Officers	**395**	
Dental Corps Officers	**67**	
Chaplains	**158**	
Nurses	**202**	
Serving Overseas	**153,900**	**(c)**

(a) Includes officers, enlisted men, nurses, warrant officers, hospital dietitians, physical therapy aides, and Women's Army Corps.

(b) Officers and enlisted men only

(c) Officers, enlisted men, warrant officers, and nurses.

---Released By OWI

200-Voice Soldier Chorus on Airwaves

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

LONDON, England — The ears of the world will be turned towards London's famous Royal Albert Hall on September 28 and 29, when the voices of some 200 colored Americans soldiers fill the air in the first concert of its kind ever held in the British empire.

Sponsored by Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express," in cooperation with the Army's European Theatre Headquarters, the concert will also feature Roland Hayes, distinguished American tenor, and the London Symphony Orchestra.

In attendance at the concert will be high ranking empire dignitaries. The event will be broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company and the National Broadcasting Company, which have agreed to make selections from the concert available to listeners throughout the world.

In civil life many of the choristers were members of church choirs and high school and college clubs; others were stage and radio singers.

First Sergeant Alexander B. Jordan, senior non-commissioned officer of one of the engineer aviation units, and Corporal James McDaniel, a former member of the "Charioteers" radio quintet, will direct the engineer chorus. Sergeant Jordan, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, lists his home as St. Paul, Minn. Corporal McDaniel's home is in Kansas City, Mo. He sang over radio stations KCKN, KITE and WDAF in Kansas City with the "Cabin Boys," gospel singers, and later with the "Charioteers."

The chorus was organized and is being managed by 1st Lieutenant William B. Perkins of Philadelphia, Pa., chaplain of an engineer aviation battalion. Chaplain Perkins, a former pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Hinton, W Va., will be a featured soloist in one of the numbers.

Rehearsals for the concert, the first one that London's critical music audience have had offered to them, are held in Nissen hut theatres in a section of rural England. Members of the chorus, all of whom are working double shifts to rush the completion of airdromes, are devoting whatever free time they have to the practice sessions and have given up all pass privileges for the past month.

The London Symphony Orchestra will be directed by Technical Sergeant Hugo Weisgall of Baltimore, Maryland, 30-year-old conductor and composer who recently made musical history when he led the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a presentation of his own composition, "American Comedy—1943." It was the first time an American soldier had conducted a symphony orchestra in the Royal Albert Hall, and the first time the BBC Symphony Orchestra ever had played an American soldier's work.

Tribute To Troops

Corporal Marc Blitzstein of Philadelphia, Pa., is rehearsing the chorus for its presentation of "Ballad for Americans," which will be performed for the first time by a colored chorus and white soloist. Composer of the musical play "The Cradle Will Rock," the opera "No For An Answer," and the music for many other stage, film and radio productions. Corporal Blitzstein has written a musical tribute to colored troops serving overseas which will be played by the London Symphony Orchestra at the concert.

The solo role of "Ballad for Americans" will be done by Private First Class Kenneth Cantrill of Springfield, Mo., as his debut on the concert stage.

All expenses of the concert are being borne by the "Daily Express." Proceeds from the September 28 appearance will be shared by British and American charities. The September 29 program will be offered free to members of Allied armed forces.

Truck Co. Drove 194,000 Miles In Ten Days

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WITH FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY, North Africa — Members of a Negro Quartermaster truck company of the Fifth American Army which recently drove 194,000 truck-miles in ten days without an accident or mechanical breakdown of any kind, say it was "just another job."

The special convoy averaged nearly 300 miles per day—twice the normal daily driving mileage—over hazardous North African roads that were frequently being repaired and often cluttered with other traffic.

Since that time, they have driven 75,000 more truck-miles without a mishap of any kind. It's a habit!

They received special training as truck drivers for four and a half months at Fort Ord, California. They also carried out convoy assignments throughout the California desert maneuvers last year. Arriving in North Africa soon after the landing last November, they have been driving day and night convoying vital supplies and equipment all over Africa.

CHECKED VEHICLES

Performance statistics on the special convoy didn't mean a thing to one member of the convoy—the "rider," Staff Sergeant Elden P. Cosby, of Springfield, Ohio. In a jeep, he would race the length of the convoy, turn around at the head and race back to the end, repeating this round trip hour after hour. His job was to check the position and performance of every vehicle in the caravan and pass along special instructions.

In checking this convoy, Sergeant Cosby traveled 700 miles father than any other truck!

The "section manager" on a convoy has Sergeant Cosby's job only on a smaller scale. He is responsible for four trucks and acts as assistant driver on all of them. He sees that each of the drivers gets his share of sleep and food and is always well and ready. "The boys used to mix me up," explained one section manager, Corporal R. C. Reed of Savannah, Ga. "They'd feel sleepy one day in the afternoon and the next day in the forenoon. They had me feeling sleepy all the time!"

The convoy started rolling around 7:30 each morning, knocked off for an hour for lunch and bivouacked that night.

Private Fred Fennel, New York City, and Sergeant Felton Jones Stockton, Calif., are proud that they went along "just for the ride." They are expert mechanics and maintenance men. They follow convoys with a wrecker, hoping nobody wants them. They have been out of work quite a while with this outfit!

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

PLACE OF NEGRO AT PEACE TABLE DEBATE SUBJECT

Dr. Rayford W. Logan will take the affirmative and Dr. Earl S. Johnson will uphold the negative when they meet to debate "Resolved: That a Negro Should Sit at the Peace Table" at the monthly forum of the Woodlawn A. M. E. church, 65th street and Evans avenue at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dr. Logan, a Phi Beta Kappa from Williams college, who earned his Ph.D. at Harvard, is now acting dean of the graduate school and head of the department of history at Howard university. Dr. Johnson, assistant professor of social science at the University of Chicago, received his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees from the university and is a former park district administrator.

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, editor of the Chicago Defender and former professor of romance languages at Fisk university, will be the master of ceremonies. Music will be furnished by Leola Turner, mezzo-soprano.

Finds Seasoned Negro Troops In Abundance

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Infantry Found

Scattered From Munda To Zealand

By FLETCHER MARTIN

(War Correspondent for Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)

DEC 28 1943

GUADALCANAL—(VIA CABLE)—After an air and water trip covering nearly 2,500 miles, this correspondent landed at historic Guadalcanal in the Solomons group.

Seasoned Negro troops are in abundance. They include infantry, air base security engineers, coast guards and anti-aircraft crews. Scattered from Munda on New Georgia, south to New Zealand, certain of these troops have been in the South Pacific 22 months.

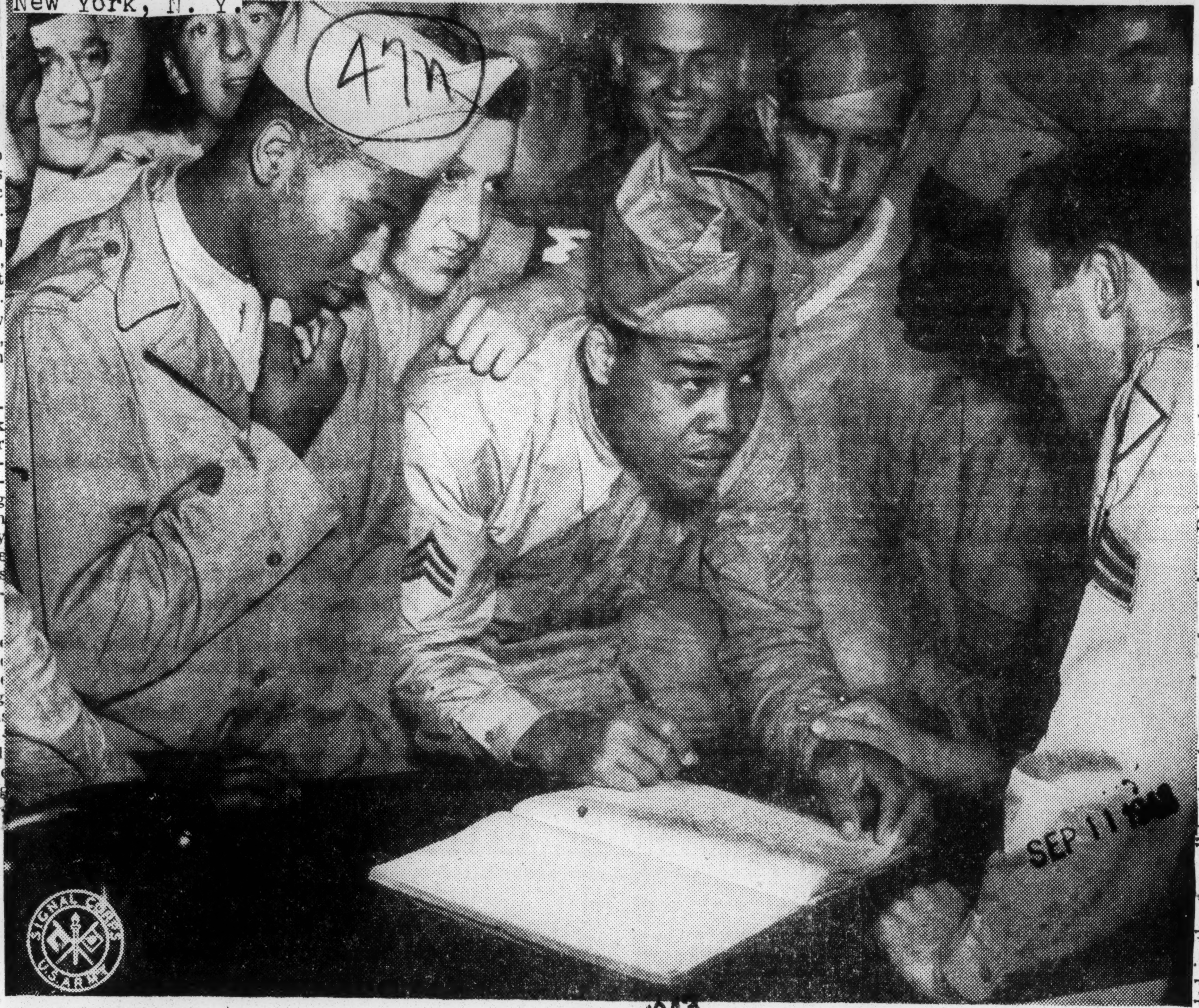
DEC 28 1943

Today is Christmas and the quietude of the base does not bespeak of the intensive struggle here a year ago. The full strength Negro infantry force has not tasted offensive action but has felt the waging of aerial warfare. Now engaged in general service work in supply dumps and on docks the men have momentarily dropped their arms and are pushing supplies into forward areas.

Their record here is enviable while their history, action on the Mexican border, in Cuba and the Phillipines, years at Fort Benning Ga., tell of days in the field. It is only known by the military command whether this [illegible] will meter of [illegible] present, while not the dormant, the force is being kept in condition for any emergency.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Joe Louis Signs in at Ft. Devens



SERGEANT JOE LOUIS signs in at Fort Devens, Mass., the first stop in his physical fitness tour conducted under direction of the Area's Special Service Division. Corp. Walker (Sugar Ray Robinson) Smith surveys the proceedings at left. —Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

SEP 11 1943

Champ Joe Makes Debut

New York, N. Y.
Amsterdam Star-News

Stop At Camp Said To Be Great Builder Of Morale Among Men

By GEORGE MOUZON

BOSTON.—The world's greatest boxing show, sponsored by the U. S. Army and Starring the heavyweight champion, Sgt. Joe Louis, made its debut at Camp Devens the past Monday, August 30, 1943, in what advance indications show will be the greatest morale building contribution to the war efforts.

Other Champs Present

The sports Caravan is in charge of Capt. Fitzgerald, formerly attached to the Public Relation Bureau in Washington, a former newspaperman in civilian life, who is well acquainted with the problems and difficulties the show might run into. Included in the sports group is the recent conqueror of "Hammering" Henry Armstrong and uncrowned welterweight champ of the world "Sugar" Ray Robinson, Jackie Wilson of California and George Nicholson.

After spending an entire afternoon in the Lovell General Hospital, where he cheered the sick and wounded soldiers, with jokes on himself, the Champion gave an exhibition and punching for three rounds with George Nicholson. Robinson and Wilson also boxed a three round exhibition bout. In addition to these, there were bouts between soldiers with regulation gloves and the action was real.

Great Reception

Joe Louis, was given one of the greatest receptions of his brilliant career as he walked from his dressing room to the ring. One could sense that the Soldier Boy Champ was touched by such an ovation coming from his Buddies, as 7000 soldiers who jammed the sports Arena, stood and cheered, while the 369th Band played, "Hail, Hail, the Gangs All Here."

Joe Goes To "Work"

Joe tested his punches out, it seems to me and they were sharp and true. His timing was excellent and he really seemed satisfied with himself and his condition. He entered the ring weighing 215 lbs. and it was apparent that with six or eight weeks of hard training, he'd be ready to meet Billy Conn, whom he named as the No. 1 contender for the heavyweight crown. Louis said he'd box Conn after the war, provided he retains his present standing with the public and he rated Jimmy Bivens and Lee Savold as the next logical contenders.

While in New England he will appear in Boxing exhibitions at Camp Edwards and Camp Myles Standish.

SEP 1943

Germans "Protect" Aryans From Colored Prisoners

Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Tribune

OCT 9 1943

Negroes of American and other nationalities are among the prisoners incarcerated in Germany and Japan. There were approximately 6,000 American prisoners alone in Germany in June. It is estimated that thousands of colonial Negroes captured in North Africa and France are also behind barbed-wires there.

Prisoners are divided into three groups; civilians, interned when we engaged in hostilities; fliers, brought down over enemy territory; and the infantrymen captured in Tunisia.

Negroes are housed indiscriminately with other prisoners in Germany, it was learned from Dr. Tracy Strong, world director of War Prisoners Aid, YMCA, one of the participating services included in the over-all National War Fund, which begins its nation-wide drive for funds in October.

There is at least one method of treatment accorded Negro and Jewish prisoners in Germany that differs from that of white prisoners it was learned; that is: they are not farmed out for agricultural work, as are white infantry prisoners; but are housed in the prison camps at all times. This is done apparently to keep them from mixing with the Aryan population, which Hitler holds out as the master race. Prisoners who work on farms are frequently housed on the farms where they work.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 2[illegible]

47n-1943

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SWINGING ALONG A STREET IN ENGLAND

The New York Times, passed by British censor

American soldiers break out into song and a few jitterbug steps

Black Workers Aid United Nations War Effort

47n

JUL 18 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—(SNS)—Black workers all over the world are making herculean contributions to the United Nations' war effort, despite attempts of many warp-minded Americans to portray World War II as a War to maintain "white supremacy." Here muscular papuan natives are seen unloading a giant Americn C-47 Transport, rushing badly needed supplies to our fighting men, many of whom are American Negroes.

Race Girl Has Vital Role In Setting Up Tariffs For Soldiers' Clothing

Tribune

Washington, D. C.

Alteration operations once necessary to assure well-fitting uniforms for newly inducted soldiers have been reduced by nearly 70 per cent, it is announced by the War Department.

This labor-saving as well as conservation of material has been accomplished by a simple system of constant checking and analysis of the initial issue clothing records of soldiers entering the Army for the first time. Instituted by the Office of The Quartermaster General, it provides a reliable yardstick for measuring future procurement needs by definitely indicating size trends of Army manpower.

It is interesting to note that one of the main cogs in the wheel around which this yardstick revolves is a slim, neat, attractive brown skinned stenographer by the name of Miss Madge T. Whitted. A large per cent of the procedure for this work is done by Miss Whitted. Her expert advice on just how the figures are to be set up, how the correspondence is to be correctly written, Army regulations regarding the writing of certain letters pertaining to the work, and formulating and sending out tariff books for both men's and women's clothing are attributed to this talented young woman.

Miss Whitted has been with the government for a mere twenty months but she goes about her work and she has become so valuable to the tariff section until it seems that she is a veteran of long standing.

This young lady hails from the home of baseball's "gas house bums." She, however, was born in Claremont, Va. which she left at an early age. She attended high school in Goldsboro, N.C., and college at Fayetteville State Teacher's College, Fayetteville, N.C. Prior to her empoyment in the government she worked for a physician as a nurses's assistant. She states that she is not entirely satisfied with her work because she feels that if given an opportunity that she is capable of doing even better work than she now does. She is a member of the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. and is quite active in U.S.O. work. Miss Whitted resides at 418 Twenty-third Place, Northeast.

The present procedure of working out tariffs was brought about by the obvious fact that the average size of peacetime soldiers could not be relied upon to provide the most accurate information on present size demands. Soldiers called to the colors through Selective Service are representative of the general public rather than an Army for which the most rigid physical standards are set.

When a newly inducted soldier receives his clothing, the size and type of each item is recorded by the reception center and forwarded to the Office of The Quartermaster General. After machine tabulation, the results of these reports are analyzed by a special sub-section as to percentages of each clothing size required for the various reception centers as well as for an over-all picture for the nation as a whole.

These studies provide first-hand information which aids in better maintenance of stocks in sizes more closely related to actual sizes required by the various depots and reception centers.

In addition to the regular range of sizes, each of the thirty-eight reception centers only carry in stock a supplemental or unusual group of sizes up to size 52 uniforms, field jackets, overcoates, etc.

Oddly enough, geographical divisions of the nation appear to have a definite bearing on sizes. Along the Eastern Seaboard, for instance, the tendency seems to be toward the shorter and stockier build, while in the South, along the Gulf and in the eastern regions of the Southwest, taller and leaner men prevail. In the western regions of the Southwest and lower part of the West Coast, they incline toward a shorter and smaller stature, perhaps because of the Mexican and Philippine influence.

Only in the Middle West and the northern section of the West Coast does there appear to be what might be termed a national average size with no unusual tendencies.

According to the latest reports approximately 51 per cent of new inductees can be fitted trimly with regulars. The remainder require other sizes in approximately the following ratio: Shorts, 18 per cent; Longs 27 per cent and Extra Longs 4 per cent.

V-Mail Photos for Dads in Service

PM
New York, N. Y

Edward Graff, Jr., born Sept. 8, and his mother, Mrs. Eugenia Graff, live at 1108 Dean St., Brooklyn. The baby's f.her, Lt. Edward Graff, Sr., a physician in civilian life is with the Navy Medical Corps somewhere in the Pacific.

Sandra Bundick, born July 4, and her mother, Mrs. Vivian Bundick, live at 172-02 109th Ave., Jamaica, Queens. The baby's father, Tech. Sgt. Fletcher Bundick, formerly a mechanic, is serving with the Air Forces in England.

Louise Coppolino, born Aug. 24, and her mother, Mrs. Louise J. Coppolino, live at 271 Sackett St., Brooklyn. The baby's father, Cpl. Dominick D. Coppolino, formerly a longshoreman, is serving with the Army in Australia.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

ARMY APPROVES DORMITORY SITE FOR COLORED TROOPS

Approval was received today from Ninth Service Command Headquarters by Major Ralph J. Sitets of the U. S. Army Recreational Camp at Jefferson Park for a new dormitory and recreational site for colored troops at 1212 King street, formerly used as a Japanese Buddhist temple.

This project was undertaken at the request of a special committee appointed by Mayor William Devin, who asked Lt. Colonel William Beveridge, chief of the Special Service Branch, Personnel Division of the Ninth Service Command, to investigate and solve the problem in Seattle of providing adequate sleeping arrangements and amusement for colored service men.

After dealing with the War Relocation authorities, and with the Mayor5's special committee, all possible sites for the proposed camp were investigated, and this present location was chosen by the Army as being the only immediate solution.

It is exected that the War Commission will sign al ease for the property and present it to the Army. Facilities will then be provided to duplicate as closely as possible those already available at the Jefferson Park camp.

The main floor of the building at 1212 King street will be converted into a combined gymnasium and dance hall. Game room features and shower rooms are to cover the downstairs area. Three sleeping barracks will be erected to the rear and to the side of the structure to accommodate up to 500 service men. In addition other structures will be erected on a lot across the street from the building as they are needed.

Both camps will have the same commanding officer and be manned by the same personnel. Proposed name for the new project is the U. S. Army Rrecreational Camp, Colored Annex.

Further details, however, are being worked out in conjunction with the Seattle War Commission.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negro Soldiers Housed In World Famous Neptune Temple

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—When a unit of Negro soldiers of the U. S. Fifth Army landed in Italy, they cheered loudly the news of the fall of Naples. Louder cheers resounded when it was announced that their quarters in Italy would be the Temple of Neptune, a famed mansion of the Greek sea god.

"Just Imagine," said Private Lilbon Streeter, of 370 East 58th Street, Chicago, "we lived in puptents and African mud, now our bivouac area will be a fine temple."

"I can't wait to see it," exclaimed the overjoyed Private Frank Baker, of 211 East 45th Street, Chicago. "Gee, but it must be pretty—we'll live like kings!"

"Sure," added Private First Class Mason McAlily, of 1403 East Preston Street, Baltimore. "We hit lucky. Now, let's hike up the road and have a look-see."

Fervor and enthusiasm mounted as the men hastened to their new home. The anticipation heightened as each step brought them closer and closer. "Let's double-time—we'll get there faster," one yelled.

"Behold, men. There she stands. Now pitch those puptents on the dirt floor inside the temple ruins." the topkick roared.

Private Streeter surveyed the 600 B.C. ruins and summed his outfit's thoughts: "It would have been a nice home, but we came 2,000 years too late. Anyhow we still live like a king—a king in exile."

The next day the men were stripped to the waist and back to their routine duties. "Temples, puptents, Greed gods—it's all in an army's day's work," one smiled.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Army Morale

NOV 26 1943

Dear E

In a nation where every effort is made to bolster the morale of the armed forces, I have to laugh when I think of what an article in your paper a few days ago did to bolster my morale. The article concerned a white soldier who was court-martialed for "having brought discredit to his command by dancing with a colored woman, in full view of all present."

It is because of things like this which make us wonder what the final outcome will be. Not the outcome of the war proper, but of the inevitable showdown when complacent, good-natured Negro America demands his heritage, as provided by that lost document, the Constitution.

PVT. A. B. C.
Washington

47n-1943

In This We Also Serve!

AUG 14 1943

47n

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

THIS AMPHIBIAN "JEEP," at the left, travels on both land and water. This all-important vehicle used in all-out warfare is manned by Negroes. This type of "Jeep" proves invaluable in crossing small bodies of water, and doubles as a communication carrier as well as a transport of small arms and ammunition. Photo on the right shows a group of "grease monkeys" who are just as important a part of the "Keep 'Em Flying" slogan as the man who pilots them. These men of the ground crew are studying a mechanical manual under the shadow of the wing of the two-seater training plane. These photos are by the U. S. Army Signal Corps and the Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center, respectively.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TAAF PHOTO SECTION GIVEN HIGH RATING

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala., Aug. 12—Rated one of the most efficient in the Army Air Forces Southeast Training Center, the photographic section at the Tuskegee Air Field has the record of having mushroomed in less than 18 months from a single tent where all developing and printing had to be done at night, to a large nine room building complete with studies, darkrooms, laboratories, supply rooms and the most modern equipment available.

This section under the supervision of Lt. Herschel Kornblatt, photographic officer from Denton, Texas, produces all of the official Air Corps photos released from Tuskegee to the various newspapers and news agencies throughout the country.

The 15 highly trained cameramen, lab technicians, chemists, camera technicians and clerks are headed by Warrant Officer Robert R. Snead of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Snead is well known as a former professional photographer in New York City and Cleveland.

Leading the non-commissioned officers in the section is Technical Sgt. Norman F. Prime of E. Orange, N. J. Sgt. Prime, typical of the enlisted personnel in the department, studied under the late George Sheckell, former dean of the New York Institute of Photography, prior to enlisting in the Air Corps.

Other men assigned to the department are Staff Sgts. Woodrow Broadway, Washington, D. C., and Henry Osborn of New York City; Sgts. Clinton Simmons, Omaha, Nebr., and Cornelius Powell of Washington, D. C.; Cpls. Arthur Vaughn, New York City; Celestine Monclova, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stuart B. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Pfcs. Samuel Burnett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Garret Fennel, San Antonio, Texas; John Harris, Detroit, Mich.; William Kydd, Hartford, Conn., and Dwight Osborne of Monessen, Pa.; Pvts. Mack Hopkins, Marshall, Texas; Robert Spaulding, Atlanta, Ga., and Calvin Stoner of New Haven, Conn.

The importance of these men in the war effort may be better understood by considering an official statement to the effect that the aerial photographer is of equal importance as the combat pilot in the present war.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Two Appointed To Public Relations

AUG 14 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two Negro men have been assigned to the press branch of the War Department's bureau of public relations, it was announced last week. The men are Capt. Homer B. Roberts of the signal corps, and First Lt. Daniel E. Day of field artillery.

The two men will in time take over the work handled until now by Capt. Carroll Fitzgerald, who has been given a field assignment in the bureau at the termination of his present job.

Both of the officers have had experience in public relations work. Capt. Roberts has been assistant public relations officer at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and Lt. Day was associated with the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company in Chicago for four years.

Stimson Lauds Overseas Units On His Return

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Secretary Of War Reviewed Troops On Foreign Front

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Negro engineer, quartermaster and anti-aircraft units were warmly praised for their work in connection with the preparations for the Sicilian invasion, when Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson discussed his 13,500 mile inspection trip to the European and North African theatres of operations at a recent press conference here.

AUG 14 1943

ANSWERS QUESTIONS

The secretary was in good spirit and a bit jocular as he answered the questions of reporters dealing with progress of the war, his trip, and sundry other items.

During his journey he saw Negro troops in England and others in North Africa, and had occasion to personally meet Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commanding the 99th Pursuit Squadron, now stationed in Sicily.

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. John Lee, Secretary Stimson inspected several colored units in England and found what he called an "interesting situation" in which the men were "working very vigorously and getting along well together with all other troops." He had no comment to make as to whether there had been any reports to the contrary.

In Africa he said he had seen a unit of engineers which had previously served in Liberia in the construction of the Roberts Airfield, said to be the largest in the world.

"That unit performed very valuable work on the construction and repair jobs at the North African ports from which the invasion of Sicily was undertaken," he declared.

"Futhermore, Negro quartermaster units did excellent work in the invasion, and some of these troops were actually with the landing forces in Sicily."

MET COL. DAVIS

Obviously his statement of the quartermaster unit that was in the landing force was in answer to a question submitted inquiring for additional information regarding the Army photo of a Negro soldier rushing up the beach at Gela.

"I personally met Col. Davis of the 99th, which is now stationed in Sicily," the secretary said. "He flew over to Tunis to meet me."

Stimson recalled his earlier statement of a few weeks ago that the squadron is doing "creditable work." He also revealed that a colored anti-aircraft unit is in Africa.

AUG 14 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE RECORD.— Although this picture was taken on Aug. 4, we publish it at this late date because it is significant of the many history-making strides Negroes are making in world War II.

A detachment of Negro Coast Guardsmen is shown participating in the observance of the Coast Guard's 153rd anniversary in Boston. Leading the marching unit is Ensign Joseph C. Jenkins, extreme right foreground, who was graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in April, 1942. A chief petty officer is in front of the detachment.

—Courtesy Coast Guard Public Relations Officer

Fighting Weapons the Responsibility of Specialized Soldiers

At Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland Weapons Undergo Strenuous Tests And Experiments; Races Train Together

Kansas City Call

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md.—(ANP) — Keep 'em firing and rolling! That's the vital part being played by the army ordnance department in the winning of the war. To ordnance goes the responsibility of supply, maintenance, repair and inspection of America's fighting weapons. The great victories today being won by the United Nations on far-flung global battlefronts, are due no little respect to the superiority of our ordnance materiel over that of the axis.

Heartbeat of army ordnance is the great Aberdeen Proving ground, located near the headwaters of beautiful Chesepeake bay.

It's at Aberdeen that all American weapons undergo the most strenuous tests and experiments for the purpose of determining their value as potential Jap and Nazi-killers. It's here that the peaceful Maryland countryside shakes with the thunder of high-explosive bombs and shells, with the incessant booming of the big guns and the rumbling of the giant tanks. Developments made from these tests ultimately produce our America's highly-perfected fighting machines, which today, are making their power felt wherever tryanny and oppression are being fought.

MOST SPECIALIZED BRANCH

The army ordnance department is the most highly specialized branch of our armed services. It is also the most exclusive, it's personnel including only two percent of the army's total. In ordnance will be found more jobs of a technical nature, and consequently more opportunity for rapid advancement in promotion. Furthermore, opportunity is found in ordnance to learn a skilled trade which will be of great value to the soldier when he returns to civilian life and seeks employment.

The Negro ordnance soldier is no exception to this rule. Arriving at Aberdeen's Ordnance Replacement Training center, he soon learns that his training and eventual job will differ in no way from those of his white buddies. Negro trainees spend the first 13 weeks of their army careers in the crack 1st battalion of the 3rd Ordnance Training regiment. These 13 weeks are divided into two extremely intensive periods of training, basic military and basic technical, the former covering four weeks and the latter nine.

Always noted for their military bearing, these troops consistently take top honors in drill. Only re-

Kansas City, Mo.

cently, in a monster review held for Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, chief of ordnance, the coveted Guard of Honor was detailed to six Negro soldiers at the request of Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong, commanding general of the ORTC.

But modern war is not all drill and the majority of the trainees' time is taken up with such subjects as chemical warfare camouflage, defense against air and mechanized attack, identification of aircraft, field fortifications, first aid, and military sanitation. This program covers a tremendous amount of ground in a short period of time, but trainees absorb the knowledge through a new method of schooling, in which the motion picture plays a great part. Almost every lecture delivered in basic training is accompanied by a signal corps training film, which in the hands of former Hollywood directors, actors, and technicians, makes learning a pleasure, and makes it stick as well.

RECORD FOR RANGE FIRING

Aberdeen's Negro battalion has an exceptionally good record for range firing, with scarcely any of the platoons of the four companies qualifying less than 90% of its personnel. In fact, only a few weeks ago one platoon, under Lt. Roy M. Stewart, of Detroit, did the nearly impossible, and qualified 100%! Evidence of the proficiency of the 1st regiment with the rifle may be seen in the countless Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert medals worn proudly on the chests of Negro ordnancemen all over the country.

In addition to instruction with the larger .30 caliber pieces, ordnancemen are given thorough training with the carbine, that amazing little gun which is today replacing the pistol and increasing the firepower of our troops by 30%. Rifle instruction is completed with a run over the combat course, in which hidden targets spring up for a few seconds, and finally, the only mechanically operated anti-aircraft range in the world.

Firing a rifle on a range is one thing, however. It's entirely different in combat, and to accustom new men to the noise and confusion of modern battle, all trainees must go over a mental conditioning course, crawling on their bellies while dynamite charges explode only a few feet from them and machine guns spit live ammunition inches above their heads. After this, the trainees are ready for nearly anything.

PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT

But it's not all work during basic. Whenever possible weekend passes are given the men, and they find that far from being isolated, Aberdeen is something of a hub in the East Coast, surrounded within a 200-mile radius by Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and New York. Many men are able to spend a week end at home with their families. Others have the opportunity to visit the nearby cities and take advantage of the many facilities offered to Negro servicemen by the USO and similar organizations. For those soldiers who prefer their relaxation on the post, the 1st battalion has a large service club, capably managed by Miss M. Magdalene Braxton, of Marquette, Mich. The weekly schedule here includes dances, games, amateur shows, bingo, and other entertainment. Music for the dances is provided by the men of the 1st themselves in one of the best army dance bands in the east. This is not hard to understand, for many present ordnancemen only a few months ago were members of America's most famous colored orchestras.

Incidentally, one of the 1st battalion's greatest institutions is the 3rd Regiment band, considered generally to be the best of the three post bands. Under the able direction of M. Sgt. William Phillips, this fine organization is often heard at reviews, band concerts and other ceremonies. Its fame has spread beyond the gates of Aberdeen, through many radio broadcasts from Baltimore, as well as the coast-to-coast show, "Aberdeen In Review."

NO CLASSROOM JIM CROW

Basic training is followed by nine weeks of technical training. During this period, the trainees are divided into groups, each receiving instruction in a specialized subject for which the men of that group have been found to have particular qualifications. Negro soldiers at Aberdeen are by no means restricted to any one field, and share their classrooms with white trainees in such specialized studies as fire-control, small arms, artillery, automotive, ammunition, depot and supply, clerical, cooking and bakery.

Men with good educational backgrounds find, during this period of training, every opportunity to excel, and Negro personnel has consistently given a performance always equal to that of the white soldiers, and in many cases superior. For example, in the instrument repair section, supervising all instructors in this field is a Negro non-com, S. Sgt. C. B. Washington of Washington, D. C.

At the completion of technical training, three days are spent in another bivouac, far out in the "wilderness" near Conowinge Dam. During this period, all Negro and white trainees whose instruction covered the same nine weeks. form a medium maintenance company, and as such apply all that their specialized training has taught them.

47n-1943

Louisiana Battle Maneuver Highlights In Picture

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.
MAY 22 1943

MAJOR GEN. FRED W. MILLER, commander of the Army's first all-colored division, the 93rd, talks over defensive problems confronting his combat team in the Third Army Maneuvers with Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, first Negro general in army history, while on the scene somewhere in Louisiana.—U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

PFC. JOHN GEAR, (TOP PHOTO LEFT), SON OF Mrs. Essie G. Anderson, Morristown, Tenn., reports to headquarters over radio in his jeep during Third Army Maneuvers in Louisiana. Driver is Pfc. Willis C. Lewis, son of Mrs. Emma Lee Meadows, Davidston, Ala.—Below—Corp. Bernard Warrington, 1151 Prospect Ave., Bronx, New York, takes a shave during maneuvers. He is a member of a tank crew and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warrington of the above address.—U. S. Army Signal Corps photos.

MAY 22 1943

People's Voice
New York
JUN 26 1943

AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S PAL

Sgt. Cecil D. Browning, soldier in charge of the Booker T. Washington Club for Negro servicemen is a hero to children living in the community. He is shown here presenting a prize to a child during a program at the club.—U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Where Were Protests When Ethiopia Was Hit, Negroes Ask on Rome Raids

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

The man in the street in Harlem—and that included some women—yesterday answered the Daily Worker's question: "What do you think of the recent Allied bombing of Rome?"

The places were 125th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., and 135th St., from Seventh to Lenox. The persons were all Negroes.

Wendell Malliet, head of the young publishing house of Wendell Malliet and Company, 209 W. 125th St., is a Catholic.

"Candidly," he said, "we've got to win this war." He paused, then added vehemently: "Humanity stood aghast in witnessing the ruthless bombing of undefended communities, with their old men, women and children, in Ethiopia and a few weak voices, if any, cried out in protest. It is said, also, that more than 400 churches were bombed in Great Britain by the Nazi air force. At that time, also, I recall that Mussolini asked to be given a hand in ripping London from the skies."

Mr. Malliet's voice rose, sharp and bitter. He was born under the British flag.

WHAT ABOUT COVENTRY?

"Why in hell should Mussolini holler now, if we erase Rome from the earth? And let us not forget that Berlin and Tokio are next!"

Her first reaction to "the furor occasioned by the Allied bombing of Rome" was to question why this particular act was worse than the fascist bombing of Coventry and other cathedral cities, Miss Gwendolyn Bennett said. Formerly of the School for Democracy, Miss Bennett is preparing to take over as director of the new George Washington Carver Institute in Harlem.

"No right-thinking person wishes to see the great historical and cultural monuments of the world devastated," she said. "Since every precaution, at great

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

risk, was taken by Allied airmen to spare Vatican City, and since careful precision bombing picked out only military objectives, the bombing of Rome registers as any other direct hit by our airmen."

War in none of its phases is a pleasant thing, Miss Bennett said. The concern, therefore, that loyal Catholics feel at the bombing of Rome "is no greater than all free people feel about the destruction and suffering caused by fascism."

Mrs. Frances Kraft Reckling, proprietor of a music shop at 210 W. 125th St., likened the Allied bombing to a surgeon's knife.

"It inevitably causes pain while destroying the evil growth of Nazism."

Aubrey Pankey, popular young singer who only recently returned from a tour of South and Central America, asked, when the question was put to him:

"Is it worse to bomb Rome than to bomb London, Addis Ababa, Stalingrad and Chungking? What is more important, beauty and the preservation of innocent human lives by refraining from dropping bombs on Rome, or bombing the capital of fascism and attempting, thereby, to destroy the mental and moral attitudes—that is, fascism—which would eventually wipe out all innocent and normal life, culture, beauty and everything we wish to preserve for our children?"

Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and Art, 135th St. Branch, New York Public Library, recalled that those who protest the bombing of Rome "said nothing about the cultural bombing of England, the Philippines, Russia, Ethiopia." He saw "nothing to get excited about" in what the Allies did to the Italian city, especially in view of the fact that the Allied airmen "very definitely tried to avoid hitting any cultural object" in Rome.

Wilford Lewin, 200 W. 135th St., formerly head of the Ethiopian World Federation in New York and now Exalted Ruler of the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge of Elks and state director of the Elks' Civil Liberties Committee, was reminded of the Biblical injunction to the effect that whatsoever ye soweth, that also shall ye reap.

"Where were all these indignant voices of protest—even these religious voices—when Rome was bombing Ethiopia? I don't think I need say more."

Spindale (N. C.) Sun
August 12, 1943

450,000 Negroes In U. S. Armed Forces

The last of February the War Department issued figures showing the number of Negroes in the armed forces and in what branches they are serving.

Of a total of 450,000 Negroes in uniform, 25,000 are in North Africa. There are 2,000 commissioned officers.

Two divisions have been activated, one the 93rd at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the other at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Seventy thousand Negro soldiers are in the Infantry and 40,000 in Field Artillery and Coast Guard. A Cavalry division was recently activated at Fort Clark, Texas. In the near future, a squadron of Negro pursuit pilots will be assigned to combat service overseas, according to the War Department.

Negro Messboy Plays Big Role In Sicily Surf

Keeps Ship from Shooting Down Allied Planes

By John A. Moroso, 3d

With U. S. Amphibious Forces.—(AP)—Back in the library at Dasher High School in Valdosta, Georgia, a 16-year-old Negro boy used to spend his spare time poring over books on military aviation.

With the few pennies he saved from working for a dry cleaner, Arthur James Goodwin, of 206 East Branch street, bought plane parts and built himself a small boat in which he learned how to navigate and thus to help protect Uncle Sam's Navy from furious assaults by Axis planes.

A year ago, when he joined the Navy, they put him aboard an assault transport as a messboy in the officer's wardroom. Life went along quietly until the transport sailed for an unknown destination—the invasion of Sicily.

Attended Ships' Classes

On the way across the Atlantic he was made a member of a gun crew and attended classes in plane identification. His knowledge of planes caught the attention of instructors who were impressed also with his excellent sight. As a result he was moved from an aft gun to a gun on the bridge.

When we started in for the beaches Steward's Mate Second Class Arthur James Goodwin, now 17, dropped his plates and silver and took his place on the bridge. It was 11 o'clock Friday night.

He proved so valuable in identifying both enemy and friendly planes that he never left the bridge until Monday night. Some sandwiches and coffee and a few catnaps between air attacks kept him going.

Planes Mixed Up

His job was difficult, because enemy planes often became mixed up with friendly planes. Transport planes that carried paratroopers inland returned during the middle of an air attack. Spitfires and Beaufighters often dove on enemy bombers and fighters and this made it almost impossible for us to keep from shooting down some of our own planes.

At times the night sky would be full of planes and about the only thing we could do was to shoot at the ones that dropped flares and bombs. It was tough going.

Arthur went through these battles calmly. He correctly identified the first Focke-Wulf 190s that bombed our landing beaches. When Spitfires attacked these enemy craft, Arthur identified them and prevented his ship from shooting at them.

He was the first man aboard to identify three German JU-88's that roared in to attack the convoy. They got a warm reception. On another occasion he prevented fire at some Mustangs.

"I know 'em by their square wingtips," Arthur said.

Only Scared Once

Through it all this little country boy said the only time he was really afraid was when Nazi planes dropped three bombs into the water one hundred feet from his ship. The ship quivered and reeled but escaped damage.

Arthur's only plane ride to date was in a barnstorming plane at the county fair at Valdosta. Strangely enough he doesn't remember what type it was.

As to his future in the Navy he says he just wants to be a plane spotter. Unfortunately, the Navy has no such rating so chances are Arthur will keep on serving food and run to the bridge when action appears in the sky.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald
September 3, 1943

Give Service Pins To Colored Couple

(By Herald Correspondent)

York.—Lige and Alice Sanders, respected colored people of the Blue Branch church, were presented service pins on Sunday afternoon by Senator Q. E. Britt in the name of Governor Johnston. Senator Britt stated that to his knowledge they were the first colored parents of the state to be so honored.

Carl H. Hart introduced Senator Britt, Fred D. Shirley and Perry Russell, who made splendid talks, congratulating the colored people for their contribution to the war effort.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Boongs at Ease
When motor-car-run-along-sky come down that way, they go find.

AIR

Blacktrackers' Magic

Most exotic U.S. allies in the Pacific theater of war are the Australian aborigines, coal black and little touched by civilization, who have shown an uncanny ability to track lost soldiers and airmen in the savage wastelands of Northern Australia.

Fresh proof of their usefulness came from Allied Headquarters last week with the announcement that Staff Sergeant Grady Gaston, of Frisco City, Ala. was recovering after wandering in the wild bush country for 111 days. Gaston was one of the crewmen who bailed out of a U.S. Liberator bomber in a blinding storm on Dec. 1. Three officers with him died in the jungle; Gaston was saved when a native found him on March 21.

Australians call the bush-haired natives "Abos" or "Boongs"; the complex, almost telepathic process by which they trail missing men is "blacktracking." Soon after U.S. troops arrived, two soldiers took a furlough to go hunting, and got bushed. A tracker turned them up in jig time after 400 white soldiers had scoured the area in vain.

Americans find the Boongs a constant source of wonder for their childlike good nature and shiny black skins, as well as for their highly developed bushcraft. (One private stared at an Abo in amazement, then said: "He's so black he's almost purple.") Boongs like to hang around soldiers' camps, where they get gifts of tobacco, flour and tea, and occasionally a profitable job of tracking.

Charlie No. 2 Takes Over. Instructions are usually given in the crudest of pidgin English. If a plane is known to be down in the bush an officer may order: "Charlie No. 2, you all along go find a motor-car-run-along-sky come down that way." (The number distinguishes this tracker from Charlie No. 1, 3, 4 and so on.)

If the area of the crash is some distance away, Charlie No. 2 may go part way by plane or truck. Then he goes ahead on foot, seeming to wander aimlessly, pausing now and again to examine a clump of bushes, some disarranged grass or stones. When the trail becomes fresher he lopes forward, confident and tireless. Sometimes he warns that they had better hurry, saying "Bime-by he finish."

That means the tracks have told him that, a day before, the missing pilot was beginning to walk unsteadily or, worst sign of all, broke into a staggering run for a few steps. When the man is found the Boong invariably sees him first, points ahead with a laconic: "Him fella there."

In Moss and Stones. Expert trackers can follow a trail from horseback even across flat granite rocks and the pebbly "Gibber Country" of the interior. There is virtually no vegetation, but the trackers watch for displaced pebbles or almost invisible marks in the vestiges of moss burnt to dust by the pitiless sun.

Boongs, some of whom speak fair mission English, are almost invariably friendly to white men, but take a low view of the Japanese. Their standard appraisal: "Jap, him all along bad fella." This attitude, plus the pidgin English system of communication, brought both fright and embarrassment to a U.S. fighter pilot who had a forced landing. Two naked black men with rifles popped up, disarmed him and made signs for him to put his hands up. Stepping back, the pilot tapped his chest impressively and said: "Me American!" Replied one of the Abos: "Well, why didn't you say so? We thought you might be a Jap."

Plan Book Service For Race Soldiers

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — A book service for colored soldiers and navy men will be added to the research and information bureau of the Ohio Negro Chamber of Commerce, Executive Secretary H. B. Brady announced this week.

Men and women in the armed forces at home and at the war fronts will receive free books, newspapers and magazines. Persons who have relatives in the war can contact chamber bureau at any point in Ohio by calling in person or by postal communications, sending or bringing their favorite articles for the armed forces, with their names and addresses to those in this country and abroad.

A shipment will be made to March Field, Calif.; Camp Robinson, Ark.; Randolph Field, Texas; Ft. Dix, N. J.; Camp Lee, Va.; and to the North African theatres this month.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'Three R's' to Be Taught at Ft. Benning, Ga.

FORT BENNING, Ga. — (ANP) —Activation of the second battalion of the special training regiment at the colored reception center at Fort Benning was announced by Lt. Col. Ulric N. James, commanding officer.

The center is being established to include an educational program to bring soldiers up to educational standards set by the army. Men are given class work in the fundamental "three R's" during the morning and basic military training in the afternoons. The basic program will extend over a period of between six to 13 weeks, depending upon progress made by the individual soldiers. Major Charles E. Heard has been named commanding officer of the newly activated battalion, with Capt. Julius C. Newton as executive officer. Col. James also announced that Lt. Col. Frederick H. Tilchener has been named operations and training officer for the entire regiment. The second battalion has been set up in the old reception center area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Troops In Sicily Praised By Gen. Gillem

Says Soldiers Handle Supplies Successfully

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro soldiers are operating "very successfully" in handling of supplies in Sicily, according to Maj. Gen Alvan C. Gillem Jr., chief of the armored command who is just back from Sicily where he spent four days as an observer following the initial phases of the invasion.

"Colored soldiers there were operating very successfully," he declared at a conference last Wednesday "I heard nothing but good about them, particularly about the way they were operating in doing their job in handling supplies."

The men, he said, are being used in truck companies and service units. He said he had not seen any combat troops.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO TROOPS 'CREDIT' M'COY C. O. AVERS

CAMP McCOY, Wis., July 15—Negro soldiers at Camp McCoy have proven themselves a "credit to their race and a distinct asset to the United States armed forces" according to Col. George M. MacMullin, post commander.

Though no distinction is made in camp between white and Negro troops, the latter are formed in separate companies and usually made a fine showing on inspection day parades.

Their deportment is excellent and they make very good soldiers, Lieut. Col. W. Lutz Krigbaum, director of training sixth service command training center, declared. He added:

"They usually know they are being watched more closely and therefore try harder."

Capt. Paul Hickie, commanding officer of the 1650th Service unit, praised the work of the Negro soldiers here and asserted:

"They have set a high standard of efficiency and have proven worthy of the trust placed in them by their superior officers. They are good soldiers."

The only Negro men at Camp McCoy are those in the limited service training school. Upon graduation they are transferred to various units of the army.

Soldiers To Help Compile Book On Their Army Life

Informer
Houston, Texas

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Fulfilment of the driving urge of most people to write, be published, read, is imminent (provided you are a service man) with announcement by James Waterman Wise that he is compiling a book of letters authored by soldiers to their friends and loved ones.

The book, which will be entitled "Very Truly Ours," will present reactions to army life and routine, and depict all the emotions, the gay, the tragic, and the in-between. It will present "experiences from a rookie's first day in camp to the last epic words of Bataan and North Africa," said Wise.

In order to get as wide a variety of letters and as broad a view of the situation, Wise said he was inviting everyone possible to submit to him for consideration any letter from a serviceman they regard as unusual or interesting.

Contributors will receive a copy of the book upon publication and one half of the proceeds from its sale will be given to the USO. Letters should be addressed to James Waterman Wise, at 17 East 82nd street, New York City.

Negroes Invited To Join Seabees

Informer
Houston, Texas

Are you in class 1A, age 17 or above 38? If so you can volunteer for the navy in the construction regiment, commonly known as the Seabees. Providing, however, you have had some experience as a construction worker.

What will your duties be? Well, my fellow American, you will have the pleasure of building landing fields, barracks, bases and other things for the armed forces. Too, you will share in the glorious efforts of holding and repairing the bases that our forces capture. You will be serving your country, providing for your loved ones, and helping to defeat our enemy. Be a Seabee (part of America's fighting forces).

What will your pay be? According to your abilities you will be rated as a seaman, a fireman, or a petty officer with base pay ranging from $54 to $114 plus allowances for your family and 20 per cent overseas pay. Be a Seabee. Build and fight for victory.

Where will you be stationed? Not on the sea at all times, but on land where ever we might send our forces to combat the axis. Be a Seabee—a headache to the axis.

What will you get aside from your pay? Experience, that which will help you after the duration. Knowledge that can't be taken from you. A chance to learn a great deal more of your trade and some about other trades. Be a Seabee—Uncle Sam's fighting and building sailor.

Be patriotic, be a Seabee, be a 100 per cent American!

For full particulars apply at 438 Federal Court House Building, Dallas, Texas, or at any navy recruiting station in Texas. Navy Recruiter R. L. Thornton, Splc, will be glad to assist you in filing your application. ACT NOW!

AVIATORS, ENGINEERS

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier

IN SICILIAN CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—"Negro soldiers in Sicily are operating very successfully." This was the opinion of Major General Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., chief of the armored command, just returned from a tour of inspection of the front-line fighting in Sicily. General Gillem made his appraisal at a press conference at the War Department Pentagon building here last Wednesday.

"I heard nothing but good about them, particularly about the way they are operating in doing the job of handling supplies," he said.

The general had spent several days in the area around Licata and was with the American Seventh Army in Sicily.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Courier War Correspondent)

ALLIED HDQRS., N. Africa, July 31—(By Cable)—Dispatches reaching these headquarters from advanced American command posts in Sicily disclose that American Negro engineer and quartermaster units and the 99th Pursuit Squadron are playing heroic roles in the final conquest of Sicily.

Fighters of the 99th Pursuit Squadron are taking their regular turn in daring sorties against the enemy and are adding new laurels to those already won.

WELCOMED BY NATIVES

Sicilian natives have welcomed these bronzed birdmen, the first they have even seen.

American Negro engineers and supply troops are helping to pave the way for the advance of the Seventh Army and to feed this vast and powerful unit.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

31 YEARS SERVICE—

Sergeant Louis Howard of Hudson, N. Y., who is stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., has had 31 years of cavalry to his credit. Looking for adventure, he served on the Mexican border, in the Philippines, and has been an instructor at West Point, N. Y.

ANOTHER FIRST

Cpl. Wendell P. Jennings of Bear Field, Ind., is the first race man to be selected for the Army Specialized Training Program. Corporal Jennings has been serving as a chemist at the base sewage disposal plant. He received his Master's degree in chemistry from New York university in 1932.

OUR RADIO GRADUATES

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Negro soldiers, whose contribution to America's war effort grows mightier daily, today have proven their worth is one of the most difficult and technical fields of training — radio communications.

The first class of Negro radio students ever to be graduated from Scott Field, parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, led the commencement speaker, Lt. Jack Pageler, to say that the Army Air Forces has gained a "willing, conscientious, energetic group which should be commended for military excellence and grades well above average."

Coming from all parts of the country, the Negro soldiers undertook the strenuous communications course under supervision of specially trained Negro instructors. They studied all phases of radio mechanics, Aircraft Radio, and International Morse code, graduating as qualified radio operators and mechanics.

The men will now be assigned to tactical duty or given further training at other schools.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NEGRO OFFICERS COMMAND NEGRO TROOPS AT S. D. AIR BASE

By J. W. PATE

Rapid City Army Air Base—(ANP)—A contingent of Negro troops, a unit of quartermaster truck drivers and mechanics, under the command of three Negro officers, was received recently at the Rapid City Army Air base. This unit, the first Negro unit to be trained in this part of the country, is a mobile transportation organization and will play a definite part in the training program of airmen stationed at the Rapid City base.

The truck company, which was activated April 4, 1941, participated in both the Carolina and Louisiana maneuvers, where it functioned as supply carrier for the combat troops.

The company has seen service at many points in the United States. Its Negro officers have proved themselves excellent leaders and have won the confidence and cooperation of their men.

500,000 Negroes in Army Says Attorney General

Washington D.C. Tribune

... when every unit of

manpower within the nation's reservoir must be utilized, Negroes should not and must not be excluded, Attorney General Francis Bible declared in an address delivered May 19, in Philadelphia. Mr. Biddle spoke before members of the Educational Equality League in the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th and Bainbridge Streets.

"Discrimination against minority groups," he said, "cannot go on in a country pledged to religious liberty."

Mr. Biddle refuted rumors that Negroes were not entering the armed forces in comparable numbers by quoting War Department statistics that half a million Negroes were in Army service today.

He mentioned Negroes in both Army and Navy who had been decorated and cited for heroism under fire, men who had given or risked their lives for others, and named, one after another, the all-Negro gun crew of a coast guard cutter who had participated in the sinking of five Nazi submarines.

"There is a special section of the Department of Justice," he said, "which is working for the rights of the minorities. That is the Civil Lberties Unit. Actually there are only four federal crimes which it is authorized to enforce. That of peonage is one. Another is the rarely invoked statute forbidding conspiracy to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights."

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

CDVO Film Libraries Offer New War Shorts

A number of new war shorts, including one on *Negro Colleges in Wartime* ([illegible] minutes), are available to unions, clubs and other organizations at the Borough CDVO Film Libraries. Free use of projectors, and also, the free services of an operator, when necessary, can be arranged.

Other interesting subjects include *Henry Browne, Farmer* (11 minutes), a simple, moving story of a Negro farmer and his family; *Arm Behind the Army* (10 minutes); *Divide and Conquer* (15 minutes); *Conquer by the Clock* (11 minutes); *Food for Fighters* (10 minutes); *It's Everybody's War* (16 minutes), and *Report From Russia* (8 minutes).

Negroes Do Impossible Job In New Guinea Area

Informer Houston, Texas

By FLETCHER P. MARTIN

Informer Chain and Louisville Defender War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—According to a cable July 26, from an advance base in New Guinea, Allied troops under General MacArthur recently thwarted an attempted Jap invasion. High officers and troops expressed surprise on Martin's arrival at this dangerous post. "Barges and pill boxes pour in daily in torrents. Endless rains and mud more than a foot deep fail to retard prosecution of the war.

Several companies of Negro troops in engineer, transportation and decontamination units are doing their part in the series of battles here. General Hanford McNider, first American General injured in action, told me "For God's sake tell about those boys. They have done an impossible job in impossible conditions, in daily rains and sloshy mud. They keep supply lines open with nothing to look forward to but another day of battle, toil, suffering and rain and slop. They know what it means. Let the folks at home know the supreme sacrifices these men are making." Life here is raw and inhuman. Despite all of these handicaps morale is high and these men constantly talk of some day returning home to their loved ones.

The Work They Do

The big boom swung to the starboard side of the ship and the winches 'screamed' under the load. The cables were securely fastened and the ambulance was swung aboard and placed neatly in the number two hatch. Other ambulances were on the dock waiting to be swung aboard. And there was lumber waiting to be loaded.

"This is our job in the war," said Pvt. Wallace H. Franklin, of 1552 Hale, Louisville, Kentucky, "and when you work at six hours on and 12 off for seven straight months with only one day of rest in that time, you can understand how we feel about it. We've been right on this dock and seen a hundred Jap planes come over and some of the boys have been down in the hold of a ship. It's hard work, but I guess it's just one of those things."

That's how one soldier described his work in a port battalion. They loaded and unloaded ships bringing and taking supplies where they were needed in this war against the enemy. It was hard work they were doing and the men seldom talked. Six of them were at the winches fore and aft on the ship and several dozens were in the holes. Four had recently come out of No. 3 hatch when this correspondent approached. They ware taking a smoke.

Texan Talks

"Yeah, they keep you busy but, after a long time you get used to it, just like anything else. I have been in the army now two years and five months. It's not so bad at times, then at other times they keep you running. Any job I'm assigned to I try to do the best I can."

Sergeant June W. Sperland, of Gainesville Texas, was talking. A tall, gangling youth who did dry cleaning and pressing in civilian life, Sgt. Sperland was in charge of a gang in one of the hatches. His hands were large and grease-stained and he hung onto every puff of his cigarette.

"We're rather proud of this outfit. I don't mind saying that we've put out the work. This is all that can be expected of a man."

Down in one of the holds four men were pushing the ambulance into position. The winch drivers followed their instructions. The cables had been unfastened and were being drawn up. The big truck was fitted right into its position and the soldiers awaited the next one. It was hot in the hold. Pfc. John Liveious, 617 South Twelfth, Louisville, Kentucky, was leaning against a truck.

"Did you see 'Cabin in the Sky' down at the club Sunday night?" he asked this correspondent. "You knew we get some pretty good pictures up here. Kind of takes your mind off of these darn ships going and coming."

Pfc. Vaughn L. Walker, of Waco, Texas, compressor operator, was coming down the ladder. He wanted to know if this correspondent could let his folks back home know that he was getting along all right. When assured that we would do all we could, he hurried back up the ladder.

The wench began screeching again; another ambulance was on the way. The men moved to their positions as the big truck darkened the entrance to the hatch.

"Gets kind of monotonous at times," said Sgt. Charlie James, of Galveston, Texas.

Four Negro CO's

This port battalion has four Negro commissioned officers, the largest number assigned to any one unit in New Guinea. Graduates of the Officers' Candidate school in Australia, they were assigned to the unit early last April. They are Second Lieutenants Frank J. Corbett, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a graduate of Johnson C. Smith university, assigned to the post exchange; James H. Hopkins, Kansas City, Kansas, motor officer; Joe R. Burns, Tulsa, Oklahoma, a licensed pharmacist from Xavier university; New Orleans; and Hampson Fields, Cleveland, Ohio, special service. Joel Pryce, Los Angeles, is the warrant officer in charge of supplies.

Casualty Rate Low

Major Winfield S. Poffenberg, battalion commander, stated that the unit had received many commendations from commanding officers, and especially one company which had carried on in the wake of almost daily bombings. The accident casualty rate is very low, it was explained, the unit having suffered only two casualties in the months here, one being fatal. Purple Hearts have been awarded for injuries receiveed as a result of enemy action.

Handle Machinery

The men work as efficiently and fast as they do on most of the docks in America, it was pointed out. Only one man in the battalion worked as a longshoreman prior to the war. All of the machinery is handled by Negroes and some learned to operate it "in less than 30 minutes."

"There's just nothing to it," said Sgt. James W. Mayes, of Madisonville, Kentucky. "You just pull a couple of levers and before you know it the load is in the air."

"There he goes talking out of his head again," put in T-5 Tarr Hunt of Linden, Texas.

While one company was at the dock there was another one doing armed drill at camp In fatigue clothes with shining rifles they were at attention when the command car passed. First Sgt. Reginald P. Hamilton, of Chicago. ex-

Engineers Found To Be Real Heroes In Reports

Informer Houston, Texas

By "SCOOP" JONES
Associated Negro Press Correspondent

With American Expeditionary Forces in New Guinea.—(ANP)—From northern area of New Guinea comes only stories of glorious and courageous work of our troops. Engineers seem to be the real heroes of these reports. Latest developments grimly show three deaths of our men in the line of duty but proudly show six Purple Heart decorations.

Circumstances surrounding deaths of the three men have not as yet been revealed in detail. The report only stated that they died. The men who received Purple Heart awards also received citations, which read in part "for wounds received as a result of enemy air attacks."

All of these men are engineer soldiers who are involved in tasks that are significantly important to the new allied offensive. The stories surrounding these engineers' work tell of how they are constantly harrassed by Japanese aerial attacks, but despite this are still risking their lives and defying the Nips by not halting in the line of duty.

Those Dead

The three men who went to their death are: Pvts. James McAuley, Morven, N. C.; Hannibal J. Murray, Jr., R.F.D. No. 1, Box No. 121, Bomerg, S. C.; James Jackson, 100 May Avenue, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Those Decorated

The men decorated with the Purple Heart are: Sgt. Robert R. Justice, 369 E. 58th St., Chicago; Willie Williams, Box No. 51, Fayetteville, N. C.; George L. Harvey, Box No. 24, Yates, Mo.; Cress Patterson, 1511 Highland Ave., Tampa, Fla.; Peter L. Rozakles, 7721 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, and Woodrow White, Route No. 1, Box No. 11, State Line, Miss.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

YES ALL ARE IMPORTANT

When Bishop Gregg was in the Southwest Pacific visiting Negro troops, practically all of whom are in the service of supply—he told them that their job was as important to the winning of the war as that of the soldier who fired the machine gun, rifle or cannon or flew the plane.

That is very true. Naturally, as a personal representative of President Roosevelt, the good bishop had some instructions as to the type of message the chief executive wanted to get over to the boys. And added to the further fact that serious complaint has been made by Negroes that they have been confined to the menial type of job far out of proportion to their numbers, made the commander in chief desire to make the Negro soldiers feel that their work is important.

Negroes want to do their share it this war as has been the case in al wars. But he is not satisfied to be confined to the menial type jobs only. The tackle on the football team is just as important as the half back or the end, but in most instances the sung heroes are the ones who carry the ball.

47n-1943

May Be '44 Campaign Issue:

Army Buries Issue Of Negro Combat

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y

The army's failure to use Negro troops in combat may become an issue in the 1944 Presidential campaign, it was revealed last week by John O'Donnell, Washington columnist for the *New York Daily News.* The information, contained in O'Donnell's "Capitol Stuff" column of Thursday, September 30, charged: the Senate's study of manpower and drafting of fathers buried far back in its printed report the "protest of Negro voters over the Army failure to use Negro troops in combat."

The column brought out:

- there is not a single Negro outfit being used in combat at present;
- Negro "engineers" are nothing but labor battalions;
- two infantry regiments, the 366th and the 372nd, have been in training two and one half years but still haven't been sent overseas;
- a New York national Guard regiment, the famous 369th of World War I, now an anti-air craft unit stationed in Hawaii, has "little likelihood" of seeing combat service.

More Troops Reach England

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Via Cable)—Colored ranks in the European Theatre of Operations were probably doubled by disembarkations "somewhere in England" during the past fortnight. Among first arrivals in the latest groups dispatched to the ETO were American Red Cross Field Director Hubert Putnam, of New York City, two warrant officers, one special service captain, 16 special service lieutenants and six chaplains.

Reported to be among the newcomers are Jimmy Daniels, New York City entertainer and night club owner.

Davis Lauds Army Allotment Setup

Defender
Chicago, Ill

NEWARK, N. J. — Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., one of the heroes of the Sicilian campaign and organizer and first commanding officer of the famous all-Negro 99th Fighter Squadron brought word to Newark this week that a big factor in the high morale of the men at the front is the knowledge that their families are receiving their family allowances and allotments-of-pay regularly each month.

Col. Davis has returned to employ his battle experience in training a larger fighter group.

Stopping in for a visit at the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits to authorize an increase in his allotment-of-pay to his wife Mrs. Agatha S. Davis of New Haven, Conn., Col. Davis declared that "the efficiency of the ODB in getting family allowances and allotments-of-pay to the dependents of our men in the service, is a major factor in the high morale which prevails."

Commendation Is Given 24th For Overseas Duty

Former Fort Benning Regiment Sets "Example For Whole Command"

The gallant 24th Infantry for a number of years stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., has drawn high praise from the commanding general of the Third Island Command, under which it has fought for the past fifteen months

The commendation signed by Brigadier General Neal C. Jones, was made public this week by First Sergeant James A. Barnes of Atlanta, in a letter to the Atlanta Daily World.

"Upon your departure and relief from the III Island Command," the commendation reads, "I wish to express to you, your commissioned officers, non commissioned officers and men, my appreciation for all the many duties you have performed under this command.

"Your duties have been many and varied, including both tactical and service tasks and were performed in many cases under most difficult conditions of terrain and weather and improvised equipment. All these tasks were carried out in a cheerful manner and the results obtained were excellent.

"I especially wish to commend the entire on its military appearance and discipline, which on many occasions were a model for the entire command. I wish you every success in the future and know that you will uphold your high standards and be a credit to our army."

Sergeant Barnes, who was born in Milledegeville, attended Washington High school, joined the army in 1935. His brother, Emmett Barnes, resides in Atlanta at 498 West Fair St.

Members of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company Third Battalion of which is first sergeant were listed in his letter to the World. Most of the men are from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina.

They are as follows:

Adams, Brown L., Talladega, Ala.; Baggs, James V. Whiteplains, N. Y.; Bagley, Eugene C., Americus, Ga.; Barnfield, Curtis, Brunswick, Ga.; Barnes, James A., Atlanta, Ga.; Beasley, Floyd, Cartersville, Ga.; Bellamy, Lucius, Seale, Ala.; Berry, Samuel J., Birmington, Ala.; Billingslea, Harold, Albany, Ga.; Blackwell, Charles, Anniston, Ala.; Brown, Charlie, Grand Ridge, Fla.; Brown, Roosevelt, Memphis, Tenn.; Bryant Chester, Opelika Ala.; Card, Willie, Chipley, Fla.; Cato, Elmo, Morganza., La.; Cole Purvis, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Collier, James A. Molena, Ga.; Conley Larry, Jackson, Ga.; Conner, Willie, Columbus, Ga.; Crews, Paul, Birmingham, Ala.; Cray, Andrew, J, Mobile, Ala.; Dalcour, Oliver, New Orleans, La.; Davis, Carlton G., Winnsbroro, S. C.; Davis, Marvin C., Union Springs, Ala.; Dawkins, Favors, Columbus, Ga.; Dent, Sherman, Jackson, Miss.; Doxey, Flourney L. Jr., Holly Springs, Miss.; Eagleton, Randolph. Florence, S. C.; Edwards Adolph N., Selma, Ala.; Exon, James, Donalsonville, Ga.; Fleming, James L., Point Peter, Ga.; Foster, George F. New York, N. Y.; Fudge, Joe J., Donalsonville, Ga.; Gage, Willie Durant, Miss.; Gary, Willie, Birmingham, Ala.; Glover, J. C. (10) Barnesville, S. C.; Golden, M. L., (10) Crenshaw, Miss.; Greer, Charles K., Decatur, Ga.; Grier, Shedrick, LaGrange, Ga.; Hall, Charles, Clarksdale, Miss.; Hampton Harry, Jr. Houston Harmon William, Sandersville, Ga.; Harris, Nathaniel, Savannah, Ga.; Harrison, Harry, Selma, Ala.; Hardeman, Lem, Memphis, Tenn.; Harvey, Weaver, Ellaville, Ga., Hazley, Henry, Georgiana, Ala.; Hickman, Fred E. Jr., Blicksport, S. C.; Hill, Jasper, Montgomery, Ala.; Hill, Leslie, Eutaw, Ala.; Hillard, Charlie. Bachelor, Miss.; Huffman, Alroy, Sarasota, Fla.; Holland, William I. Atlanta, Ga.; Homes, Fred L. Jr., Montgomery; Ala.; Holt, Dennis, Mobile, Ala.; Howard, Charles J., Mullins, S. C.; Howard, James E., Birmingham, Ala.; Ingraham, Isaac J., Eufaula, Ala.; Jackson, Hamp L., Decatur, Ga.; Jackson, Julius, Fayette, Miss.

Jackson, Thomas B. Bainbridge Ga.; Jackson, Wilbur, Milledegeville, Ga.; Jefferson, Alfornsie, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Johnson John H., Conway, S. C.; Jordan, John W. Millen, Ga.; Kitchen, Willie S., Miami, Fla.; Lassiter, Ralph L., Fitzgerald, Ga.; Long, David L. Newnan, Ga.; Lovett, Walter C. Atlanta, Ga.; Mack, Yates B. Leesville, S. C.; McCain, Nathaniel C Cedartown, Ga.; Majet, Charlie Milan, Ga.; McCotter, Thomas B. Vandemere, N. C.; McClure Howard, Dallas, Ga.; Millsap, John Montgomery, Ala.; Mobley, Daniel Claxton, Ga.; Morris, Charles J. Union Springs, Ala.; Morris, Edward, Phenix City, Ala.; Morris Henry, Leesburg, Fla.; Murray Luther, Crawfordville, Ga.

Newton, Samuel L., Jackson Miss.; Payne Gethus P., Georgiana Ala.; Pearson, John A., Bennetsville, S. C.; Perkins, Will H. Atlanta, Ga.; Potter, Johnnie Jr., Dothan, Ala.; Reaves, Lawrence, Thomasville, Ga.; Reed, Henry, Atlanta, Ga.; Robinson Harold L, New Orleans, La.; Russell, William A., Thomasville, Ga.; Savage, Nathaniel, Pinola, Ala.; Scott, David H., Anderson, S. C.; Segers, James S., Lancaster S. C.; Sherard, Paul, Goldsboro, N. C., Sims, Emmette S., Meridian, Miss.; Small, Jim, Mobile, Ala.; Spencer, Roosevelt, Memphis, Tenn.; Spratling, Sim, Gold Hill, Ala.; Stewart, Roy, Jackson, Miss.; Stumpe, Porter L., E. St. Louis, Ill.; Sudds, Roosevelt T., Shreveport, La.

Terry, Leroy, Yamecee. S. C.; Thomas, Benjamin Jr., Columbus, Ga.; Thomas, George E., Biloxi, Miss.; Thomas James A. L., Goodwater, Ala.; Thomas, James, Pace, Miss.; Thrasher, John A., Atlanta, Ga.; Thurston William R. Columbia, Va.; Turner, Vories, Laurel, Miss.; Vinson, Lutcher, Lynnville, Tenn.; Wallace, Frank, Charlotte N. C.; Waller, Loyd J., Portsmouth, Va.; Walker, James E., New Orleans, La.; Watt, Jesse Crawford, Miss.; White, Dock Blakley Ga.

Whitlow, James C., Roanoke Ala.; Williams, Alpha, Daytona Beach Fla.; Williams, Clyde, Wesson, Miss.; Williams, Douglas Worrington N. C.; Wilson, Willie Dawson, Ga.; Woodward, Thomas L. Patilaka, Fla.; Wright John W. Yazoo City, Miss.; Wyatt William H., Atlanta, Ga.; Young Samuel Warwick, Ga., Sandy Williams Middleton, N. C.

Put Fear In The Luftwaffe

PM
New York, N.Y.

OCT 9 1943

47N

Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. War Department

These Negro members of a gun crew, manning a post at Oujada North Africa with a 40 milimeter Befors antiaircraft gun strike terror in the heart of German Luftwaffe pilots hold enough to venture over their section. They are a detachment from a Negro artillery regiment placed on duty at the African hot spot at the special request of the Sultan of Morocco.—(P. S. Amry Photo.)

Defender
Chicago, Ill

CONGRATULATIONS FROM DUKE

47N

Cpl. Aaron Williams of Muncie, Ind., receives hearty handshake from the Duke of Gloucester during the Allied Forces athletic meet held in White City Stadium in London. Cpl. Williams was second in the 120 yard hurdles.

Served Uncle Sam 66 Years

AUG 8 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla. —(SNS)—The "old timers" shown here have a total of 66 years in the armed forces of the nation. Lieutenant Colonel Felton A. Whitaker, post executive officer shown bidding First Sergeant Robert W. Thomas farewell upon his retirement from service has 33 years of service behind him. Sgt. Thomas who enlisted Aug. 13, 1913 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in the famed 25th Infantry, has traveled throughout the continental United States and has served at Scofield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands and on border partol duty on the United States-Mexican border. — (Photo by S-Sgt. Vincent Catalano, U. S. Army Signal Corps.)

AUG 8 1943

SOUTHERN OFFICER PRAISES VALOR OF COLORED SOLDIERS

NOV 12 1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Says Negro Troops Serve Well Under Either White or Negro Commanders

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—(ANP)—Negro soldiers whether serving under white or Negro officers will always give "a good account" of themselves, declared Maj. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, veteran army man and author of the book, "Battleshield of the Republic," in an article in PM magazine this week.

NOV 12 1943

Answering the question of the value of Negro fighting men and the skill of Negro soldiers, Maj. Wheeler-Nicholson said that, 'I've seen a near mutiny precipitated among Negro soldiers by the abysmally poor handling of a white officer, and I've seen and heard them wrangling, and refusing to carry out the orders of equally incapable Negro leaders. The fault in both cases was the same, the infliction on the soldiers of inept leaders who reached their rank by routine methods instead of real leadership ability.

NOV 12 1943

The army veteran said it is not a matter of giving the Negro soldier either white, or Negro officers, but that it is essential that he have officers he can both respect and admire.

"As soldier, the Negro has certain disadvantages and advantages in comparison with his white comrade-in-arms,' the major continued. Improperly handled the Ngero is subject to ... increasing panic ... merging of his own personality and reasoning ability into the crowd mind. Properly handled, that some characteristic makes Negro combat units some of the finest potential shock troops in the world.

NOV 12 1943

"Aspersions against Negro courage makes a professional army officer who has served with them a little weary. Negroes have the same normal prejudices to remaining alive than any white man has, no more, nor any less, and motivated by a sense of duty and the wish to be respected by their group they will fight against hopeless odds."

Maj. Wheeler-Nicholson who served with Negro troops during World War I said that the white officer who can command the respect of Negro troops will be surrounded with so much friendliness that he will be spoiled for service with any other type. But to accomplish this ... the officer, the leader must learn to appreciate his virtues and be tolerant of his faults, and above all refuse to "brand the many with the sins of the few, and totally to adjure the fault of classifying any racial group with a mass label."

NOV 12 1943

"It must be realized," pointed out Maj. Wheeler-Nicholson, "that the Negro is an American, with the same fears, hates, loyalties, faults, and virtues of any other American. Maybe this is a pretty fair formula for us in any case, here in America, since we are stepping out of our insular isolation to mix ourselves in the destinies of all sorts of people with different colored skins, different religions, different habits, dress and customs, in all parts of the world. Our destinies are already inextricably entwined with many diverse elements in our own country. The fusing of them should come on the firing line, among fighting men, made realistic by the ordeal by battle to the point of realization that enemy bullets are not earmarked for any individual race or creed."

47n-1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mothers Weep With Joy As Guide Tells Of Sons' Daring In Africa

By C. L. WILLIAMS

NORFOLK — Two of the happiest mothers in Norfolk last week were Mrs. Amanda Morris, 903 East Olney road, mother of Cpl.

SGT. JAMES RILEY

Willie Morris, and Mrs. Virginia Collins Cole, 2322 Barraud avenue, mother of Staff Sgt. James Riley, both attached to a quartermaster corps on duty with the armed forces in North Africa.

GUIDE BREAKS NEWS

The moment of supreme happiness came to these mothers within two hours after the Journal and Guide had received cable dispatches from its war correspondent, Thomas W. Young, in Africa, mentioning the Norfolk youths as two of the Negro soldiers who won fame driving Army trucks loaded with men and munitions to the battle front amidst the straffing of enemy planes during the recent African campaign. Both wept with joy when informed of the action of their sons.

"That's my boy, I know he'll do it!" exclaimed Mrs. Morris when a Guide reporter greeted her at her home with the news of her son's daring.

MAY 29 1943

NARROW ESCAPES

Giving the mother time for her joy to subside, the reporter casually inquired: "Are you sure the Willie Morris mentioned in the cable is your son?"

"That's him," she beamed, "because when I last heard from him he said: 'Mamma, I am having some narrow escapes over here. I ought to be afraid, but I'm not. It must be your prayers taking care of me.'"

COINS SLOGAN

After extending greetings to his sisters, Sgt. Morris had concluded his letter with the words: "Tell the boys at home to buy 'em—we'll drive 'em."

"I'm so proud, bless him!" shouted Mrs. Coles, mother of Sgt. Riley, clapping both hands in excited joy, when the news was broken to her. She had retired when the Guide reporter arrived at her home, but after her husband shouted to her that the Guide had news from her son in Africa, she was downstairs in seconds.

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"SO HAPPY"—MOTHER

"I'm so happy," she continued. "Mister, you have brought me such good news. Oh, I thank you so much."

Fondling a letter she had received from her son, who addressed his mother as "Sweetheart," she kissed it, remarking: "You know, I'm proud of you."

Somewhat more reservedly, the stepfather, Leon Cole, shared the joy the good news brought into their home.

"DON'T WORRY"

In the letter, Sgt. Riley pleaded with his mother not to worry about him, assuring her that he was doing fine and would be seeing her in the near future.

In a word to his stepfather, whom the son affectionately referred to as "Doc," the youth said:

"Tell Doc to keep 'em rolling on that side, and I'll keep 'em rolling on this. Tell him to pray to the Lord, but pass the ammunition."

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IN ARMY TWO YEARS

Sgt. Riley has been in the armed services for two years. Prior to going overseas in August, 1942, he completed a ten-weeks course in auto-mechanics given by the Army, at Hampton Institute. He

CPL. WILLIE MORRIS

is the grandson of the late Joseph Collins, who served 27 years and ten months in the U. S. Army at Fort Missoula, Montana, and in the Spanish American War.

Sgt. Riley is 22 years old. His brother, Pfc. Vincent Riley, is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J. There is an older brother, Charles Riley, a civilian. His mother is a registered nurse.

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ABOUT CPL. MORRIS

Cpl. Morris will have been in the Army two years next July, and will have been serving overseas a year next month. His brother, Pvt. Herbert Morris, according to their mother, is also somewhere overseas.

There are two sisters, Misses Amanda and Sarah Morris, who reside with their mother at the East Olney road address.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

BY "SCOOP" JONES

(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, April — (Censored)—Pvt. George Watson, of Birmingham heroically went to his watery grave, 20 miles out of Aro bay, off the eastern coast of New Guinea, after having rescued 12 of his fellow passengers from a bomb-wrecked ship.

This was revealed in an interview with Robert Hawson, Australian civilian engineer attached to the U. S. Army, who was among survivors of the ship. He stated that a surprise aerial attack by Japanese Bombers took place shortly after the noon hour early in the month of March. Three direct hits were believed to have been scored on the ship. Within 15 minutes after the bombing, the ship was fastly sinking. Passengers hardly had time to untie life boats before the ship was entirely under water. Watson, according to Mr Hawson, was seen pulling men from the wreckage; placing them on debris and the freight from the sinking vessel. He says that when the ship finally went down, Watson was seen to go down with it.

Pvt. Warren H. Phillips, Little Rock, Ark., in an interview gives a vivid account of his experience in the sinking of the ship; "A bunch of us were down in the hole playing cards while others were on deck. When the bomb struck we didn't know what was wrong. We got our life jackets and came up top. After we got up there we could see planes flying away. We started letting life rafts and boats down, but the captain told us to let them stay up. We had taken tarpaulins off the hatch hole to cover the rafts. These were orders we had recieved earlier in case the ship was sunk. After the ship started sinking believed everybody got off but the captain and Watson.

Among the survivors of the ill-fated ship were other Negro soldiers. Eyewitnesses claim that out of the casualties resulting from the bombing, two were colored, Watson and one Pvt. Ike Tolliver. The latter was drowned when caught in a deluge of freight from the sinking vessel.

It was learned from Mr. Hawson that all the passengers conducted themselves very orderly and were well under control. He stated that they had been alerted the previous night.

"Some of us were floating on rafts, freight boxes, that had been aboard the ship . . . Others were swimming."

When asked whether he was afraid, Pvt. Phillips replied I was more excited than frightened."

Fifteen Japanese bombers, escorted by fighter planes, were believed to have made the attack. American and allied planes arrived on the scene shortly after the bombing.

S-SGT. CHARLES SIMS IS COMPLIMENTED BY ARMY

S-Sgt. Charles Sims has been complimented so many times by officers for the good appearance and cleanliness of his supply. The accuracy of his records excels that of the other Batteries in this Battalion. Maybe his success can be accounted to a co-operative group—Sgt. Arkward, T-5th David Davis and Pfc. Curnel E. Tisdale—always ready to assist him. Sgt. Arkward is a part of Liason II Section but lends much assistance to S-Sgt. Sims at his leisure time. A New Orleans, T-5th Davis takes care of laundry and salvage. Without a driver S-Sgt. Sims would never get any place nor get anything done, for a good supply Sergeant must always have plenty of transportation, with the many places he has to go. The fellow to see that S-Sgt. Sims arrives at his appointed places, and on time is Pfc. Tisdale, who, before his induction had been employed as a chauffeur in New Jersey. S-Sgt. Sims is from Ashland, Ala. After graduating from the Lineville High School, Lineville, Ala., he attended Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where he studied dietetics—a position very different from his present one—Supply Sergeant.

S-Sgt. Sims has many friends, both white and colored, in Ashland, who will read the above with interest. He is a son of Pal and Nellie C. Sims. Charles is now stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

A Negro Soldier Writes Good Letter

The Eagle has published several good letters written by white boys in the service, but it is impossible to publish them all. This week we are publishing a letter written by a Negro boy, Pvt. Robert Green, who worked for Mr. Copeland, local merchant, before he was inducted into the Army. Robert is stationed in Louisiana.

Robert's good letter follows:

Dear Mr. Copeland,

While in camp tonight thinking of home and a little sad, it gives me a great pleasure to write you a few lines to let you know that I still think about you all and the happy days I spent at the store. But while thinking of the many hard days I have spent in the army and the harder days my buddies are spending over there, I get great relief to think of the nice people like you and your family, Mr. Bradford and his family and the nice people at the store, also Mr. Tweedy. And when I look at my uniform I feel proud that that I am able to wear it, it makes me more determined to make a good soldier and be able to do my part for a great country, and when the day comes that I may have to go over there I will go gladly and unafraid, and when its God's will that the war is over and Victory is won and Johnny comes marching home, I hope to be in that number. So we can live, work, and laugh again in a free world with God as our King. So please take care of yourself and don't worry and work too hard. Tell Mrs. Copeland to take good care of herself, also Mr. and Mrs. Bonfield. Tell Marie to send me her address and I'll write to her; I got her a nice fellow picked out (Emily). Give my best regards to all the customers.

To the Best Boss in the World
Mr. Copeland,

Pvt. Robert Green

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

P. S. Remember what my grandmother said? Where there's a will there's a way, so I have both (Smile).

Which Units Participated Is Unknown

Infantry
MAY 22 1943
Howard... Tayor
MAY 22 1943

MAY 22 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored American troops are known to have taken part in the battle of Tunisia, which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said ranks with the battle of Stalingrad as one of the two great military disasters suffered by Germany within a few months.

Information Vague

Whether these colored American troops were purely service units or both service and combat units was not definitely learned. Information from the Allied front in Tunisia, however, indicates that strictly combat units as well as service-combat units took part in the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the Axis in Tunisia.

At a press conference last Saturday morning, Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, commander of the Army Ground Forces, said he could not comment on the activities of colored American troops in the campaign. "I don't recall having seen any in this particular operation," he stated. "Of course, we have some overseas in various capacities. There were none in combat, so far as I know, in this operation."

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After the conference, however, Colonel James B. Edmunds of the Army Ground Forces, who was in North Africa with General McNair at the time he was wounded, said some colored truck companies had been assigned to the Second United States Corps, which moved simultaneously with the British First Army in the final offensive which began on May 6.

Colonel Edmunds said these units were used as combat truck companies. "I had seen them on the front and asked about them especially and found that their services had been very satisfactory," he added.

MAY 22 1943

Three Receive Purple Heart

In addition to the report of this eyewitness of the fighting in Tunisia, a dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa last Saturday disclosed that three colored members of an air base security battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Dewey white, of Salt Lake City, Utah, received Purple Heart awards that day for action in which they were wounded near Sidi Bou Zid on April 6.

Those receiving the decorations were Corporal James B. Stewart, 23, of Enterprise, Alabama, a tank gunner, and Sergeant Francis D. Bland, 23, of Macon, Georgia, and Private Frank Johnson, 35, of Miami, Florida, machine gunners.

Facing the Axis on the northern sector in Tunisia was the Second United States Army Corps with several battalions of sturdy French soldiers. The French were on the extreme north along the rugged Mediterranean shore line.

Positions

Just south of the French were the regimental combat teams of the United States Ninth Infantry Division. Farther south were the national guardsmen of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Division, mostly from Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Next to them were the soldiers of the First United States Infantry Division. In close support of these three infantry divisions were the tanks of the First United States Armored Division.

South of these American forces and occupying the middle sector of the assault forces was the British First Army, including French units, while Montgomery's British Eighth Army was in the rough hill country at the southeastern extremity of the arching line.

Some 38,000 Axis troops, nearly all of them Germans, surrendered to the First Armored Division. Nearly 100,000 laid down their arms to the British. About 25,000 others gave themselves up to the French. Scattered remnants held out for a time in the mountains south of Tunis and along the beaches of Cap Bon.

"Our success in Tunisia was due to a number of factors," Secretary Stimson told reporters at his press conference last Thursday. "Superb leadership characterized our military operations," he said. "The professional skill and organizing ability of General Eisenhower were reflected in the strategic plans in the tactical disposition of troops, and in the perfect coordination of all arms."

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Mr. Stimson added that superiority in numbers and in materiel brought a relatively quick victory which was not too costly in casualties, considering the results attained. Similar results can be secured elsewhere, we hope. In this connection I would like to reiterate my usual warning against over-confidence. We have won a great campaign but we have not yet won the war. The Axis countries still have hundreds of divisions of seasoned troops in the field."

New Negro MP Unit on Guard at Casablanca

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo. 19..

MAY 14 1943

BY OLLIE STEWART

War Correspondent on the North African Front.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA. — One of the most interesting developments since my arrival in North Africa has been the recent organization of a provisional military police company composed of colored soldiers under colored commanding officers with dress, duties, and weapons similar to other military police.

MAY 14 1943

The unit is stationed at Casablance with regular patrols day and night. Captain Samuel Coleman of New Orleans heads the group. He is one of the finest officers I know. He has leadership ability and is thoroughly respected by his men.

MAY 14 1943

STORY BEHIND THE STORY

The story behind the organization goes back to a search for soldiers by white military police who used the ugly epithet, "n . . ." which all soldiers resent. When the M.P. was not rebuked, the troops sought action by signing a petition against such treatment. Some were charged with agitation and the situation became tense as other units sought redress against white military police. The presence of colored police on the streets has a definite effect for the better.

The problem of maintaining racial amity is realized as one of the most delicate of all facing us here. Adjustments are constantly necessary by officials with foresight and cool heads.

MAY 14 1943

PROTECT AIRPORTS

Now with the advent of military police keeping order on the streets, North Africa begins to look like home. Every activity has colored participants. Our boys are gradually assuming the responsibility not only for the handling and transportation of valuable supplies, but as the new phase of war becomes apparent, they are charged with the protection of the city, ports and airdromes. Driving along the highways, you see them manning giant guns and search-lights. They patrol airports, bristling with weapons. Closer to the front, they are part of the armored units that day by day close in on the Germans. Only in the infantry are the Negro troops hard to find. As a matter of fact I haven't seen a single infantry company since my arrival here.

There still are no colored nurses and no doctors in this area. There is also a grave shortage of colored officers in the field. Enlisted men, however, are making their precence felt in leisure time activities. They are rapidly getting command of French and Arabic so that they can shop and order meals and drinks without a word of English. Many soldiers are invited regularly to civilian homes for dinner and parties and so conduct themselves that the invitation is repeated for them and their friends.

There is always a crowd around American soldiers. The way natives learn American curse words is amazing.

Postal Clerk Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

PFC. SHELLY STEPHENS, JR

Pfc. Shelly Stephens, Jr., son of Shelly Stephens, Sr., 837 Madison Avenue, is still serving as mail clerk in the United Nations postoffice, somewhere in New Guinea. Pfc. Stephens is a former student of the Booker Washington School of this city. This photo was taken June 1, somewhere in New Guinea.

JUN 1943

Colored Citizens Proud Of Their Contributions

Lancaster ... News
March 12, 1943

(By Prof. A. R. Rucker, Principal of Lancaster Training School.)

The Colored citizens of Lancaster are exceptionally proud of the huge number of men who have so deferentially answered the call to arms from this community. The blue services stares that are gallantly displayed in the many windows around us, do not only disclose the fact that a patriotic individual is absent, but that several patriotic individuals are present there working, sacrificing, praying and keeping the home fires burning in order that a hasty reunion may soon become a reality.

We offer our services now, as always, in whatever field it is needed and accepted. We pledge our support in every effort vital to national unity. We too, are Americans and we, too, want victory.

The three main divisions of the armed forces are recipients of boys from this community, many of whom have made great progress. For them we are reverently appreciative.

We dedicate this column to these valient men, who guard our democracy, with our very best wishes. "Although you can't win the fight alone boys, we here at home are fighting too, and together we can't lose."

Now that we are in this struggle with a hopeful future in the distance, we have more reason sto put our all into the fight than ever. We owe a noble fight, as liberated people, to the liberator. We owe a good example of fortitude to our fore-parents who struggled like we've never done, but who didn't give up. We owe to ourselves as red-blooded Am-gree a display of our highest degree of excellence, in order to stand vis a vis with our conscience, as well as our fellow-men and say that we made a tangible contribution toward maintaining real democracy. We owe to them, who will follow, a record of how we are striving to preserve what we have. This record is now being written in sweat and blood.

A unified purpose, a strong determination, arduous labor, and an iron will to really accomplish our goal spell victory. The sooner we act the sooner we will be rewarded, and greater will be the number of those who will return to help us enjoy our success.

This community is a great donor of bronze, brawny, brave boys. We're proud of the mall. They've made our loyalty flaming red; our hearts purer white; and our spirits true blue.

To those in the army, air corps and navy,
Bring home the bacon and we'll furnish the gravy.
Keep 'em rolling, firing, sailing and flying,
And so long as there are bonds and stamps,
We'll keep 'a buying.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Two Chicago Negroes Get War Press Bureau Jobs

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5 (AP).—Assignment of two Negro officers to the press branch, bureau of public relations, was announced today by the war department. They are Capt. Homer ... Roberts and 1st Lt. Daniel E. Day, both of Chicago. Roberts has been assistant public relations officer at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Day formerly was employed by the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company of Chicago.

AUG 6 1943

47n-1943

Tough Veteran 'Top Kick' Speeds Difficult Jungle Road Building

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By "SCOOP" JONES
(ANP Correspondent)

AUG 7 1943

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, Aug. 5—ANP)—First Sgt. Ollie Mort, Tucson, Ariz., veteran of two wars, 27 years of survice, decorated with medals galore and a typical hardboiled Army "top kick," starts in August his last three years of a brilliant Army career. This is the same top kick whose company made an outstanding record by building a road through dense jungle and over unsurmountable mountains, almost into the camp of the Japanese when they were near Kodoka. He came so close to the Japanese in the road building that at the last bridge his company constructed, he could see dead Japanese floating down the river from the battle front.

"Some of my men think I am the meanest man in the Army," says Sergeant Mort, "but I am only trying to make soldiers out of them." Here Sergeant Mort is wrong, because he's really admired by his company. Every man has to be a soldier in Sergeant Mort's company or else . . . and the "or else" can be plenty tough on the end of a "dive bomber" or "ignorant spoon" (G. I. slang for pick and shovel).

Last year Sergeant Mort led his company on a hazardous mission of clearing a road for the first American infantry forces to arrive here. This was really a tough job, because it meant tackling the tough hilly terrain that surrounds the Owen Stanley mountains, and Japanese commandos. The company had a limited amount of time to get the job done. The outfit broke road-building records in having the task completed days before the scheduled time.

Emphasis to Sergeant Mort's toughness was exhibited while on this project. There were several native villages in the territory of the road. The natives loitering near his camp stood off and admired the top kick as he superiorly strolled around his company arc and he won the name of "big chief."

AUG 7 1943

Sergeant Mort entered the armed forces during World War I, and was stationed in the Philippines during that conflict. He has since been with the 9th and 10th cavalry and the 25th infantry. Attended engineer school at Fort Belvoir and a tank school at Fort Meade, Va. He has won expert medals for rifle (both automatic and semi-automatic), 50 and 30 calibre machine guns, 37 M.M. and also in horsemanship.

He has a son who, he hopes, some day will go to West Point.

160 Vote with Dixie to Kill OWI Agency

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OWI Blamed for Handing Out Favorable Colored News

COMBINE INCLUDES ALL F. D. R. HATERS

List of Anti-Colored Voters Given

WASHINGTON (Special)—One hundred sixty Republicans joined with 58 Democrats in the House Friday to cut off the appropriation for the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information. The vote was 218 to 114. The measure now goes to the Senate where a hearing before the appropriations committee is set for Wednesday.

JUN 26 1943

Elmer Davis, hard-hitting chief of OWI and a four square American, says he will resign if Congress kills his domestic branch.

Two Questions Arise

Why did the Republicans combine with the Democrats? and,

Why did the minority Democrats mainly from the South want the domestic branch of OWI killed.

Why GOP Combine

The GOP combine with the Southern Democrats is the joining of anti-Roosevelt forces. Republicans seek to embarrass the President and will go so far as to vote with Southern Democrats who hate F.D.R. for his liberal program affecting colored people.

It seems not to have occurred to Republican Congressman that the colored voters will take note of what is going on.

Why Kill OWI?

Southern Democrats, headed by Joe Starrs of Alabama, wanted OWI's domestic branch killed for four reasons:

(1) The Office of War Information, by a survey of Southern States, killed the Southern propaganda that colored domestics had joined Eleanor Clubs urging servants not to demand higher pay and to leave white people's kitchens for war jobs. Southerners were using this false propaganda as a means of smearing Mrs. Roosevelt.

JUN 26 1943

(2) An OWI survey of Baltimore industries pointed out that Western Electric Co. employs colored workers without segregation as to toilets, cafeteria, and other facilities; but that having discrimination in Baltimore (e.g. Glenn Martin) had not been eliminated.

Southerners boiled at the idea of a Federal agency approving no segregation in war plants.

R.R. Bulletin

(3) An OWI bulletin of April 26 stated: "Negroes are filling increased numbers of skilled and semi-skilled railroad jobs, but war or no war, unwillingness to employ Negroes to many types of railroad jobs persists."

Southern Congressmen said OWI was prodding the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee to reopen the R.R. hearings after Southerners had had them called off.

(4) An OWI statement June 11 flayed Alabama shipyard officials for the Mobile riot and charged them with withholding information from workers and suppressing its agreement with FEPC.

Southerners wanted the FEPC to be flayed for the shipyard riot.

It is no news that many Southern Congressmen hate President Roosevelt like sin, despise Mrs. Roosevelt and desire the death of any New Deal agency that treats colored people as citizens.

JUN 26 1943

What is new is that Republican Congressman who also want to hamstring the President for political purposes, place politics above the winning of the war or the advancement of their colored constituents.

The list of Republicans who joined Southern Democrats in the plan to kill OWI domestic branch includes Joe Martin (Mass.) House leader; Clare Luce (Conn.), Wadsworth (N.Y.).

Others from the area are:

	NEW YORK
Cole	Hancock
Hall	Wadsworth
Reed	
	PENNSYLVANIA
Fenton	Rodgers
Gullack	Scott
Gillette	Simpson
Graham	Tibbott
Kinzer	Wyender
Kurkie	
	MASSACHUSETTS
Bates	Rogers
Clason	Martin
Holmes	
	NEW JERSEY
Canfield	Jenkins
Hartley	Thomas
	OHIO
Bolton	Jones
Brown	McGregor
Clevenger	Smith
Elston	Vorys
Hess	Welerton
	MICHIGAN
Blackney	Engil
	MAINE
Fellows	

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

INJURED HURDLE BARRIER OF RACE

By E. Washington Rhodes

JUL 24 1943

In the face of Destiny men are equal. Fundamentally, men are men and they will respect in others, irrespective of the color of their skin, which are proved in the test of battle, where each stand those humanly genuine qualities for himself without artificial social props.

When men face death daily together and victory depends upon simple courage and a sharing of experiences writ in blood, they are in no mood for superfluous social trappings and will not tolerate them.

Segregation and other racial discriminations are an insult to the white and colored manhood of America. The American Army jim crow is imposed from the top and is abolished by the common soldier in the line of his highest duty.

These are the lessons of today's global war, according to the story of Sgt. Irvin P. Miller, who tells of the fellowship of his white and colored comrades in arms now fighting in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Miller has just returned to Philadelphia from General MacArthur's command "Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific." There, for many months, his regiment fought mosquitoes, rats, snakes and the deadly Japanese battalions. With white fellow countrymen colored soldiers carried the Stars and Stripes to glorious victories.

In the Pacific the enemy respects bullets, no matter from whose gun they come. There white and black Americans shoot these bullets; in turn, white and colored Americans are shot at. The conditions are such that the separations and discriminations of a former civilian life are revealed for the fraudulent mockery that they are. White and colored troops know this, and they are responding in a manner that is plain for us to see

JUL 24 1943

There were three outfits abroad his transport when Sgt. Miller left the States several months ago, one white and two colored. These travelled in the accustomed American fashion---separately. The two colored groups on the lower decks never came into contact with their fellow white American troops, who occupied the choice top decks. At meal time, the whites were first always; only between the two colored divisions was there alternating in the time of service.. All the way across the Pacific this rigorous separation continued, and at the end of their journey these three groups, though from a common country and sent to fight a common foe, were strangers to each other---sharing the same boat, yet strangers or at best suspicious friends.

JUL 24 1943

In the rigors of the campaign that lay ahead of these men, however, they were brought together. Colored and white alike waded through jungle underbrush, suffered identical risks of hunger and disease, and the common enemy.

JUL 24 1943

Sgt. Miller was recently returned home to nurse a wounded leg and jungle fever. The returning troopship had no color line. All heroes of the firing line were treated like the men they were. Indeed, they brook no other treatment. For the road back must be different.

They arrived at McCloskey General Hospital in Texas, but the color line did not come with them. White and colored veterans these were, bringing memories from battlefields where men were equal. They brought this idea to Texas, to America, to the world: that segregation will be abolished.

Sgt. Miller is glad of the fight that he and others have made on the field of battle. He is proud that through the shedding of blood in foreign lands the lessons of democracy are brought by common soldiers like himself to those of us who keep the front at home.

JUL 24 1943

It is for us who guard the citadel of democratic idealism behind the firing lines to remain true to the charge which these foot-soldiers place upon our hearts. So democracy comes to America via the jungles of Borneo; yet it comes. We who recognize this fact must not let go of it.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Colored MP in New Orleans

WASHINGTON

JUN 19 1943

There are no colored military policemen in New Orleans although a large number of colored soldiers are stationed in that area, a War Department official told the AFRO this week.

The official denied charges that colored civilians and soldiers were beaten with blackjacks by white MP's during a recent disturbance which followed the arrest of a soldier for disorderly conduct.

In a letter to the AFRO, soldiers from Jackson Barracks and Camp Harahan said the treatment received from the civilians and MP's in New Orleans "is shameful," and urged that colored MP's be put on duty there.

Men In Service Give NAACP $1271

Informer, Houston, Texas

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From some remote area of combat outside the USA the NAACP received this week $354.02, the contribution of 225 fighting men.

With the gift was sent a letter signed by an army sergeant, appended to it were the names of an entire company of soldiers.

The letter said the money was being sent to the NAACP because the soldiers realized the importance of self-help and because they felt "that every member of our race should today contribute to an organization which has helped so many of our people."

"This unit is not requesting assistance through the NAACP," the letter continued. "We are making a contribution in order that the NAACP may be better prepared financially to assist those who are suffering through injustice.

"We issue a challenge to all companies of our group which are in the United States Army. We request that this letter be published in the national editions of all Negro newspapers in order that we may create interest of other units of our group. We would like for the entire world of our people to know about this move. This being our initial contribution, competition would be enjoyed."

During the past several months the NAACP has also received $917 from other men in uniform stationed in the United States and on foreign battlefronts.

RACE AA UNIT SCORES HIGH AT STEWART

Pittsburgh, Pa Courier

CAMP STEWART, Ga., June 10—The 477th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, a colored unit at Camp Stewart, made one of the highest records ever listed at this center.

The battalion received three commendations, all in the period of one day, for its excellence in anti-aircraft firing, for its excellence in anti-mechanized firing, for its efficiency and teamwork, and for its neatness.

Brigadier General O. L. Spiller, commanding general of the AAATC, lauded the 477th for its anti-aircraft firing and "for the excellent anti-mechanized target practice of March 2. Not only was the 29 per cent hits the highest to date for this year, but the conduct of the practice was superior. Of particular note was the maximum utilization of material for tracking practice."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Islanders

Fight With De Gaulle

NEW YORK—The French speaking Negroes of Martinique are all-out in opposing the fascist Vichy regime and are fleeing their native land in large numbers to fight beside General De Gaulle and the United Nations.

This situation was revealed recently by Max Jacobs, member of the National Maritime Union, familiar with present conditions in Martinique. He said:

"Among them are men of military experience. One young colored veteran had previously escaped from a concentration camp in France. He was captured before the fall of France and later escaped to Morocco, and finally to his old home in Martinique.

"He told me he had just one main interest in life, to crush fascism and liberate France and Martinique.

"The people are starving and even women are fleeing." Jacobs said the volunteers lauded the British who aided them, but that they complained that American authorities are discriminating against them.

The volunteers also told seamen that they were left behind for weeks while the captain of an American ship filled up with white passengers. The seamen were told, "De Gaulle's representative on the island openly wept on the docks, and 20 French Europeans refused to sail rather than to be separated from the other volunteers because of color."

The French volunteers found friends with the crew of a later ship that took them away. Although there were 23 vacant cabins with beds for 46 men, the captain placed them all in the smoking room on cots lined side by side six deep.

This proved to be just a temporary arrangement, however. The ship's committee bestirred itself, and the captain allowed 25 men to sleep in cabins, with the other men using their conveniences. Jacobs commented, "The volunteers' morale went up at once."

JUN 12 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RADIO SCHOOL

GRADUATES OF ARMY PRAISED

Grades Are Well Above Average At Knollwood Training Command

KNOLLWOOD FIELD, N.C.—Negro soldiers, whose contribution to America's war effort grows mightier daily, today have proven their worth in one of the most difficult and technical fields of training—radio communications.

The first class of Negro radio students ever to be graduated from Scott Field, parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, led the commencement speaker, Lt. Jack Pageler, supervisor of the Instructors' Training Division, to say that the army air forces has gained a "willing, conscientious, energetic group which should be commended for military excellence and grades well above average."

Coming from all parts of the country, the Negro soldiers undertook the strenuous communications course under supervision of specially trained Negro instructors. They studied all phases of radio mechanics, aircraft, radio and international Morse code, graduating as qualified radio operators and mechanics.

The men will now be assigned to tactical duty or given further training at other schools.

Valedictorian of the first graduating class was Pfc. William A. Samber, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Samber of 2508 Cottonwood Drive, Vanport, Ore., with an average of 95 percent and able to take code at 25 words per minute.

He was awarded the honor diploma bearing the signature of Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding general of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, and read an original essay entitled "Pillars of Scott Field" which expressed the appreciation of his fellows for the training received here and described the use to which it can be put in peace or war.

Distinction diplomas signed by Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, commanding general of the second district. AAFTTC, awarded the next four highest ranking students of the first class, went to Pfcs. Lafayette Hannon of Tryon, N. C.; Earl P. Harris Jr., of Columbus, Tex.; Edward M. Jackson of Monterey, Calif.; and John I. Mulzac of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUN 12 1943

4 CHICAGOANS GRADUATE AT SCOTT FIELD

Chicago, Ill. Defender

JUN 12 1943

Eighteen Others Finish Radio Operators And Mechanics Course

SCOTT FIELD, Ill. — Four Chicagoans were members of the first class of Negro students ever to be graduated from the radio operators and mechanics course at Scott Field, Ill., parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command.

They were: Pfc. Elester B. Donaldson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Donaldson, 6039 S. State street; Pfc. Elbert S. Powell, grandson of Mrs. Mary Morris, 1601 Pryor avenue; Pfc. Cecil C. Purnell, son of Mrs. Myrtle E. Purnell, 1237 W. 112th street; and Pfc. Ernett J. Thomas, husband of Mrs. Juanita Thomas, 3033 Indiana avenue.

During their intensive training here, the men received instruction in radio operation and mechanics and are now qualified for duty wherever they may be needed to help keep alive America's vital plane-to-ground communications.

Scott Field is located six miles from Belleville, Ill., in "Looking Glass Country," immortalized by Charles Dickens. Formerly a training ground for aviators in World War I, it is now devoted exclusively to the production of radio operators and mechanics.

The destination of the graduates may be a more advanced radio school, a gunnery school, or an operational training school, where they will receive instructions as part of a bombing "team."

Negro graduates from other states are: Pfc. William A. Samber, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Samber, 2508 Cottonwood Drive, Vanport, Oregon, who was valedictorian of his class with an average of 95 per cent; Sgt. Elmer Lee Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brinkley Smith, Route 1, East Prairie, Mo.; Sgt. Thomas L. Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Henry, 2732a Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sgt. Maxwell S. Scarlett, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Heard, 1401 29th street, Galveston, Texas; Pfc. Willie H. Fowler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Fowler, Wiergate, Texas; Pfc. Robert Wagoner, son of Mrs. Sallie Wagoner, 1716 Trunk street, Dallas, Texas; and T-Sgt. Doward W. Paige, son of Mrs. Carrie B. Redd, Jasper, Texas.

Cpl. Joseph F. Rankin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Rankin, 105 Oxford avenue, Holy Springs, Miss.; Pfc. James C. Schooler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schooler, 201 Summer street, New Albany, Miss.; Cpl. Frank L. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Brown, 116 East Taft street, Greenwood, Miss.; Pfc. John L. Armour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sid Armour, Swiftown, Miss.

Pfc. Charles I. King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saul King, 114 Peach street, Hazard, Ky.; Cpl. Benjamin H. Crosby, son of Mrs. Louise M. Crosby, 1518 E. San Antonio street, San Jose, Calif.; Sgt. Marion M. Shuler, brother of Andrew Shuler, 230 W. 113th street, New York City; Pfc. Clarence J. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Green, 3240 Eastern avenue, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cpl. Ben K. Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin, Ironton, Ohio; Pfc. Gartha J. Brown, son of Mrs. Ella Brown, 1318 Clayton street, Conway, Ark.; and Pfc. Homer R. Ransom, son of Grady E. Ransom, 944 N. West street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RADIO SCHOOL GRADUATES OF ARMY PRAISED

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47n-1943 ~~The Informer~~

Informer Houston Texas

Stewart Sees Colored Boys In Big Battle

Apr. 3, 1943

By OLLIE STEWART

WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR INFORMER PAPERS ON THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT

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WITH U. S. TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA—(By Cable, Censored)—I have been in Tunisia for four days. I am now part of the surging Allied forces that are steadily advancing against stiff German resistance in the direction of Gabes and Sfax. Bombers and fighter planes supported by artillery are blasting almost continually to clear the way for our tanks and infantry.

Apr. 3, 1943

In Thick of Fight

Without advance notice colored troops have suddenly appeared in the thick of the fight. Yesterday I watched a long line of medium tanks roar in to an advance base of operations and their drivers were colored. Today they have moved on through mine fields into blazing combat areas. Young and grim-lipped and determined they passed me with a wave of the hand and rode their muddy charges down the road.

In the same area is a colored tank destroyer outfit. The unit with which I live and move now is the most interesting I have met since coming overseas. It is called the Air Base Security Unit. This outfit provides protection against paratroops and small invading forces each time a forward airport is taken over. We have already moved forward to a new air base since I joined them. The unit is strictly combat and motorized, using half tracks with mounted machine guns.

Day and night they throw out patrols and planes are shot down. They scour behind enemy lines. These air base lads stock up with rations for many days and filter through enemy lines until a plane is found. At the home airport they man anti-aircraft defenses twenty-four hours a day.

This is the first ship unit activated and sent overseas. This outfit has white officers and never stays in one place long.

All of us are accustomed to seeing Jerry come over. Yesterday two-men 109's flew over for a first visit at noon while we were lined up for chow and our boys shot down one. Today we got another in the afternoon.

Lads Are Excited

Apr. 3, 1943

Although weather has hampered air and ground activity, our bombers take off almost every hour escorted by swarm fighters. We count them when they leave and keep tally on losses by counting those who return. Most of the time all come back. This push has all the lads excited and laying bets as to how soon we clean the Germans out of Tunisia.

Colored ordinance units and infantry are reported in the Gafsa area of Font, but I have not found them yet.

I wish I could paint pictures of the extended front with the steady stream of supplies and troops moving up all day long in mud and rain and with laundry drying on the back of trucks. Bridges are blown up and shoulders of roads are mined because Germans held this territory very recently. Wrecked and burned planes and tanks don the landscape. A few Arabs are left in gutted towns. These are mostly men as women and children have been evacuated. I have now seen both German and Italian prisoners and both looked tired of war.

I met from Baltimore Pfc. Irving Kiah, 811 North Bond street, and Sgt. Leroy R. Ward, 1834 Druid Hill avenue. They send love to their families and hope to get home before Christmas. From Philadelphia Leon Jamison, Pvt. Leroy Boyd, 1208 Carpenter street; Cpl. James Peacock, 261 East Ashman street; Pvt. Alex Robinson, 600 South 12th street; Pvt. William Butler and Pvt. Mack Brady; Cpl. George Bunch, formerly a New York art student; Sgt. Fitshugh Boulding, 208 South Randolph street, Richmond; and Sgt. Myron Moore of Portsmouth.

Senate Hears Of Negro's Big Aid To The War Effort

Daily World ..43
Atlanta, Georgia
MAY 2 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)— Sen. James M. Mead (D) of New York, addressing the senate last Thursday, declared that 13,000,000 American Negroes are doing their part in the world struggle against fascism, and that they realize that the defeat of Hitler and company is imperative if re-enslavement is to be avoided.

The liberal New Yorker, who has supported more than one item of legislation designed to improve the Negro's status in this democracy, took the occasion to remind all and sundry of the contribution they made since the war for independence right down to the present conflict.

1,000,000 IN PLANTS

The senator revealed that at the close of 1942 fully 1,000,000 Negroes were working in war plants. He pointed to a recent survey by the War Manpower commission in 64 important plants in 18 states which revealed that Negro women are working as electricians, welders, sheetmetal workers, machine-tool operators, drill press operators and in a variety of other skilled and semi-skilled capacities.

After recounting the Negro's valor in the American revolution, War of 1812, Civil war, Spanish American war, and World War 1, Sen. Mead declared that "tremendous strides have been made during the present war in giving Negroes full opportunity in every branch of our armed forces." He pointed to the training of men for the navy at Camp Robert Small, the "large numbers" being trained as army officers, along with whites for similar ranking which he called "a new landmark of democratic progress." He considered it "unfortunate" that the navy has barred Negro women from the WAVES, but hoped for an early adjustment in this position.

TELLS OF BOND BUYING

Mead was not unmindful that Negroes are doing their share on the home front in production and in civilian defense. He spread upon the record the huge sum of money that is being spent for war bonds including Chicago's $3,500,000 purchase.

"In presenting a few of the contributions of Negro Americans in our war effort," the senator concluded, "I wish to emphasize the fact that these contributions are based on the understanding of Negroes of their stake in the war effort. They are fighting hard and working hard to prevent Hitler domination of America, because they know what a catastrophe that would be for them and their fellow Americans. In the process of making their great contribution they are winning new opportunities for participating in American economic life which can and should be expanded in the all-out mobilization of manpower of all creeds and colors in our war effort."

Negro Personnel In Army Totals More Than 450,000

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 2, 1943

Negro personnel in the Army, enlisted and commissioned, now totals more than 450,000 serving in every arm and branch of the service, according to a War Department announcement made public at Columbia Army Air Base.

Of that number, more than 60,000 are serving outside the continental United tSates with other American forces. In the far Pacific, there are more than 25,000 Negro soldiers on duty. Approximately 10,000 are stationed in North Africa.

In addition a completely organized and well-trained Army Air Force Pursuit Squadron composed of Negro personnel will be committed to combat soon.

Negro officers now on duty with troops number nearly 2,000. This number is being augmented from time to time as additional Negroes graduate from the various officer candidate schools.

Distribution of these Negro troops covers the Army Ground Forces, Services of Supply, the Army Air Forces, and Defense Commands. They are in all arms and services, including infantry, the quartermaster corps, the corps of engineers, field artillery, coast artillery, the ordnance department, the signal corps, and the cavalry. The 25,000 Negro soldiers stationed in the far Pacific comprise combat as well as service units, including infantry and artillery organizations.

More than 70,000 Negroes are in the infantry. There are two Negro infantry divisions. Activation of a Negro cavalry division, having among its elements the famous 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments, was recently announced. There are also more than 40,000 Negroes in field and coast artillery units. In addition, many air base security battalions—mobile hard-hitting combat units—have been and are being activated in the Army Air Forces with Negro personnel.

Dispersal of Negro personnel of the Army is in accordance with War Department policy. That policy calls for utilization of Negro troops wherever they can further the war effort. Negro soldiers are being trained as fighting men, and it is the considered judgment of the War Department that they will acquit themselves on the battlefields of this war with the same courage, distinction and valor that their forefathers displayed in all the wars in which this country has engaged.

SIX M. P.'S WHO QUELLED RIOT CITED FOR 'COURAGE'

Shenango Pa. (ANP)—For their part in helping quell a riot Sunday night between white and colored soldiers in which one Negro was slain and six wounded, six Negro military police were Wednesday cited for bravery by Col. Zim E. Lawhon, post commander.

The citation read:

"In the face of grave danger to themselves, when men around them had become excited and lost their self control these men remained at their posts of duty the night of July 11-12 This high sense of duty is most gratifying and should serve as an inspiration to the whole command."

Negro Engineers In Pacific Are Good Soldiers Although They Don't Often Get Chance to Fight

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
MAY 21 1943

Somewhere In New Guinea, May 20 (AP)—When Pvt. George Thompson grabbed the heavy machine gun and pumped lead into the Zero that grew ever larger in his sights it was purely an extracurricular activity.

For Thompson, McCormick, S. C., member of an American Negro engineering outfit that led the parade of American troops into New Guinea, is a workman, but like engineers everywhere, he can fight if need be.

The Zero, too, was pumping lead at Thompson, and the slugs ripped and tore the sandbags around him. The Zero crashed. It never was determined whether Thompson's bullets got him. At least, they certainly helped.

Called Good Soldiers.

It isn't often that Thompson and his mates get a chance to fight. They are generally too busy building airdromes, roads, revetments, docks and bridges so that others can fight.

In the words of one American general who reviewed them, they are "one of the workingest outfits in this man's army."

The general, Hanford C. MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, saluted these Negro troops as "good soldiers. You've had a part in the building and upkeep of all our airfields and thus you've helped make possible the destruction of the convoy in the Bismarck Sea, the flying of infantry over mountains—a hundred actions against the enemy."

The Negro engineers have been in New Guinea more than a year, longer than any other American group. Few Americans outside the Air Forces are entrusted with as costly equipment as the bulldozers, the giant trucks and other heavy equipment they use in every day work.

MAY 21 1943

Worked Under Daily Raids.

Airdromes which will handle the largest bombers, roads that carry the heaviest trucks, reservoirs that supply water, steel and timber bridges that span tropical rivers, revetments that hide our planes from the enemy—all these are monuments to this unit.

They came here when a Japanese bombing and strafing raid came almost as a daily occurrence. They worked between raids under the hottest sun.

Like every other American outfit in the South Pacific, their record is marked by tales of personal heroism and ingenuity.

When a fighter plane crashed into the river near Port Moresby and burst into flames, three Negro privates dove into the flaming curtain of gasoline that spread over the water and rescued the pilot. The plane's ammunition exploded while they were making the rescue. For this act the Soldiers Medal was awarded to Pvts. Julius S. Franklin, Charleston, S. C.; Harven M. Crandle, Greenville, N. C., and James Scott, Montgomery, Ala.

Volunteers Unload.

A detail of volunteers, led by Staff Sergts. Samuel Hines, Jr., Philadelphia, and David B. Cave of Lyons, Ga., went to the Buna front during the Papuan campaign and unloaded General Stuart tanks which slashed into Japanese defenses on Cape Endaiadere and started the Allies on their way to victory in that campaign. One of the detail was killed during the action.

When a huge steel blade was urgently needed for a grader to work on an airdrome, Sergt. Roger N. Bass of Watertown, Tenn., and Technician Frazier McNairy, Chicago, fashioned a blade from scrap metal.

Rescued So[ldier]

MAY 21 1943

Typical of the courage the men have shown, Sergt. Herbert Foster of Groose Tete, La., didn't hesitate to jump into waters he knew were shark-infested and rescue Pvt. Grady Moragne of Wellington, S. C., who had plunged into the water when a slip gave way.

During Port Moresby's heaviest bombing in April Japanese bombs set a fuel dump afire. Sergt. William Thomas of Meeker, Ala., grabbed a truck, saved valuable cargo. Americans can appreciate his act. The cargo included brand new tires.

Negro Sergeant Ranks Highest in Grades of His Graduating Class

"The Call" Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 21 1943

Three Negroes Among Seven to Receive Distinction Diplomas in Course Given At Denver for Tactical Squadron Work

APR 30 1943

LOWRY FIELD, DENVER, Colo.—Graduation diplomas were presented Saturday to members of the first class of Negro students to complete the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command photo course at Lowry Field, authorities at the field said Saturday.

The Negro section, part of a class of students which attended school on a 'round the clock schedule and a seven-day week, included men from all parts of the country, and academically was one of the highest-ranking in the history of the school.

One of its men, Sgt. Richard S. Monclova, from Brooklyn, N. Y., led his section in honors, as well as ranked highest in grades for the whole graduating photo class comprised of three sections, of which the Negro group of 46 was a section.

Sgt. Monclova's diploma, given for completing with honor and distinction the course of photography prescribed by the Technical Training Command of the A. A. F., was signed by Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding general of the vast network of technical schools comprising the A. A. F. T. T. C., headquartered at Knollwood Field, N. C.

Of the seven distinction diplomas given the class—awarded to students whose grades were slightly below the honor graduate—three went to Negro students, including Pfc. Thomas M. Miller, Boston, Mass.; Pfc. William L. Kydd, New Bedford, Mass., and Pvt. Garrett H. Fernell, from Seguin, Texas.

The course given the Negro students was the same as that given the other sections of white students comprising the class. Of 12-weeks duration, it included seven weeks of technical training in theory and operation of cameras and films, plus five weeks of advanced lab work.

"The 46 Negro students will be assigned to tactical squadrons manned by members of their race," Lowry officers said. They came to the field several months ago. Many were on detached service, or sent here because of their aptitude and ability along technical lines.

APR 30 1943

Colored Soldiers Praise U.S. Army

Courier

LONDON, July 8 (Via Cable)—The European Theatre of Operations' high command is enthusiastic over the deportment and soldiership of colored troops. It has just completed, through the press relations office, a full picture layout and story summary of the activities of colored troops in the ETO for [illegible] throughout America [illegible] advisory capacity during preparation of the feature was Randy Dixon, Courier war correspondent.

JUL 10 1943

Earns Chance at Bars

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Atlas A. Wyche of Waverly, Va., first colored soldier to pass the officer candidate school examination at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., accepts congratulations from Lieut. Leon F. Fife, OCS board recorder.

Pvt. Wyche will attend the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga. He attended Hampton Institute for two years, served three years in the CCC and was inducted November 13 at Fort Meade, Md. His wife and 7-month-old daughter live in Waverly.

FEB 6 1943

American Soldiers Fight Each Other

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Six Men In English Area Injured In Clash

LONDON, June 25.—(AP)—Five United States enlisted men and one officer were reported today to have been injured in a fight between military police and negro troops in northwest England last night.

A statement issued by headquarters of the U. S. Army in the European theater of operations said early reports indicated that "the fight began when military policemen remonstrated with negro soldiers behaving in a disorderly manner" in a town street.

"The situation was never out of control, it was stated by the local commander," headquarters said.

It reported that one of the negroes was wounded seriously.

The text of the statement:

"An investigation into a fight between military policemen and a small group of negro soldiers was being conducted tonight by theater of operations of the United States Army.

"Early reports indicated that the fight began when military policemen remonstrated with negro soldiers behaving in a disorderly manner in the street of a town in northwest England.

"The situation was never out of control, it was stated by the local commander.

"Injured in the fight were five enlisted soldiers and one officer.

"One man, Private William Grosslands, [was] reported to be seriously injured.

"The officer is First Lieut. David D. Ousset. His injuries were not considered serious. The other enlisted men were not badly hurt."

Lieut. Ousset is from San Antonio, Texas. He is white as are the military police involved.

Private Grosslands' hometown was not given.

JUN 26 1943

A GOOD SPIRIT FOR US AT HOME

Informer, Houston, Tex.

Fletcher P. Martin, Informer group war correspondent in the Southwest Pacific, sends in the following words, spoken by a Negro sergeant concerning a fighting unit of Negro soldiers attached to the Southwest Pacific Command: "If you will rise honestly, the way is long and hard, but if you make up your mind to succeed, hell won't keep you down."

Soldiers with spirit like that are bound to succeed. Civilians who have a spirit like that will also surely succeed. The trouble is that so many of us have an idea that there is some royal road to success; that the world owes us success; and that success will come without following the "long and hard" road that First Sergeant C. A. Shelton talked to Fletcher P. Martin about.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

47n-1943

No Jimcro at Iowa Army School Because Officers Are Gentlemen

Special

There is one outstanding example of armed force democracy in the nation today, working proof of the fact race prejudice *can* be dealt with rather than catered to namby-pamby. Prejudice, like the neighborhood bully, isn't so tough when it meets its match; but also like the neighborhood bully, it grows harder to handle the more it's pampered.

The Army Administration School at Grennell, Iowa, isn't having any difficulties with discrimination. Negro and white trainees, many of whom are southerners rub elbows from whites in charge of drill. daily, follow army routine, and generally observe the fact we are in a world-wide war to win and preserve a free, decent and humane way of life.

According to Lieut. John A. Scott, in New York on leave from the school, men mingle in the dining hall and dormitories and treat each other as equals.

It may be due partially to the fact that the candidates are picked: they must be either college graduates or have had prior administrative experience, and admission is only thru recommendation of a board, but undoubtedly the main cause is one of policy, a policy made and followed by officers who are doing the job they have been selected to do—train men to aid this country in winning the war—and color of skin be damned.

STARTS FROM BEGINNING

The first day of classes new men are told there is to be no distinction among trainees because each man is a gentleman and will be expected to behave as such. Discrimination automatically becomes persona non grata. Commanding officers at Grinnell have learned the simple ... of human psychology which recognizes the fact that once a man is called a "gentleman," if he's at all worthy of his salt, he'll live up to the term. Like a gambling debt it's a debt of honor.

According to Lieut. Scott, any dissatisfaction that may result from the policy is not shown in classrooms, is not very active and doesn't last long.

Each officer has his turn to drill men, and Scott says white students follow the orders of Negro drill officers just as smartly and efficiently as Negro officers follow orders ...

The democratic attitude at the school is reflected in town where Negro officers are treated with friendliness and courtesy.

THE BOYS ARE LEARNING

There ... a very necessary item of getting haircuts. "You know," Scott said, "We have to go to the white barbershops in Grinnell because there are no colored shops in town. At first, the boys had a little difficulty getting the hang of just how to fix us up, but they're learning fast and will soon be experts!"

The Army Administration is a new and specialized branch of service. The policy of the school at Grinnell may not be the policy of all Administration schools, particularly those located in the South, but it is a step in the direction all democratic Americans would like to see the armed force set-up of this country take ... proves that race prejudice is not the formidable bogeyman so many attribute it to be, that ... best be solved by intelligence, education and a firm handshake. PV salutes the officers and men of the Army Administration School at Grinnell, Iowa, for ... good soldiers, true Americans ... great guys!—NEIL DODSON

NEGRO TROOPS A. ROAD ADOPT THREE CHILDREN

London (AP)—A Negro unit of the United States Army in Great Britain has legally adopted three little Negro boys whose father, a merchant seaman, was lost at sea and whose mother, too, is dead.

The three orphaned Simmons lads —Edwin, 8, Frederick, 7, and Albert 5—haven't met their new foster fathers yet, but they will soon. The adoption was arranged through the Ministry of Pensions, acting on the request of the Negro doughboys who asked if there were any Negro children in England they could adopt.

Already the men have subscribed more than $600 for the boys' upkeep. They are living in Yorkshire at present.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
October 9, 1943

THEIR 16 SONS SERVE UNCLE SAM—Three Negro mothers from Richmond, who between them have 16 sons in service, were guests at Camp Lee yesterday, touring the Quartermaster Replacement Center and witnessing a battalion review. The mothers, shown with Captain Jack Tierney, camp public relations officer, are (left to right) Mrs. Georgia Baugh, 1800 West Lee St., five sons in service; Mrs. Ada Greene, 310 West Marshall St., five sons, and Mrs. Rhuvenia Chavis, 506 Hull St., six sons.

"Hellcats" Keep 'Em Rolling

Nothing Stops Truck Drivers In Supplying Troops At Front

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

AMERICAN FORCES HDQ., North Africa, July 29—Via Cable—They call them "Rolling Hellcats." Once they get an order nothing stops them. In the Tunisian wars they delivered thousands of tons of high explosives, gasoline, food and rations to American Aviation Combat Units. They rolled through shell fire many times. They were bombed and they were strafed. They have big holes in their trucks to prove it all.

DELIVERED THE GOODS

They rolled through allied mine fields on those countless pitch black nights when not even a pin... point of light was permissable. They had only the slimmest margin between them and destruction ... but they always went through to their destination . . . and with the goods.

That's the record of the colored aviation trucking unit here. While it lasted they rolled in every important battle. They were under fire at Youks Les Bains, at Tebessa, Feriana, Gafsa, El Guettar, Maknassy, Beja, Medjez El Bab, Souk El Arb and Kasserine Pass. They still wonder themselves, that they didn't lose a man.

GENERAL COMMENDS THEM

When the Axis was finally broken in Tunisia the entire outfit was commended for their round-the-clock efficiency in support of combat units. Even Lieut. General George S. Patton, Jr., got to know the boys. Twice he met them in battle zones and stopped for chats.

At the height of operations, the "Hellcats" lived on trucks, slept on the top of shells and gasoline drums. They got their meals from a rolling field kitchen in which Mess Sgt. "Slats" Perry of Philadelphia and Pvt. Arthur Wooding of New York City, continually turned out hot rolls, cakes, pies, coffee and ice cream.

TAKE IT EASY

At this time the boys are having it nice and soft with routine trucking assignments. They are enjoying such luxuries as army cots, plenty of good drinking water and mess tables, benches and honest-to-goodness pine planks. They like to lay on cots and pull contentedly on cigars while laughing over experiences.

They tell about the time Sgt. Allen Speight was separated from his convoy. He was in charge of eleven trucks but had been given no inkling of the convoy's destination. To everyone's surprise, when the convoy arrived at its destination, Sergeant Speight was sitting on top of his truck waiting.

HOMING PIGEON

"I didn't know," he admitted to his relieved comamnder, "but I figured out instinctively we were heading in this direction so I took some short cuts through a couple of mine fields."

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'OUR BOYS' IN SICILY 90 MINUTES AFTER FIRST TROOPS HAD LANDED

War Correspondent Has Seen Georgia Sergeant at Three Different Spots — Meets Boys from 10 States

By OLLIE STEWART

(For Combined Negro Newspapers)

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, July 29—(Censored)—To give you an idea of how our boys get around, I met Sgt. Stanford Sumlin, Newnan, Ga., the first time in London last September, a second time in Gafsa in March, and, a few days ago, a third time here in Sicily. Others who were in the Tunisian campaign and followed the invasion here 90 minutes after the first troops lander, include Sgt. David Stewart Meadville, Pa.; Sgt. Otis Turner Petersburg, Va.; Pfc. Aiken Reed 6008 Concord street, Philadelphia; Sgt. Arthur T. Lundy, Atlanta, Ga.; Pvt. Lester Taylor, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pvt. Howard Thompson, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Elmer Briggs and Pvt. Henry Tullos, Columbus, Ohio; Pvt. John Taylor, Montgomery, Ala.; Pfc. Dennis White, Memphis, Tenn.; 1st Sgt. Isaac Thompson, Bridgeton, N. J.; Pvt. William Armstead, Mobile, Ala., and Cpl. Alvin Townsend, Orlando, Fla.

SKILLED VETERANS

These men in Quartermaster units and veteran soldiers know their job and are accustomed to danger. They get bored when not bombed or strafed. I saw them working in an area almost pulverized by blockbusters and demolition bombs, but, cooly, they went about the job of getting the war won. At Gafsa, this outfit had a mongrel pup, but it is now a big dog trained to wag its tail at the soldiers but bite any civilian.

Perhaps I expected too much, but Sicily, to me, is a distinct disappointment. They rival the Arabs of North Africa, in poverty in ordinary times, but, now, after years of German occupation, we find them in terrible shape. I have seen old women begging at a mess tent for any kind of food before it goes into the garbage can. No sugar, coffee, tea, meat, shoes, clothing, soap, wines, oil or tobacco was left after the Nazis sent everything possible back to Germany. Our boys were well received, though many peasants are seeing dark-skinned Americans for the first time. Aside from army rations, troops occasionally buy tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs, watermelons, cantaloupes, and green almonds.

COLORED BOYS BUSY

Near Licata, on the Southern coast where Americans made one of their first landings, colored drivers jockey huge trucks loaded with implements of destruction over rough, dusty highways. Two-wheeler donkey carts and ox-drawn wagons slow them down and natives stare silently, but wave and make a victory sign. Big amphibian barges still drive fully loaded from ships near shore and roar through sand to highways where they pick up speed.

SWIFT ALLIED ADVANCE

Near Gela, I have seen unhappy Italian and German prisoners and, along beaches, a few stiff bodies not yet buried. The Allied advance was so swift and deadly that crashed planes were left on the airfields and much equipment, including food, was deserted in the mad haste of the fleeing Axis. Often, Germans pulled out and told Italians to blow up the hangars, roads and bridges when the Americans neared them, but the Italians waited to surrender and pointed out booby traps and mine fields. Few francs were brought from North Africa, not expendable here, but some natives, who once lived in America, will accept American money. Incidentally, there is a surprisingly large number of people here, who have visited America and are heroes because they can speak English. This is indeed a blessing, because almost none of our lads speak Italian. I am tongue-tied at the present time. French was easy, and Arabic was not impossible, but Italian has me down for the count, despite its similarity to Spanish.

A war of this global dimension makes me realize, again, the importance of modern language courses in school. Looking over my shoulder as I point this out, with nothing on but shorts, is a soldier, who, one moment, regards my wiggling toes in freshly cut wheat and, the next moment, frowns at the ancient castle of this mountainous island. In the castle, live stock, poultry and people all live together in filthy splendor. Says one soldier, "Any part of the United States is going to look mighty good to me when we win and get the hell back home."

This episode won Speight the label of "Homing Pigeon."

Then there is the story about Cpl. Carl Roach of Philadelphia, who upon returning from the front to his destination found that he had a truck full of Italian stowaways.

The present life of the "Hellcats" is fully satisfactory to Pvt. Lawrence T. Keys of Philadelphia and Staff Sgt. Charles Sams of Louisville, Ky. Keys is happy because he is catching up with his mail. His wife writes him two letters daily.

MODEL BOY

Cpl. John Allen of Philadelphia is described by the commander as the most dependable man in the outfit in that he always gets his trucks through on time.

Sgt. Charles D. Weeks of Indianapolis, Indiana, was awarded the soldiers' "Good Conduct" medal as the best all around soldier in the outfit. He doesn't gamble, smoke, drink or swear. He keeps his equipment in perfect condition. He buys fifty dollars worth of war bonds each month and sends a large allotment monthly to his mother. He has more money saved in the soldiers' deposit funds than any of the other men. The commander says Weeks has only one answer to every order—a snappy salute.

SOUVENIR HOARDERS

"Hellcats" call their first sergeant "Big Chief." He is Paul L. McEven of Wahsingotn, D. C., a former football star at Morgan college. He weighs 285 pounds. Uncle Sam has provided him with special size shoes and uniform. "Big Chief" is great at hoarding German and Italian souvenirs. He once picked up a live German shell but the boys prevailed on him to leave it.

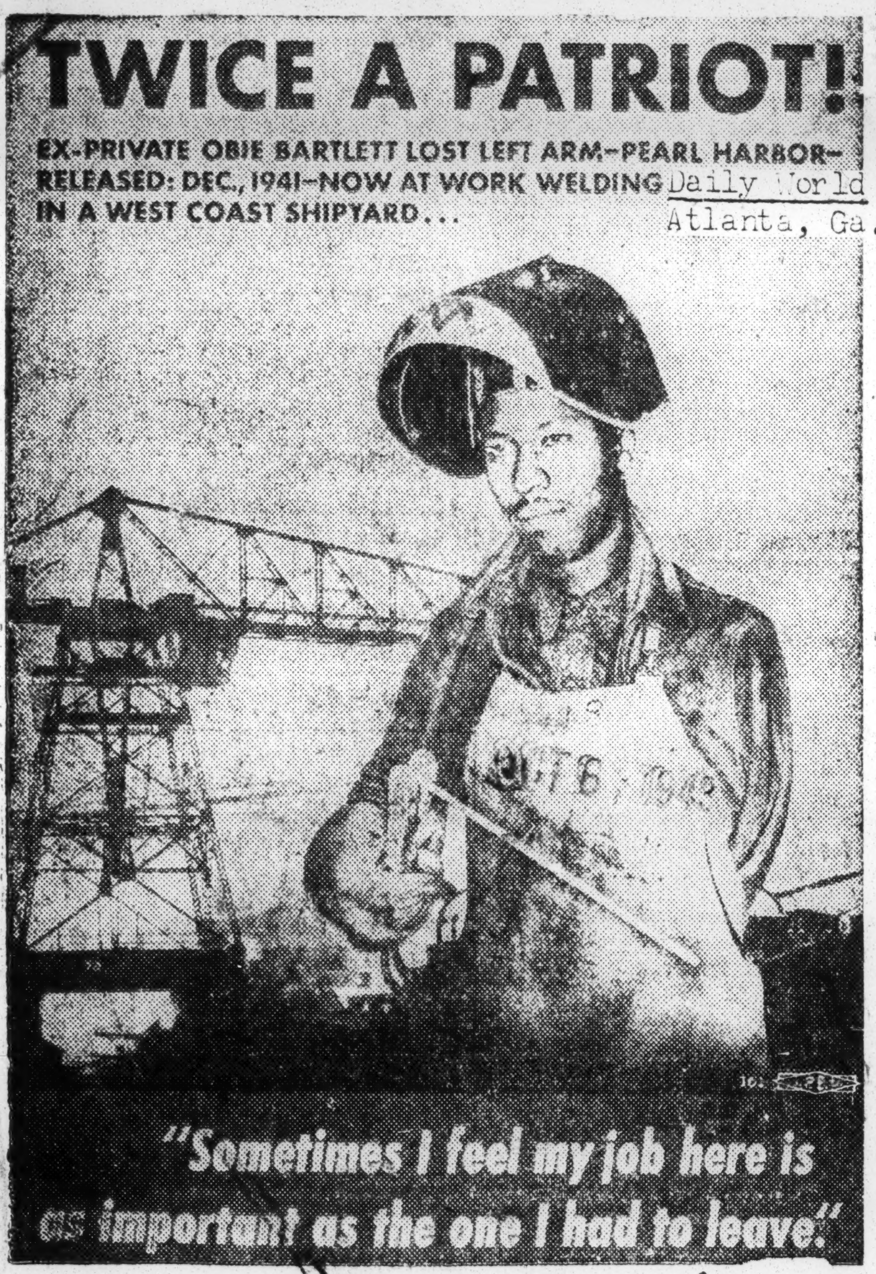
The boys include in their equipment several hundred yards of cord wire to retrieve battle field souvenirs. When they spot anything they tie it up and then go off a hundred yards and pull. If it doesn't explode it is their booty. All have axes, helmets and other trinkets.

They have rolled all over Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia convoying supplies. They say they know every town and highway stop. At Gafsa they bathed in natural hot springs which were used by the Romans.

While training in the states the "Hellcats" were stationed successively at Bowman Field, Kentucky; Morris Field, Charlotte, N. C.; at Waycross, Georgia, and Fort Dix New Jersey. They are comamnded by First Lieut. Edward M. Werbe, Flint. Mich.

Poster Calling For Unity

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.



Dramatizing the heroic role of Negroes in this war, this poster issued by the War Production Drive headquarters in Washington, D. C., pictures ex-Private Obie Bartlett, who lost an arm at Pearl Harbor, and on release from the Army, went to work on a welding job in a West Coast shipyard. The poster has been distributed to 2,800 labor-management committees in war plants covering 15 million workers.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Senators Praise Work of Negro Soldiers on Various War Fronts

Negro soldiers abroad were praised by three of the five United States Senators, who have just returned from a round-the-world investigation of the American war fronts and centers of Allied war direction, at a press conference held in the Senate Office Building on September 29. The Senators who held the conference were Richard D. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia; Ralph E. Brewster, Republican, of Maine, and James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York.

The group made the trip as representatives of the Senate Military and Naval Affairs Committees and the special Committee on Investigating War Activities which is headed by Senator Truman of Missouri.

The other two members of the committee — Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican, Massachusetts, were not in Washington at the time of the interview.

"American armed forces constitute the toughest fighting machine the world has ever known," said Senator Russell, who acted as chairman. "They are the best trained and equipped of all soldiers in this war and are ready and anxious to get on with the war so they can return home," he continued.

Asked about the opening of the Burma Road and American troops in India and China, Senator Russell told of present difficulties of getting supplies to the Chinese. He told of how the supplies had to be unloaded from ships, reloaded on trains, transferred several times from different railroads because of the differences in the guage, and the trip finally completed by airplane to the fighting forces. Most of this work of handling these supplies is being done by American Negroes.

"These Negroes," said Senator Russell, "can unload a ship in four days, where it formerly took the native Indians and British troops two weeks."

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

47n-1943

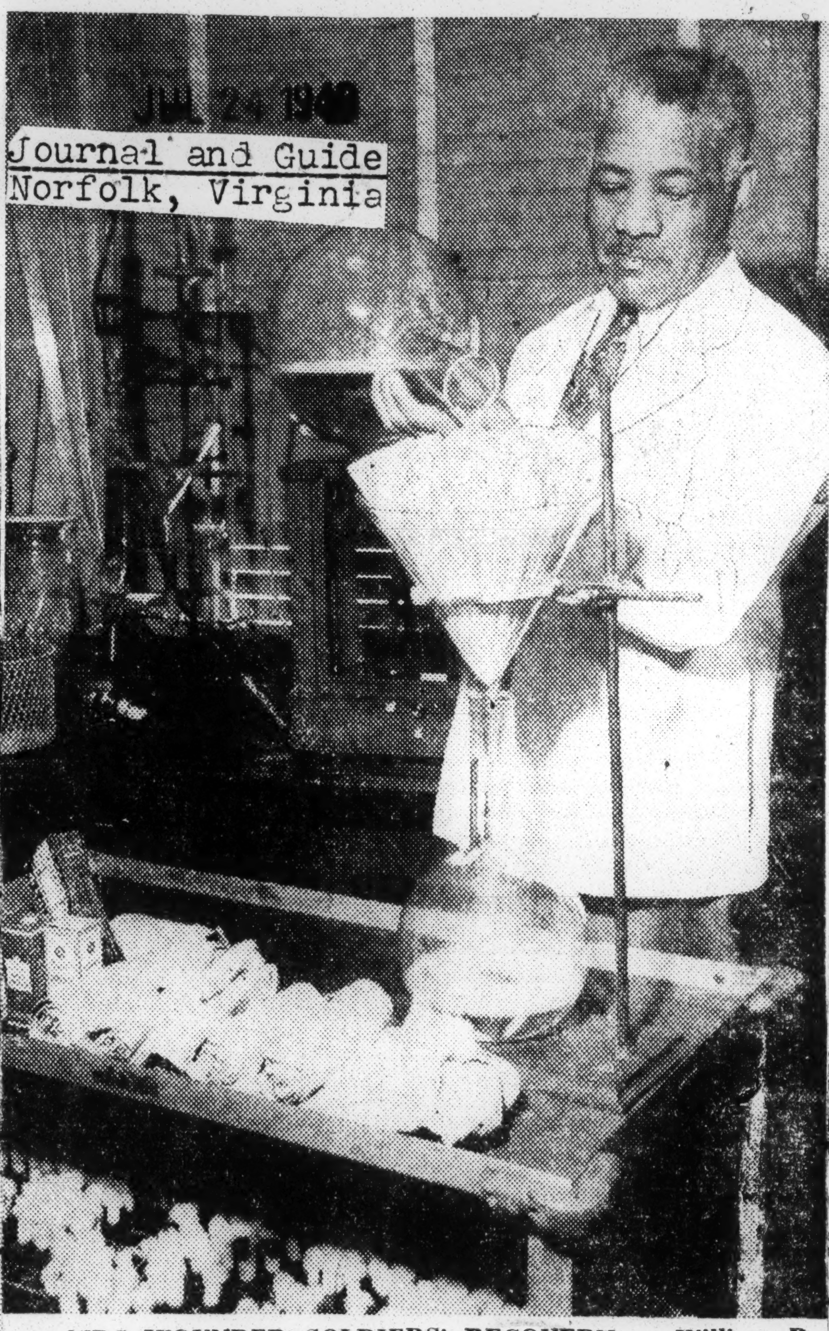
THEY PREFER TO FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Natives in many sections of the South Pacific, after contact with the Japanese, have formed a lasting dislike for the Asiatics and welcome the chance to operate against them with great enthusiasm. Above are photos of men and women of these groups who have allied themselves with the U.S. and are helping to win the war against the followers of Tojo. Top—Native recruits get their first chow before departing from home waters. Lower photo—The wives and relatives of natives who have joined up with Uncle Sam, watch stolidly as their loved ones go off to war.—International News Photo.

JUL 24 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



AIDS WOUNDED SOLDIERS' RECOVERY — William R. Carter, goverment pharmacist for forty years, has an important job on the home front. As laboratory aide in the food and drug administration of the Federal Security Agency, he is entrusted with the job of preparing media for testing the sterility of bandage material. This work is vital to wounded soldiers because they are not only dependent for their recovery upon the skill of physicians, nurses and hospital attendants, but also upon the reliability of drugs and bandages. (Official OWI Photo by Roger Smith.)

U. S. Soldiers Overseas Condemn Conditions Causing Recent Riots

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By RANDY DIXON
(Courier War Correspondent)

LONDON, July 1—(Via Cable)—Opinions among various American doughboy racial groups in the European Theatre of Operations is JUL 3 1943 underlying forces — principally Coughlin's Silver Shirts, the Ku Klux Klan and similar fascist organizations — were responsible for the Detroit riots. Condemnation of conditions causing the riots stemmed from virtually every source, high and low. Main comment about riots—and coal strikes too—assumed the form of severe criticism of homefronters' agitating needlessly—while soldiers, black and white, are losing their lives on the battlefront for them.

Extensive survey gives the sincere impression that the riot news leaves ETO morale unimpaired, particularly among colored troops. Determinedly, but philosophically, they say, "We shall return home with the avowed purpose of adjusting—to the principles of American life, as dictated by the U. S. Constitution—those causes and personalities now fomenting riots and ill feeling. This statement is typical of the colored boys' expressed attitude.

The riot news was accorded full and extensive display in the British dailies—with considerable comment on the economic and labor aspects. Coincident with the riot news—but not because of it, a personal investigation indicated—was an incident in a Northwest Anglican city between colored soldiers and military police. U. S. Army headquarters formally reported the incident by way of an official handout which stressed that a searching investigation was being conducted—that the situation was never out of control—and that five enlisted men and one officer were injured, with four requiring hospitalization. Pvt. William Crosslands was the only serious casualty.

JUL 3 1943

'You Can Call It Hell'

Wounded Soldier Tells Of War In Jungle Area

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, ALA., July 29—After 13 months' service in the South Pacific where he was wounded when a foxhole caved in and injured his spine, Pfc. Alton Fleming of Macon, Georgia, is now recuperating from his battle wounds at the station hospital of the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Fleming, who has spent the last six months in hospitals here and abroad, tells a story full of interest and excitement. In recalling his stay in the "jungle area" somewhere in the Pacific, Pfc. Fleming speaks of "What you might call hell." He tells of days without food or water, when the men worked both day and night in an effort to get the jump on the Japanese.

WANTS TO BE FLYING CADET

Needless to say that Fleming is glad to be back in the United States, and, "Right now," he said as he pasted bits of colored paper on a fruit jar to make a vase, "I want to hurry and get well and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

take the examination for aviation cadet."

When questioned as to his contacts with the Japanese, the ex-FSA supervisor related that the Japanese soldiers carry dope as part of their field equipment and use it freely. He stated that large quantities of the strongest narcotics were found in the persons of dead Japanase.

In discussing his outfit, a well known infantry group, Fleming spoke words of lavish praise for the men who worked so faithfully through day and night to establish their base. Operating under trporical skies, these men were able to get set before the enemy "got the jump" on them. "I am proud of the way the fellows kept the faith and worked hard to give the Japanase a warm reception," said Fleming.

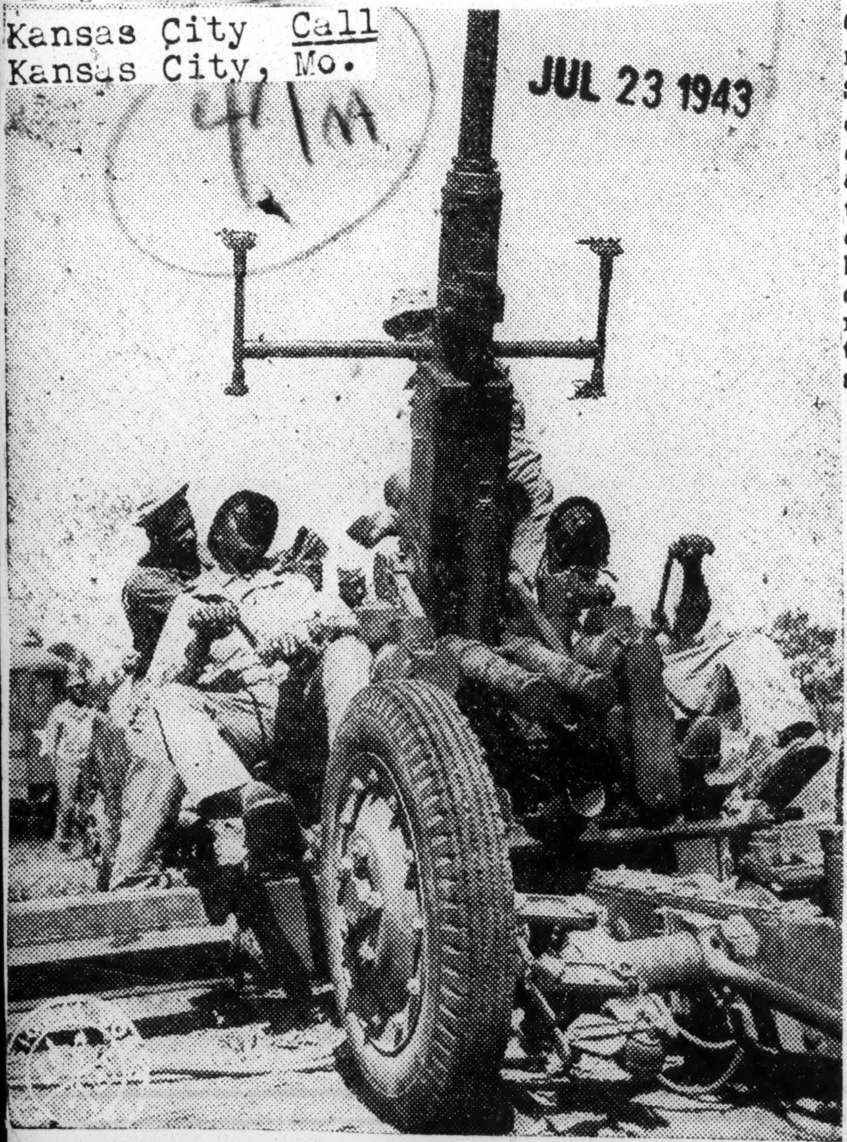
JUL 31 1943

JUL 23 1943

Now in New Guinea

Second Lieut. James H. Hopkins, Kansas City, Kas., Among Officers Stationed in the Pacific

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
JUL 23 1943



MAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.— CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—At the signal that an enemy plane is approaching, these well-trained anti-aircraft soldiers quickly man their 40-mm anti-aircraft gun and "go into action." Assigned to the Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Center, this Negro battalion trained in Tennesee before coming to Cape Cod. The battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Leo H. Schutte.—(ANP)

JUL 23 1943

14 Officers and Two All-Negro Companies

By "SCOOP JONES"

(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

WITH AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN NEW GUINEA. — (ANP) — Ten months ago while back in the States newspapers were printing of the hundreds of colored officers coming out of the officer candidate school. At the same time over here we only had two colored officers in New Guinea, both chaplains, holding the rank of first lieutenants. Now it's a new story. We have 14 officers, three of them chaplain and one a warrant officer.

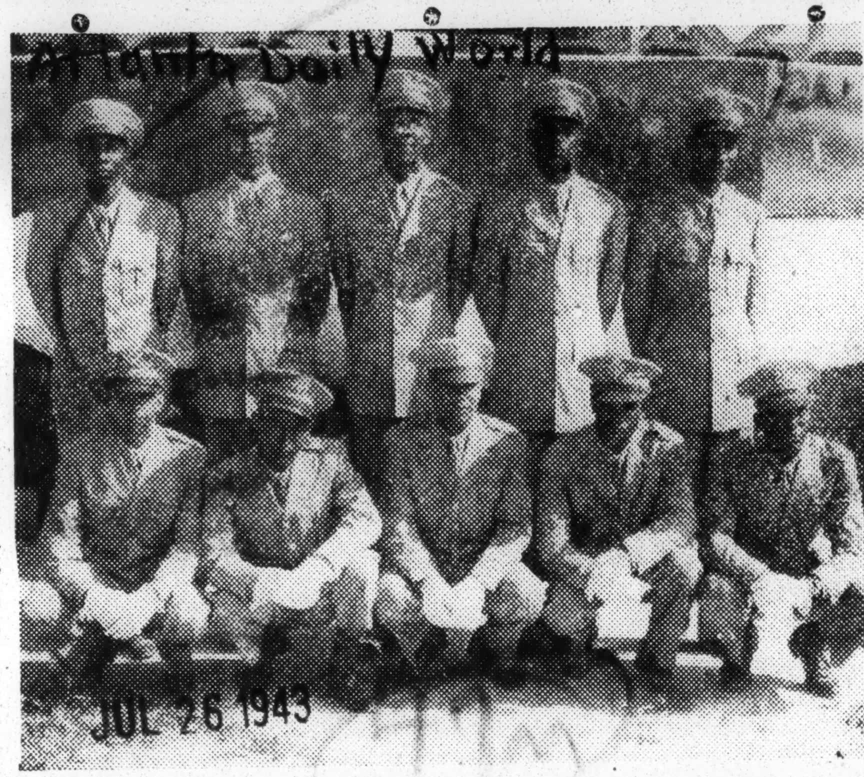
Along with this progress comes two ; all-colored quartermaster companies. One "activated" over here as an all-colored unit and the other came from the States already in that status. The one activated over here we have already publicized as being under the command of Capt. Edward H. Lowe. The other is commanded by 1st Lt. Walton Jackson, Cleveland. He's supported by two others officers, 2nd Lt. Earl Barconey New Orleans, and Lee A. Mills, Gainsville, Fla.

More recently assigned to this base is Warrant Officer Joel Price, Los Angeles, who received his appointment since being overseas. He has been assigned to a Q. M. unit that already has four colored officers.

Just as a matter of record here's the balance of officers that up the total of 14 captains, Herbert C. Dubra, Gulfport, Miss.; Henry W. B. Walker, Lynchburg, Va., and Jason M. Cowan, Edwards, Miss. (all three chaplains); 2nd Lts. James M. Bradford, St. Paul, Minn.; James H. Hopkins, Kansas City Kas.; Elisha Burno, Hartsville, S. C.; Frank J. Corbett, Rocky Mountain, N. C.; Hampson H. Fields, Cleveland, and Joe R. Burns, Tulsa, Okla.

JUL 23 1943

Awarded Bars At Camp Lee



Atlanta Daily World
JUL 26 1943

CAMP LEE, Va. —(SNS)—Among the Colored soldiers commissioned at the graduation ceremonies of class 25 of Camp Lee's Quartermaster School were, first row, left to right, Lt. Henry L. Mundy, 2624 N. Fifth St., Kansas City; Lt. Robert M. Dordan, 1764 Jackson St., Gary; Lt. Edward A. Rivers, 2269 E. 43rd St., Cleveland; Lt. Aldwin L. Blaize, 164 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn; Lt. James W. Simmons 725 Buchanan Ave., Texarkana, Texas. Second row, left to right; Lt. Peter T. Singleton, 118 Ashby St., SW, Atlanta; Lt. Manuel M. Crawley, 1512 10th St., Monesson, Pa.; Lt. James P. Hamilton, 4411 1-2 Mettler St., Los Angeles; Lt. Jack C. Williams 211 Wasnington St., Ellsworth, Kansas; Lt. Everett F. Morrow, 252 Berry St., Hackensack, N. J.

JUL 26 1943

65 Musicians at Tuskegee in Army's Busiest Band

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
JUN 19 1943

Chaplain Edward Carroll (seated, right) of Baltimore, talks over plans for establishment of a Red Cross club with Master Sergeant George Burke of Washington (seated, left). Looking on are First Sergeant Theodore L. Onley (left) and Master Sergeant John Shands, both of Washington.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
JUN 5 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Probably the busiest band in the army, the military band of the Tuskegee Army Air Field, has made 52 personal appearances in 30 days and has aided in raising more than a million dollars in the State bond rally which began last October.

The band carried the rally 3,000 miles throughout the State, and the Imperial Wings of Rhythm, the post orchestra, under the direction of Sgt. Claude Garvey, took the rally to social organizations, schools and other institutions.

The sixty-five musicians, all enlisted men, came into the army with years of musical experience, and many were professionals. Lieut. Frank Drye is the band director.

47n-1943

The Wandering Four Quartet rehearses for a camp show. Shown, left to right, are: Standing, Pfc. Robert Winfield of Washington; Pfc. George Scott of Bellkapp, Ill.; Pvt. George Dommon, Montgomery, Ala., and Corp. Wilson James of Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. Their accompanist and coach is Pvt. Bill Barnett of Philadelphia.

JUN 19 1943

Harlem Troops Help Supply British 8th Army In Africa

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois.

APR 24 1943

NEW YORK.—Gault MacGowan, New York Sun correspondent who is currently assigned to the British Eighth Army in Tripoli, radioed his paper last Wednesday a dispatch telling of the part which is being played in the North African war theatre by Negro lads who come from the vicinity of Harlem.

"Harlem is in this war just like everybody else, but it takes time sorting out her sons from all the Negro boys from Baltimore, the deep South and all the other states in the Union," MacGowan wrote.

"Here in this land of Mussolini's intensive colonization, some Harlem boys just came and spent a little time with me."

Highlights of MacGowan's lengthy and intimate dispatch were the following:

Negro troops have been hauling rations and airplane motor parts right up to the Mareth Line and beyond. One week they did 23,000 miles in their service trucks. They carried 325 tons to the front last week when General Montgomery attacked at Wadi el Akarit and made his historic break-through that joined the desert-traveling Americans with those advancing from Algeria.

White officers and the Negro troops enjoy a pleasant relationship of mutual respect.

According to one of the company commanders, Captain Raynor H. Keeler, the Negro soldiers run the best truck company in the Middle East, always bringing their trucks through and in good shape.

The average Negro soldier's day consists of early rising, driving, eating and sleeping, days and days of driving miles without end over dusty roads through newly-swept mine fields with airplanes overhead forcing them to keep one eye on the road and one on the skies.

While Washingtonians swelter in the summer heat they might think of the soldiers in freezing weather on the Alcan Highway. These, shown unloading Red Cross comfort kits, are, left to right, Pfc. Robert Winfield, Washington, D.C.; Lester Taylor, Red Cross director, Alexander, Va., and Pvt. George H. Dommon, Montgomery, Ala.

JUN 17 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Correspondents Pool Stories

Afro-Am. Baltimore Md.

At the direction of the War Department, cables of war correspondents of the Journal and Guide, Pittsburgh Courier, and AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers in North Africa will be pooled and made available to other newspapers which care to share in the cost.

The idea originated with General Ike Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the North African area, who put it into practice first with the daily newsmen when the Allies invaded Italy. But last week the pool for dailies was discontinued.

It has certain advantages:

JUL 31 1943

1. It keeps reporters from congregating in one section.
2. It makes it possible for correspondents to spread out and cover a wider area.
3. It gives all newspapers an opportunity to carry all available war news.
4. Heavy costs of sending war correspondents abroad can be shared by all the newspapers.

Each newspaper, with only one correspondent in North Africa, has been hard put to it to cover the 1,000-mile coast line where thousands of colored troops are based, the capes, where advanced airfields are located, and Sicily, with the invasion army.

When this one reporter stopped in any single area, other sections were neglected. Under the new pooling arrangement, the weekly press will have cables available from all three areas.

Afro-American

Tuskegee Soldiers Leave To Become Army Specialists

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 20 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala. — (SNS)—The initial group to leave this field for the Army Specialized Training Program, left recently for A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., where they will undergo a period of processing before being sent to other colleges and universities.

The Army Specialized Training Program, known also as ASTP, is a plan to train soldiers for specific Army needs. It is anticipated that most of the soldiers who receive ASTP will be recommended for Officers' Candidate School.

"It is going to take brains and courage to win this war... and something more. The 'something more' is the development of the soldier's native capacity to its maximums efficiency through training. For most of that training the Army provides the men and the means in its own camps. Many lines of highly specialized training require higher education so consequently, it turns to colleges and universities their faculties and laboratories.

CAN FINISH EDUCATION

The war interrupted the education of many of the Army's personnel. However, if one can meet the qualifications of the ASTP he has the opportunity to pick up where he left off his academic education prior to entering the Armed Forces. In all cases the ASTP provide courses of instruction which will raise the ability of the soldier to its highes point of development and leave the individual better prepared for the years that will follow victory.

Those leaving the Tuskegee Army Air Field recently to participate in the Specialized Training Program were: Privates Virgil J. Young, Hartford, Conn.; Charles B. Carrington, Philadelphia, Pa.; William A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga. and John M. Woodyear, New York City; Private First Class Claude F. Loudd, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Benjamin F Handy, Jr., Roxbury, Mass., Cor

porals Burrel B. Dehaven, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Henry Braswell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas N. McGee, Richmond, Va.; and Eugene R. Henderson, Jacksonville, Fla., Sergeants Charles M. Crenshaw, Little Rock, Ark.; George W. Crumpton, Atlantic City, N. J.; and Alton W. Story, New Orleans, La.

Gallatin, Tenn. News-Tennessean
September 24, 1943

Another Five-Star Colored Family

Maggie Horsley, colored, of Bledsoe Street, became the second Sumner County mother known to
have five sons in the services this
week. And of the five, three are
thought to be overseas: Walter is
now in Sicily. Ward is in the Navy.
Carlis is at Camp Atterbury, Ind.
Roy and Leslie Charles, the other
two, wrote their mother not to
write them until they sent her their
new addresses, so she believes they
are headed overseas.

The Horsley family is the second in the county to have contributed five members, the first being the Carter Barrs, of Bethpage, also colored. Six Sumner County families thus far, five white and one colored, are known to have four sons in the services.

Engineer Regiment On Maneuvers In England

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGLAND—One thousand men of a crack engineering regiment of the Eighth Army Air Corps go through intense combat maneuvers somewhere in England. Fifty of their sixty duty hours a week are spent converting the English countryside into modern air fields for bomber and fighter bases. The balance is taken up with combat training in which they use the newest of Uncle Sam's fighting equipment. Real mine fields were cleared, and demolition charges were blown up in front of halftracks and the men behind them as they were advancing through a smoke screen. The tough maneuvers are welcomed by the men as a respite from their 24-hour non-stop schedule of Aerodrome Building. Top left: Lieutenant Frank J. Crawford, of Detroit, Michigan, the regimental plans-and-training officer, is giving his men instructions in combat maneuvers. Top right: The regiment advancing over rough terrain. Bottom, left: T-5 Eugene Cambridge, of New York, N. Y.; Private William Smallwood of Jamaica, L. I., and Corporal WILLIAM WASHINGTON of Philadelphia, Pa., enjoying rations in the open on maneuvers.

Bottom, right: Sergeant Ivan Ashong of New York City, center, bandages the hand of Private first class William C. Scott, of Newark, N. J., while Private J. S. Haynes of Dallas, Tex., looks on.

Negro Troops to Play Vital Part in 'Back the Attack'

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negro troops will play an important part in the Third War Loan Army show, "Back the Attack," opening September 9, on the Washington Monument Grounds in the Nation's capital.

Assurance of the colored troops' appearance was given by a War Department spokesman, who disclosed that demonstrations will be given by a colored barrage ballon unit from Camp Tyson, a calvalry outfit from Camp Davis, and a group of engineers. Negro MP's will help handle the affair.

The "Back the Attack" show, sponsored by the Washington Post, is being prepared and conducted by the Army, at the request of the Treasury Department, in connection with the Third War Loan Drive.

All branches of the Army will be represented and hundreds of soldiers will explain the weapons, demonstrate them, and show their functions.

The 17-day exhibit is planned to be a mighty demonstration of the Army's weapons, their functions, and their significance to the Washington and American public.

All of the equipment to be at the exhibit will carry price tags in bonds to show the visitors what the war is costing.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 24

47n-1943

She's The First Enrollee In Nurse Corps

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Minnie Tettis of Aliquippa, Pa., has the distinction of being the first student nurse at Freedman's Hospital here to enroll with the new U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. Miss Tettis, a graduate of Aliquippa high school, and a student of nursing at Freedmen since June, was immediately followed by nine fellow students who signed up with Mrs. Rheva Speaks, director of nurses at the hospital. They are left to right, Misses Laura Cook, Elouise [illegible]ant, Jesstine Anderson, Naomi [illegible] Murie Cafee, Lillian Carr and Joyce Gilliam. Seated is Miss Speaks. Each a Freedman's nurse now serving in U. S. Army Corps. (Official OWI. Photo by Roger Smith.)

SEP 3 1943

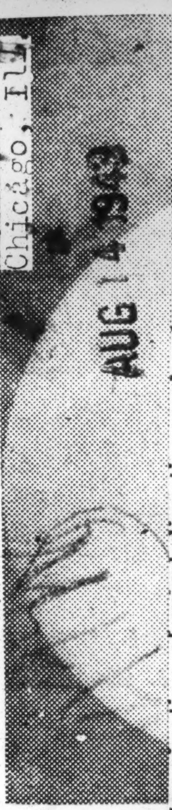
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

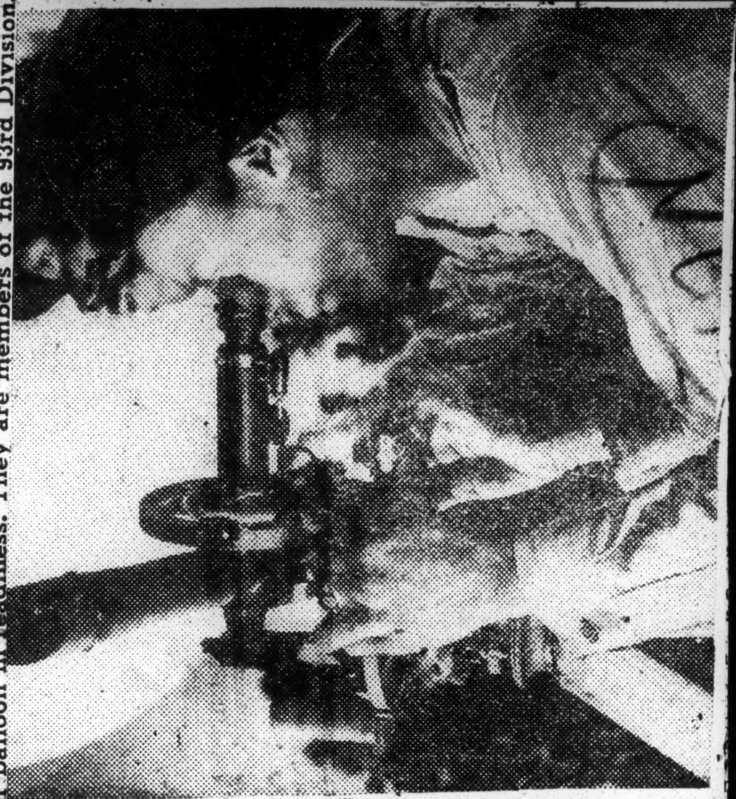
Sgt. Ivan Ashong of New York City, center, bandages the hand of Pfc William C. Scott, of Newark.

ARMY WEATHER EXPERTS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

AUG 14 1943





Determination of wind direction and velocity is necessary in computing anti-aircraft firing data. This work is done by a meteorological section, using gas-filled balloons and a theodolite. Above Staff Sgt. Kermit Burton, master gunner of 6228 South Perry avenue, Chicago, uses the theodolite to check the flight of a balloon just released while Pfc. Ed Guinn of Washington, Iowa, holds another balloon in readiness. They are members of the 93rd Division.

Learning Combat in England

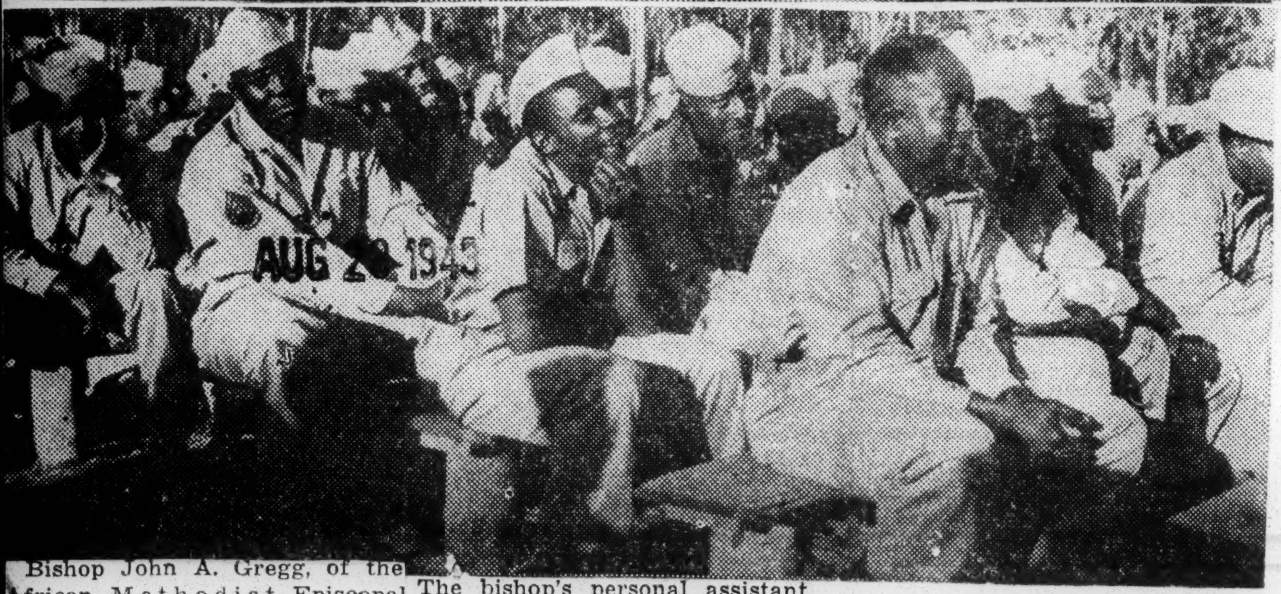
OCT 16 1943

Photos taken when 1000 men of a crack engineering regiment of the 8th Army Air Corps went through intense combat maneuvers somewhere in England. Left to right, T-5 Eugene Cambridge of New York City, Pvt. William Smallwood of Jamaica, L. I., [illegible] William Washington of Philadelphia, enjoy [illegible] rations in the open.

BISHOP GREGG PROVES MORALE-BUILDING INFLUENCE ON TOUR "SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA"

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 28 1943



Bishop John A. Gregg, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, received an elegant reception from military officials, soldiers and Army patients during his tour of the Southwest Pacific.

Top Left: The bishop greets Pvt. Theodore Hughes, of Marlin, Tex., while Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea [illegible]. The eminent prelate was visiting colored patients at the U.S. Army hospital at the time.

Top Right: Bishop Gregg is seen as he stepped from a plane "somewhere in Australia," to be greeted by Brig. Gens. Dwight H. Johns and Thomas E. Rilea. The bishop's personal assistant, Chaplain Major J. DeVeaux, of Jackson[illegible], Fla., stands at the left.

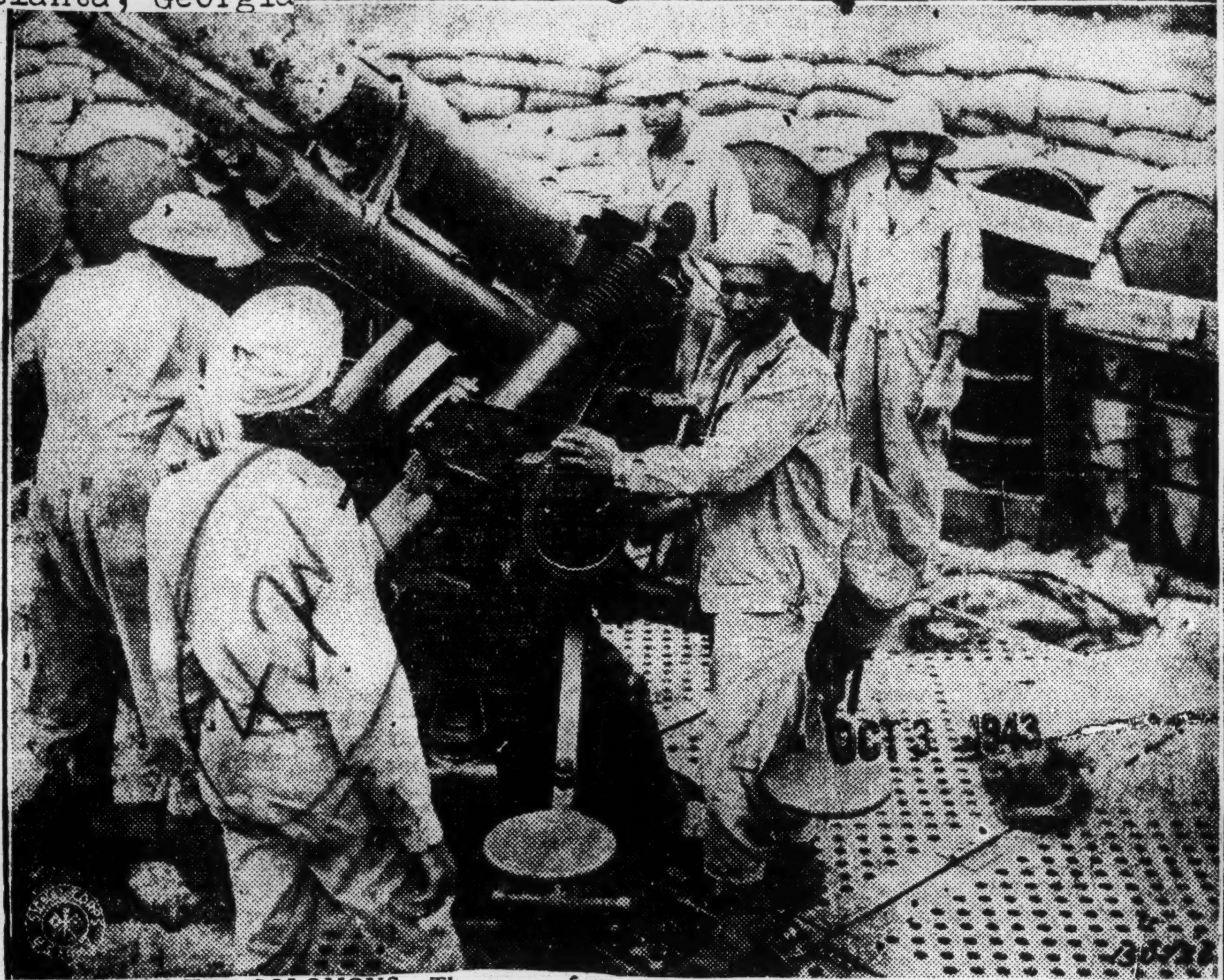
Bottom Left: Quartermaster troops of a colored unit in Australia listen to services conducted by Bishop Gregg.

Bottom Right: Bishop Gregg preaches to a Quartermaster unit during his tour of colored camps in Australia.—U.S. Army Photos.

47n-1943

Make It Hot For The" Sons Of Heaven"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



GUN NEST IN THE SOLOMONS—The crew of an artillery piece emplaced in the Solomons for the benefit of Nippon's "Sons of Heaven" prepares the weapon for action. Care and cleaning is a maintenance routine strictly followed here. — (Photo by U. S. Signal Corps.)

PM
New York, N. Y.

What's a little rain when it's time for chow? These engineers line up for eats in Assam, disregarding the downpour, standard equipment in the land.

Bishop Interested Spectator

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—Bishop John Andrew Gregg, head of the African Methodist Church of the north-central United States, who is visiting Negro units on a tour of the Southwest Pacific Area, watches a hot game of checkers between T/4 Harrison Linzy of Jacksonville, Illinois, and First Lieutenant Theodore Frierson of Sumter, South Carolina, Chaplain of the Quartermaster unit "somewhere in Australia."

Progress in the Army

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

When the Second World War started in 1939, there were only 13,000 Negro soldiers in the entire U. S. Army, and two line officers. Many of these were used as domestic servants by white officers who lazed their time away at the expense of the taxpayers. Negroes were accepted in the Navy only as messmen, and they were barred entirely from the Army Air Corps and the Marines. Indeed, at the beginning of World War II colored citizens had practically no status in their nation's armed forces.

The picture has been changed. Today, there are more than 750,000 Negroes in the Army, of which number some 2,000 are officers. The Navy cracked down and admitted Negroes as sailors for the duration. The famed 99th Fighter Squadron is somewhere in Italy, and other groups of Negro aviators are being trained at Tuskegee and Selfridge Field, Mich. The Marines let down their color bar about a year ago, and there are Negroes in the Marine Corps for the first time in history.

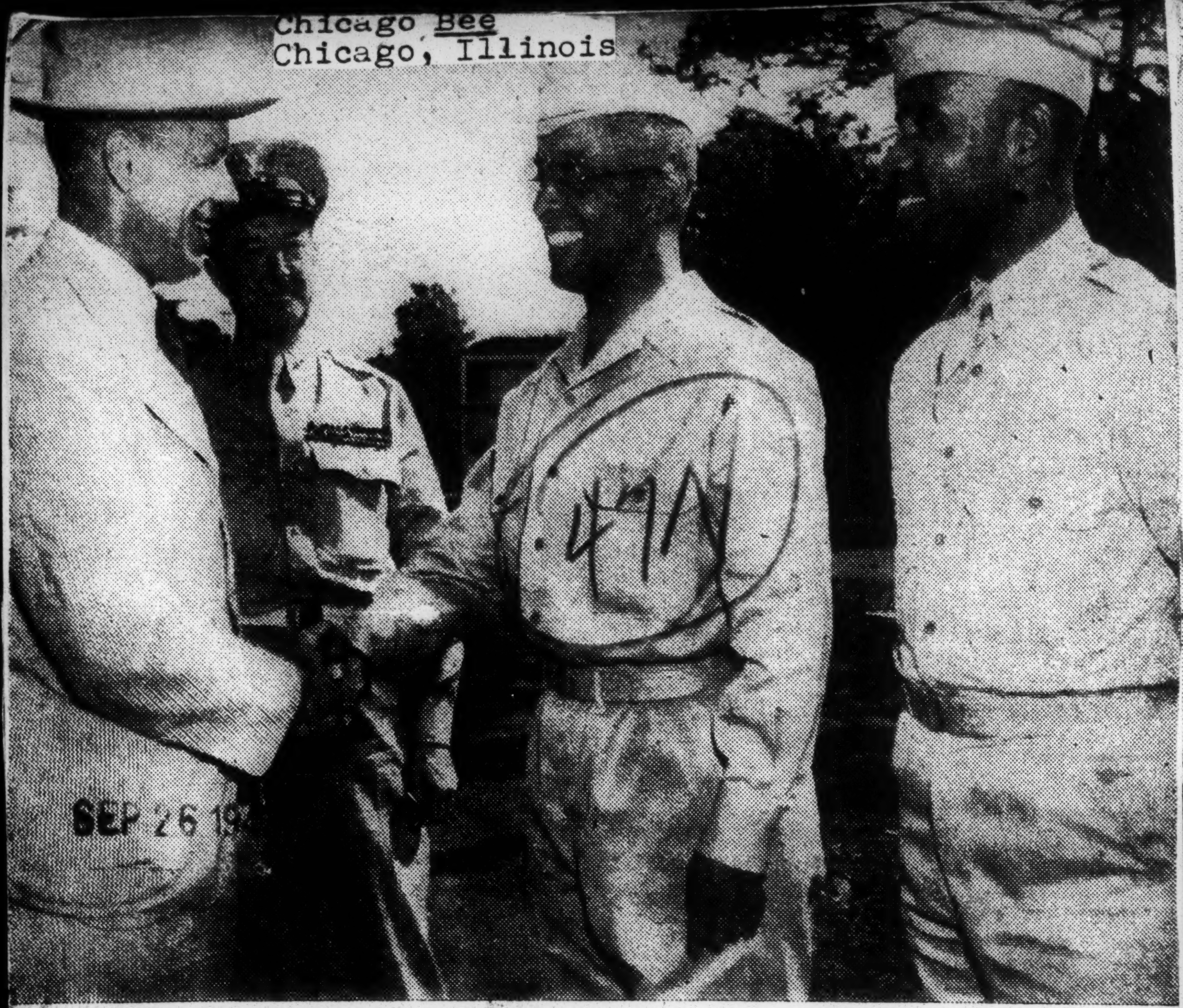
The Army Air Corps has initiated a program of training Negroes as bombardiers, bomber plane pilots and navigators. Furthermore, they will be trained with white men and not as a Jim Crow unit. Of course, colored and white soldiers in the officer candidate schools at Fort Benning, Ga., and other Forts and camps have been training together since 1941.

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who recently returned from North Africa and Sicily, has been named commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Squadron at Selfridge Field, thus indicating clearly that the Army recognizes unusual ability in the 30-year-old colonel. Physicaly speaking, Negro troops have received the same care as their white brothers in arms. No one can deny that in many respects our Government has improved the lot of its colored soldiers and sailors, and also opened the door, although only slightly, to other branches of the services.

Unfortunately, the Government has not yet seen fit to use Negro combat troops. Practically all Negro troops overseas are in labor battalions, often called engineers, while two full Negro combat infantry divisions, the 92nd and 93rd, cool their heels in this country.

If the Government pursues an enlightened and Democratic policy in reference to Negroes in all branches of our armed services, it will do much to convince both American Negroes and foreigners that the U. S. is honest in its desire to establish democracy throughout the world. Since the war started, the Government has made some progress in the right direction. More progress than ever before. Now is the time for it to continue and win the respect and confidence of hun-dreds of millions of colored and white people the world over.

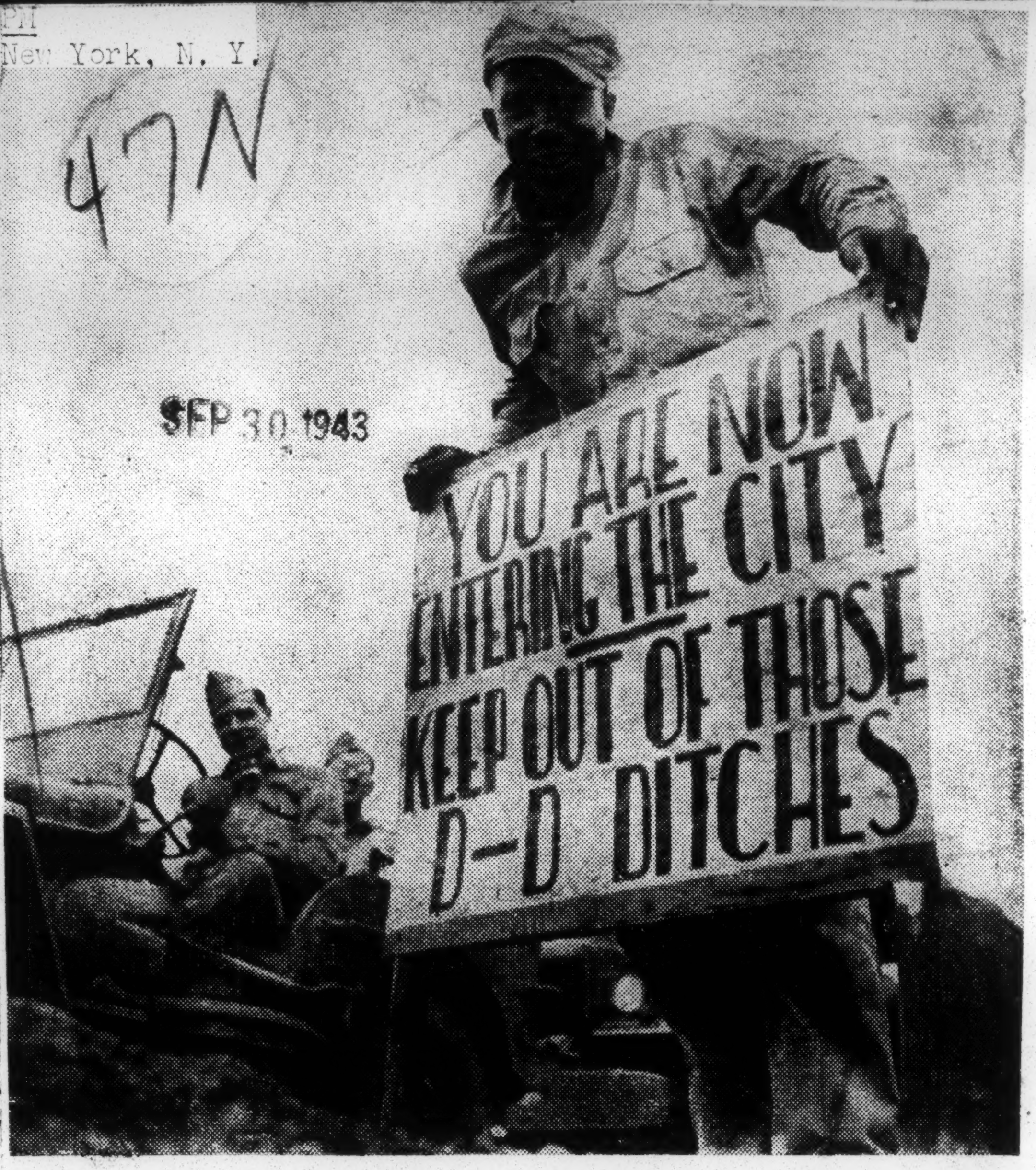
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois



INSPECTS TROOPS IN HAWAII — Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, inspects a crack regiment of Negro artillerymen during a recent trip in Hawaii. He is shown here as he congratulates Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, commander of the unit. Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of Army Troops in the central Pacific area, and Lt. Col. Harry B. Reubal, look on.

New York, N. Y.

SEP 30 1943



Whether or not you believe in signs, this one is right to the point. Pvt. William A. Smith of Philadelphia is the soldier. Road will play an important part when Burma drive starts.

FRATERNITY AND UNITY IN THIS SERVICE OUTFIT

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 4 1943

This photo was taken in the day room of a post at a West Coast port. Military men work together and serve efficiently and prove again that it can be done. Before every change of shift, Lieutenant Wygant, Warrant Officer Kane and Technical Sergeant Herman give a rigid inspection. Military police and shore patrol members have to set an example of cleanliness and neatness.

Clark Lauds Negro Unit in Italy

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

DEC 10 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that the 450th Anti-Aircraft battalion, first Negro combat unit to reach Italy, has been commended by Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, Fifth Army commander, "for courage and efficiency."

Soldiers Eager To Fight, Returned Writer Relates

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

CHICAGO—(A N P)—"Our soldiers are eager to fight as the white man," declared David Orro, war correspodent of the Chicago Defender on his return to Chicago last week after a year over seas.

Negro soldiers, stationed in England, he said, are impatient at being assigned to service units, and wonder whether they will take part in the European invasion with guns or with pick and shovels. He explained that there is no unit of Negroes in England now that is primarily a combat unit.

"Some of our white soldiers were at first upset at the equality awarded Negroes by the English," said Orro, "but the Army has explained that the English are not accustomed to the discrimination common in the United States."

The Defender correspondent spent a year in England and returned after making unsuccessful efforts to be accredited to a combat area. Orro is listed as one of five American Negro correspondents in the present conflict.

47n-1943

DUTCH SOLDIERS OF ALL RACES BATTLE AXIS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Netherlands soldiers of many racial groups are being trained in Canada and the United States for the Royal Netherlands Navy. Here are three typical soldiers; the one at left is from Java in the Netherlands East Indies, the center soldier is from Holland, and the one at right from Surinan in the West Indies.

An anti-aircraft gunner mounts his modern machine gun near Fort Amsterdam in Dutch Guinea which has provided the United States with 60 per cent of its total bauxite needs in 1940 for making aluminum.

SEP 25 1943

SPOT NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 14 1943

Relayed from the U. S. Army Signal Corps Radiotelephoto station recently set up in the Southwest Pacific area, spot news flashes have been available for citizens of this country day by day, which has set a new pictorial record for modern day reporting. Above is a photo showing Bishop John Andrew Gregg, head of the African Methodist Church of North Central United States, who is making a tour of Negro Army units stationed in the Southwest Pacific area. The Bishop holds a pet Koala bear, adopted by Pfc. Sammy Hurt, Norfolk, ..., member of an Ordnance unit. W... at the right, is Major Chaplain John A. Deaveaux, of Jacksonville, Fla.—U. S. Signal Corps photo.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Decision in Fuller Case Still Pending

Chaplain Who Exposed Army Condition Overseas, Still at Fort Dix

WASHINGTON

"What has happened to the decision in the Fuller trial?"

Seldom a day passes without this question being asked some member of the AFRO staff by anxious citizens who are interested in the fate of the chaplain who faced a reclassification board over a month ago for exposing treatment of soldiers in the South Pacific.

A check with the Adjutant General's office here reveals that no statment there is ready for release.

Dr. Jernagin Not Advised

Dr. William H. Jernagin, head of the Washington bureau, Fraternal Council of Churches the body that furnished the chaplain legal assistance, stated: "I have not heard a thing since the trial."

Judge W. C. Hueston, who defended Fuller, has not heard a word.

A young woman called long distance to the AFRO office Friday, and stated that she had heard that Chaplain Fuller had been quietly put in prison.

Not Imprisoned

This is not true. Reliable reports reveal that Chaplain Fuller is still at Fort Dix, N.J., drawing his regular chaplain's pay and enjoying all other privileges of an army officer.

Latest reports out of New York, where it seems that the trial papers are still being held up, indicate that the chaplain will not be put out of the army outright, but that he will be given an office job, "because he is too dangerous ever to be with the men again."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 13 1943

2,000 Seabees Praised for Work Overseas

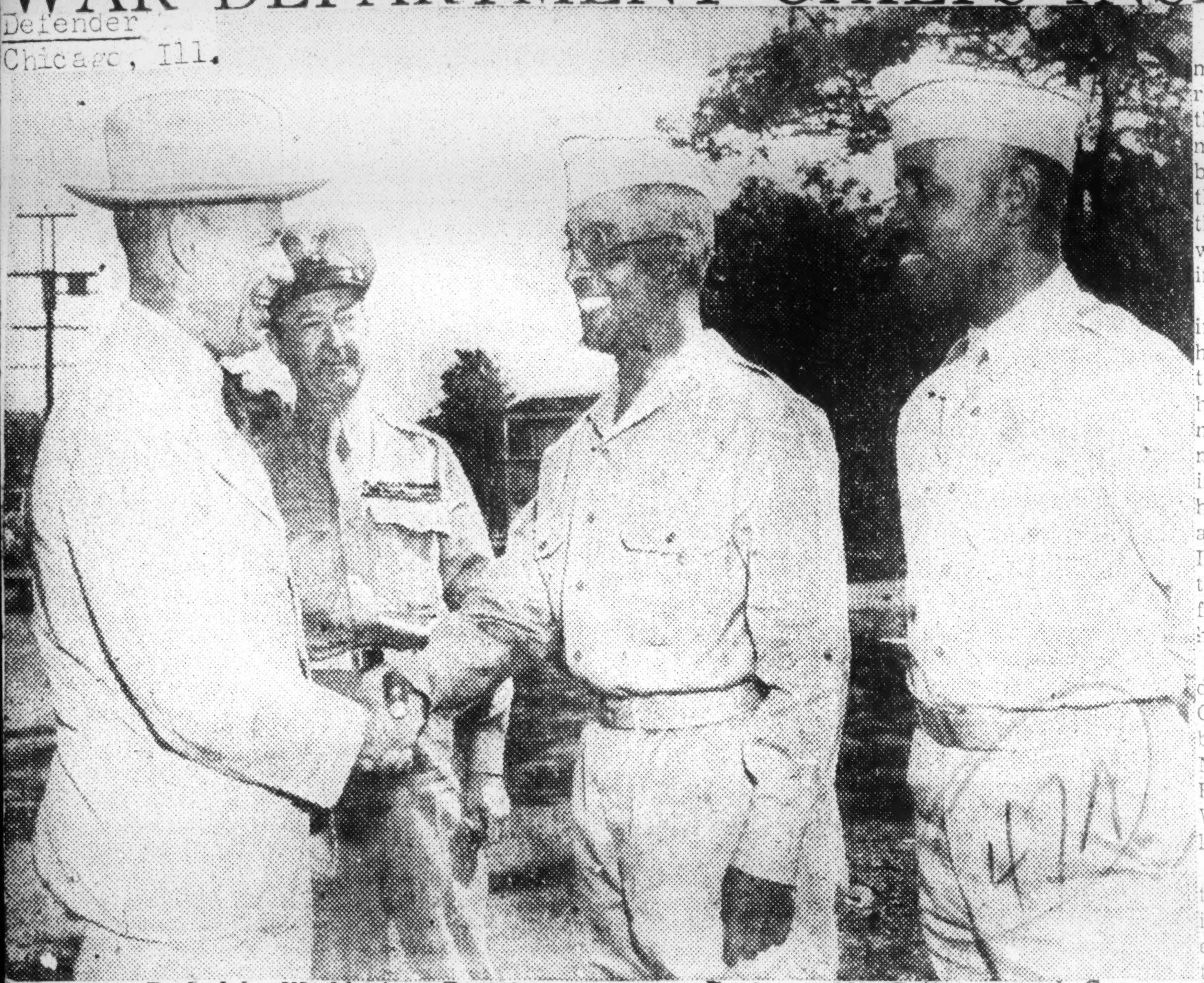
Two thousand Seabees, part of the 7,100 now in the Navy, are building a wide variety of shore installations at overseas bases. They comprise the predominant personnel of two Construction Battalions, one in the South Pacific and one in the South Atlantic.

Two more Negro battalions are ready to move to undisclosed bases overseas. At present these two battalions are receiving their final training at the Advance Base Depot, Gulfport, Miss.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEFS INSPECT TROOPS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.



Pvt. Tony Parksdale, Washington, Ga., shows Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson features of an engine under repair in the Hawaiian Air Depot maintenance shop. Mr. Patterson and Gen. Knudsen, director of production in the office of the Secretary of War, were on tour of the Pacific bases.

Probe Complaints Gen Davis, Gibson at Fort Huachuca

afro-am

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — (ANP) — A thorough investigation of all accumulated complaints about conditions in the 92nd Division was conducted here recently by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the Inspector General's office and Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

afro-american

The two spent a week holding conferences, in groups and individually, with officers of all ranks and several hundred enlisted men.

Complainants Interviewed

Every rumor reaching Washington or heard after the arrival of General Davis and Gibson was said to have been investigated and a conference held with every soldier who had registered a complaint. Baltimore, Maryland

Among those questioned were sixty officers, mostly second lieutenants, who were, or had been, in disciplinary school for such offenses as drunkenness, foul language or conduct unbecoming an officer.

Bishop Gregg Starts Long Trip Home From Guinea

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA. — Inspired though he may have been as a result of his week-long tour of Negro troops stationed on this island, Bishop John A. Gregg was a tired man when he boarded a fast courier plane early last Wednesday morning to return to Australia from whence he will begin the long trip home.

The week was a succession of visits with high ranking army officials, troops in their camps, or in the areas where they were working, sightseeing tours, dinners, conferences, short airplane flights from one point to another and long tiring hikes over rugged country.

So close on the heels of each did his appointments follow each other island, the American land and air forces would have been helpless. It was this organization which received, stored, protected and distributed ammunition to points where it was most needed.

Another officer who described this as a war of supplies and equipment recited for the bishop the vital role played by a Negro port battalion which unloads American ships coming into port here and loads those going out. The Herculean job done by trucking and quartermaster outfits in handling and transporting supplies was described for his benefit.

Important Role

Before leaving, Bishop Gregg told me that he was convinced that the role played by Negro troops in this theatre of war could not be minimized, that their contribution had been underestimated by some of the folks back home and others who think of a soldier as only the man who carries the gun and engages in combat.

He told me that he had been impressed by the cordiality shown him and by the reaction of the men to his presence. "I can't tell you how it made me feel whenever I met a group of them and found myself the center of a throng pushing and shoving just to shake my hand and to ask a question or two about home. It is an experience I shall never forget and I am glad that the President made it possible for one of us to visit the men over here."

Upon his arrival here early Monday, July 19 by flying boat, Bishop Gregg and his party were welcomed by Col. Geoffrey Galwey, Lt. Col. Niles L. Soderholm, Maj. Ernest Elliott, base chaplain and Capt. Walter McCracken, sub base chaplain.

Much of the bishop's time was taken up with visiting projects being carried out by the three Negro engineer units on the island. On these tours he was accompanied by Col. C. E. Derby, of the most famous of these outfits and incidentally the first American group forces to be landed here, and by Lt. Cols. Burton B. Bruce of Oak Park, Ill., and William Hotchkiss of Courtland, Ala.

Rides Bulldozer

At one site where a detachment of men was leveling a hill, the bishop rode a bulldozer operated by Cpl. L. D. Dixon of Marlin, Tex. He saw Pvt. Raymond Gatling, of Seaboard, N. C., and Cpl. Overyett Gray of Clayton, La., operating a road oiling machine and insisted upon shaking their hands which were covered with oil and grime. He saw Cpl. Leon Pennywell of Shreveport, La., operating a huge earthshaking piece of equipment which scooped up several tons of earth and transported it to a ravine several hundred feet away.

He was fascinated by another mechanical monster known as a D-8 prime mover and earth rooter which was operated by Cpl. David Gibson of Port Gibson, Miss.

It was here that he found himself the center of one of those groups of men anxious to talk with him. Among them were Pvt. Homer Creetup of Williamsburg, Va.; Sgt. Joe Blakeman, Birmingham, Ala.; Pfc. Edward Abenothy, Winston Salem, N. C.; Pfc. Edward Alexander, Lynch, Ky.; Pvt. Andrew L. Ingram, Pulaski, Tenn.; Pfc. Edgar Collins, Jackson, Miss., and Pvt. Henry Jefferson, New York City, all of whom were relaying broken pipe lines when the bishop arrived.

Sees Pier Built

At the waterfront where one of the outfits is building a pier, the bishop saw Pvt. Robert Smothers of Macon, Ga., operating an electric saw which cut through thick hardwood planks like cheese and Cpl. John M. Bennett, Spartansburg, S. C., operating an electric drill with a 36-inch bit. Sgt. Herbert Foster, Baton Rouge, La., demonstrated the use of a pile driver with a 2,000 pound hammer.

At work nearby was a blasting crew including Pfc. Robert Johnson, 5330 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

In the bishop's tour of the area he talked with Cpl. Joseph Brooks, Houston, Texas; Pvt George Brown, Council, N. C.; Cpl. Thomas Palmer, 111 E. Forty-sixth street, Chicago; Pvt. Luther Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. John Jones, Mobile, Ala.; Pfc. Albert Jones, St. Louis; Sgt. Warren S. Turner, 54 E. Thirty-first street, Chicago; Pfc. Thomas G. Stewart, Galveston, Texas; Pvt. Robert Johnson, Washington; and Pvt. Harry Moody, 3818 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

One of the most pleasurable experiences of the bishop was a midday meal served in the cool and spacious officers mess hall in the camp area of one of the engineer units.

Meets Band Members

Throughout the meal which was attended by the commanding officers of several other Negro units, a band under the direction of Sgt. Richard Ester, of St. Louis, played soft restful music, the sort one would hardly expect from an army band.

So touched was the bishop by the music that he insisted upon meeting each member of the band personally. They were Cpl. John P. Pruitt, Reading, Pa.; Pfc. Curtis Moseby, Los Angeles; Pfc. James Womble, Raleigh, N. C.; Pvt. Thomas H. Green, Verona, N. J.; Sgt. Charles A. Carroll, Baltimore; Cpl. Leroy Withrow, Philadelphia; Pvt. Sidney Partlow, New Orleans; Pvt. Robert Francis, Galveston, Texas; Pfc. Curtis R. White, Dallas, Texas; Pvt. Maurice Nesbit, 6029 Loomis street; Pvt. Jeremiah Lytle, Wichita, Kans.; Cpl. Earcie L. Allen, St. Louis, and Pvt. Leroy Hicks, Easley, S. C.

Transportation difficulties which delayed for a day his trip to Dobodura and Ora bay, made the bishop's visit to troops stationed there a whirlwind of greetings and departures. He expressed regret that the full day he had planned to spend with the men had to be reduced to a few hours, much of which was spent in traveling at 50 miles an hour in an jeep, "the fastest, roughest and dustiest ride I've ever had."

Big Religious Service

One of the largest and most impressive religious services ever held on this island marked the Sunday that Bishop Gregg and his party spent here.

Ignoring a blistering tropical sun, 3,000 Negro soldiers and officers, some of them patients, sat through a 90-minute service in the open air amphitheatre of one of the evacuation hospitals. While not intended as such by the men it was a tribute to the A.M.E. prelate.

For many, it was the first religious service they had attended since coming here, for some of the smaller units are without chaplains and they had not been on the island long enough for the army ministers, who ride a circuit among these smaller units, to visit them.

From all parts of this area trucks trailed by clouds of dust brought the men to the sunny bowl. Homesick, many of them came for a word about their folks in the states.

Many Negro MP's

One of the surprises of the day was the conspicuous presence of Negro MP's at almost every turn. They patrolled the highways in jeeps and were scattered throughout the bowl and at intersections directing traffic. Capt. Edward Lowe of Muskogee, Okla., as officer of the day, was in charge of the detail.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84

47n-1943

Fort Huachuca Goes to Hollywood, and How!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NOV 27 1943

Trim and attractive in their winter olive drab, this group of Fort Huachuca (Arizona) WACs added just the necessary touch of glamour to the G. I. soldier show troupe that Hollywood and downtown Los Angeles are still raving about. In the front row, left to right, are: 2nd Lt. Merceedees Jordan, Pvt. Hilda Guy, Pfc. Della Haney, Pvts. Lois Turner, Vivian Ward, Reola Freeman and 2nd Lt. Oleta Crane, of Fort Des Moines. Back row, left to right, Col. C. F. E. Nelson, Pvts. Olive Dedeaux, Mereva Parish, Alma Warren, Betty Joy, Pfc. Helen Irvin, and Capt. S. Randolph Edmonds. Photo by Cpl. Jerry Housner, Los Angeles.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Seabees Triumph In Tough Solomons Area Job

SOLOMON ISLANDS. (Delayed) — An official naval communique has just given cognizance to the splendid work accomplished by a Negro Seabee battalion, in selecting, surveying and mapping the site for an airfield, building a road despite heavy rainfall, together with installing all essential utilities, and setting up defense works, including an elaborate air-raid warning system all in the course of a few weeks.

In a simply-worded, unpretentious release, naval headquarters described how the battalion of Seabees — combination engineers and combatants — overcame numerous natural hazards to hew and hack the one-time jungleland into modern, well-protected bases.

One of the first things they did on the island was to log and mill their own lumber from native trees since the imported stock allotted to them was used up quickly.

Although a total of 14 inches of rain fell during the first month, and nine inches during the second, the Seabees went ahead with the construction of a road on the island. All the while the slippery clay road had to be used by all sorts of motorized equipment, light and heavy.

The Seabees installed lights and telephones. They provided a supply of water by damming mountain streams and treating the water, and piped it as far as they could with available material. Then they built wood storage reservoirs in which to keep the water. They also installed an air-raid warning system which is kept in readiness 24 hours a day. Schooled to defend themselves in case of attack, they dug fox holes and set up defenses throughout the area.

One big job undertaken by the battalion required the clearing of a substantial area of jungle, which was trying enough in itself. One of the most difficult problems was to locate sand, which was not close at hand. Scouting parties were dispatched to locate sand. They chose a river bed as the most practicable source. To get it out they used a crane and drag line.

JUL 3 1943

The Federal Diary

Post
Washington, D. C.

Slave's Son Provides Army Information

The War Department has a one-man Information Please. He's Charles Dogan, a 44-year-old Negro, son of a former South Carolina slave, who en-

KLUTTZ

tered the department as a $50-a-month messenger during World War I. Today he's chief of the military publications unit in the Corps of Engineers. His salary is a moderate $2000 a year despite the fact that he has 14 persons working under him. Dogan has a remarkable memory and an insatiable desire for knowledge. He spends his days answering questions of War Department officials and his evenings reading all department publications. He receives from 25 to 30 letters a day from the world over seeking information.

The most common question of Dogan is: "How did you get that terrific memory?" He'll tell you that he hasn't such a good memory, that the Dogans always were good rememberers, and that his grandpappy was the best of them all. And then he'll tell you a legend about Grandpappy Dogan. 'When my grandpappy was a boy down in South Carolina he was cuttin' cotton one day when there was a big flash of lightning and a puff of smoke. Out of the smoke walked the devil. 'Mister Dogan,' the devil said, 'how do you like chicken.' But before grandpappy had a chance to answer the devil had disappeared. Grandpappy worked 20 long years in the cotton field and then one day the lightning flashed again, the puff of some came, and the devil approached grandpappy again and said quickly: 'How?'

"Just as quickly grandpappy answered: 'Fried.' "

Dogan has answered some seemingly impossible queries. The toughest, he says, came from an old man who wanted to satisfy his curosity before he died. This man had seen seven Confederate officers on a train going from Richmond to Gettysburg in 1882 and he wrote the department not long ago to ask the names of those officers. No one knew, of course, and the letter finally was referred to Dogan and he got the answer. Dogan spent several hours in the library of Congress and he discovered that in 1882 the President had appointed a committee of seven Confederate and seven Union Army officers to go to Gettysburg to make plans for making the battlefield into a national park.

Army officers rely on Dogan's store of knowledge. Recently a high-ranking officer wired him for details of an Army mission to a Red Sea port that took place years ago. The following day a full report was wired the officer. A colonel in the Corps of Engineers called up Dogan the other day with a far different request. The colonel's son had asked the colonel some detail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and did Dogan know the answer? Dogan did, and the boy got a good mark in his history class. An officer Dogan had worked under 10 years ago wrote to ask him the name of an officer in the same office. Queries on Army regulations are referred to Dogan from every Federal agency.

His quest for knowledge one day took him to the office of a scientist in the Agriculture Department. gave him a lecture on the fly. Dogan studied the model and started asking questions about it. The scientist glowed with pride and gave him a lecture on the fly. As Dogan was about to leave, he thanked the scientist for his valuable time. "Why thank me?" the scientist countered, "you see, that fly has been on my wall for 20 years and you're the first person ever to ask about it."

Dogan had five years of grade school down in Spartanburg before he ran away with a minstrel show. But he has educated himself by reading and associating with brilliant people. Among his friends are some of the Army's top-ranking officers. He learned to use a typewriter in his spare time. He doesn't pretend to understand everything in the technical Army publications, but he knows enough to recognize facts when inquiries are made. Dogan is slight of build and he's a bundle of nervous energy. He has five daughters and ten grandchildren.

NOV 3 1943

Bishop Gregg Ends Pacific Morale Mission; Reports To FDR

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By E. F. JOSEPH, Courier Correspondent

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 26—Accompanied by Chaplain Major DeVeaux of Jacksonville, Fla., highest-ranking colored chaplain in the U. S. Army, Bishop John A. Gregg flying in a huge Army Clipper over wide wastes of the Pacific ocean, landed here Monday, August 16, and later spent a brief visit at his home in Kansas City, Kans.

The [illegible] tour and historic air trip covered more than 20,000 miles, during which Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, Port Moresby, Tarverville, Buna, and other New Guinea points in the Southwest Pacific were visited.

WITH MacARTHUR

Bishop Gregg spent a week in Gen. Douglass MacArthur's home in Port Moresby, also approaching the danzer zone several times. The eminent prelate received every imaginable courtesy and, in addition, was awarded the honorary degree of "Doctor of Airplogy" by the College of Sun. The diploma is a genuine Australian sheepskin. Bishop Gregg was also made an honorary member of Australia's most exclusive club.

During the visit in Port Moresby, Bishop Gregg conferred with General MacArthur, and Admiral Nimitz and other high Army officials. MacArthur said the important Bismarck sea victory was made possible by the fact that Negro engineers made effective a take-off of [illegible].

GOES TO WASHINGTON

Bishop Gregg and Chaplain DeVeaux left Kansas City, Saturday, August 21, for Washington, D.C., to report Monday, August 23, to the U.S. War Department, and Brig. Gen. W. R. Arnold, chief of chaplains. Their Australian tour was made under the auspices of the National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, consisting of 11 denominations of 40,000 churches, boasting a total of 6,000,000 members. The trip had the endorsement and blessings of President Roosevelt, the Army and Navy departments. While Bishop Gregg definitely will remain in America until after the annual fall conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal church, there is some indication that he may be sent on another morale-building mission among American soldiers overseas.

According to Bishop Gregg, Australia has opened her doors to Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, and, in an interview with General MacArthur, he said the general was warm in his praise of the work of colored soldiers [illegible] every duty assigned them. It was stated [illegible] Brigadier General Johns, commanding officer of Negro engineers, lauded colored troops for their fine engineering work at Mt. Isa, upon which he said all present victories have been dependent. The unanimous opinion is that Negroes are superior jungle fighters, and that General MacArthur is more than a match for the Japanese.

Bishop Gregg, carrying his morale-raising messages to the Southwest Pacific, admitted some of the men—who have never been away from home before—are homesick, but that the American Red Cross recreation centers more than take care of the situation. The bishop said that the men are eager to merely speak and shake hands with someone from home, but are even more anxious to get this war job done and head for home as soon as possible. There is little complaining, it is reported.

GAVE INSPIRATION THEMSELVES

"They were supposed to be receiving inspiring messages from us," Bishop Gregg stated, "but they gave us more than we brought." Their singing is stirring and absorbing, too, it was said.

Bishop Gregg said they got within eight [illegible], but were advised by military authorities that it was too dangerous to consider going farther as "it is too hot there even for a chaplain."

While here in Oakland, Bishop Gregg and Chaplain DeVeaux were house guests of the bishop's cousin, Mrs. Mabel Calhoun, and aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Crack Ack Ack Outfit Reaches So. W. Pacific

Tubbs Finds Expert Gunners in Jungles of Australia

RECORD IS AMONG BEST IN THE ARMY

QM Troops Already There Proud to See Boys Handling Guns

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in S.W. Pacific

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AFRO's Tubbs traveled 1,324 miles for this story.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA (By Cable, Censored)—Exclusive top colored combat troops have come to the Southwest Pacific area, and they are some of the "shootingest" anti-aircraft automatic weapons men in the army.

I found them in the bush of North Australia, sitting under shade trees oiling and cleaning their machine guns. It was the most inspiring sight I've seen since leaving America.

[illegible] Troops

In the cab of the GI truck on which I hitched a ride to the area, Pvt. Gilbert Francis of NYC, a member of a QM outfit, told me how proud members of his unit are to see our boys shouldering carbines and ML's and wearing steel helmets while doing detail duty about the nearby city.

"We don't get a chance to fight," he said, "but we do what keeps the others fighting.

"Up to now, colored boys have loaded ships, built roads, driven trucks and, in some cases, loaded bombs. Yes, we could load the bombs because it's known that we would load them right. But we are some kind of proud to see these boys here toting guns."

Unit's Record Good

The gun-toters he was talking about are members of one of the army's crack ack-ack outfits commanded by a lieutenant colonel (white) of Detroit. Its only colored officer is its chaplain, First Lieut. R. H. Alexander of Atlanta, a Morris Brown College graduate.

The Unit was activated in 1942 and has twice been commended for outstanding performances on the firing range; also twice commended for good conduct.

"There were twelve colored ack ack outfits at the camp plus many whites," T-Sgt. Claylon Matthess of Bridgeton, N.J., unit master gunner, told me, "and we hustled in that competition because we knew we had to be the very best."

Records show how well the boys hustled: 80 per cent qualified as expert marksmen with the ML rifle, which according to an old army man, S-Sgt. C. D. Johnson, is "damned good."

207 Out of 220

Pvt. Glober Moore of Louisville, Ky., the outfit's champion, scored 207 out of a possible 220.

With the ack ack gun, the outfit scored so close to 100 out of a possible 100 it would make your head swim. Their record beats that of crack Fort Bragg-trained coast artillery unit that broke records at Myrtle Beach in 1942.

M-Sgt. Hezekiah Gachette of the Bronx, N.Y., Tuskegee, '34, only master sergeant in the outfit, told me the boys were anxious for overseas duty. Since arriving over here they like the part of Australia they have seen, but a few are suffering from what he called homesickness.

During the trip over, Sgt. Gachette said, "The troops on board were the best mixing bunch of soldiers I've seen in a long time."

Don't Fear Jungles

I told him about the jungles of New Guinea and the rugged life ack-ack outfits live up there. He countered with:

"My boys take life as it comes. If life is rough, they're rough. Once a man is in the army, he takes everything as it comes and does his best, if he intends to be a good soldier. We know that the tougher a man is the better his chances of getting back home, and we all expect to get back."

Anxious for Mail

When I asked the crowd that stood around me what they would like most from home they fairly well agreed they want newspapers, mail and something to drink—in the order named.

Since arriving, not many have heard from home, but a few who use V-Mail have. Now, everyone is using V-Mail which is unquestionably the fastest and safest.

The unit carries a large number of ratings in its table of organization so almost every man is rated a T-5 or better. So many of the boys were wearing sergeant's chevrons I had spots before my eyes when I left the area.

The boys are confident, but not cocky. They know their guns and how to use them. Their commanding officer is anxious to get into the thick of things and every single man I talked to is anxious to "blow off at a live target."

Easterners in Unit

Easterners in the unit are:

1st Sgt. Eugene Rogers, Middleburg, Va.; T-4's Booker Hobson, Waynesboro, Va.; Archie Morrison, Carthage, N.Y.; T-5 James Childress, W. Sulphur Springs, W.Va.;

Cpls. James McKingly, Four Oaks, N.C.; Cyril Ryland, South Boston, Va.; Thomas Taylor, Wilmington, Del.; Pfc. Isaac Ryan, Sanford, N.C.; Pvts. James Ross, Winston-Salem, N.C.; and Walter A. James, Ahoskie, N.C.

Help from Texan

T-Sgt. Charles Harvey, of Waca, Tex.:

Personnel Sergeant Major, ex-secretary to the registrar at Wiley College, helped me find these men.

Other members of the unit from the East include:

S-Sgts. Weldon Pratt, 1549 N. Mervine Pelt Street, both of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Swann, Anne Arundel County, Md.; Sgts. Ulysses McIntosh, 1738 N. Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia; Edward Roberts, Ellenboro, N.C.;

Cpls. Charles Dixon, 103 I Street, Northwest, Washington; Rufus Grant, 64 Fairview Avenue, Newark, N.J.; Willie Lee, 804 Madison Avenue, Baltimore; Victor Powell, Hampton, Va.; Phillip Reed, Glenridge, N.J.; Clifton Webb, 603 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington;

T-5's Burnell Law, 1725 Winder Street, Richmond; Thaddeus Pembertonn, 213 S. Allen Avenue, Richmond; Thomas Smith, Gonyon, Va.; Bennie Watkins, Guinea Mills, Va.;

Pfcs. William Birt, Pittsburgh; Fred Chasten, 507 N. Twenty-ninth Street, Richmond; Harold Harper, Wingina, Va.; William Jones, Appomattox, Va.; James Lindsey, Orange, Va.; John Moses, 1025 N. Gilmor Street, Baltimore; [illegible] Shambry, Norfolk; Lucian [illegible], Richmond; Samuel Townes, Delair, N.J.; [illegible] Walker, Pamplin, Va.; Alfred Williams, Radiant, Va.; Benjamin Woods, 2543 Madison Avenue, Baltimore; John Wright, Andersonville, Va.; James King, Jersey City, N.J.; Benjamin Mayo, 1419 Eighth Street, Northwest, Washington;

First Sgt. Kenneth Harris, Brownsville, Pa.; S-Sgt. Charles Branch, 1509 Idlewood Avenue, Richmond, ex-Va. Union student; Sgts. Edward Allen, of Bradford, Pa.; Obert Jennings, Norfolk; Calvin Tucker, 507 S. Randall Street, Richmond, Rufus Garner, 840 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore; Benjamin Irby, 1407 Claiborne Street, Richmond;

Cpls. Albert Daniel, 18 Plum Street, Richmond; James Davis, Monessen, Pa.; Claude Slaughter, Duet, Va.; John Dinston, Montclair, N.J.; Peyton Tomblin, Pittsburgh;

Pvt. Leroy Robinson, 1629 Page Street, Richmond; Cpls. Harry Brewster, Oil City, Pa.; Lynwood Allen, Pittsburgh; Eugene Magruder, 156 East Street, Baltimore; Pvts. George Jackson, Sharon, Pa.; Jeremiah Williams, E. Whittaker, N.C., and Rufus Briggs, Johnstown, Pa.;

Battery D has T-3 James Stephens, 2211 Wharton Street, Philadelphia; T-5s Hairston Alexander, Danville, Va.; Bernard Jones, Pittsburgh; Cpl. Vincent Thomas, 124 V Street, Northwest, Washington; Pfc. Albert Haws, Atlantic City; Pvts. William Carter, 1410 Belmont Street, Northwest, Washington; James Clark, Annapolis, Maryland; Whalan Evans, Willow Springs, N.C.; George Speed, Phoenix, Md.; Tray Spencer, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Vander Washington, Willard, N.C.

2 New Chaplains

Two new chaplains have also come into this theatre, First Lt. Darneal of 3216 Sherman Avenue, Northwest, Washington (Howard '32) and First Lt. Albert Thompson, Jacksonville, Florida (Smith '36).

Warrant officers made recently are Nathaniel Thornton of Virginia, Robert Sapenter, of California; Caleman Shephardson of Regular Army, Thurman Fletcher; Cleat Oliver, Minnesota; John Kimorew, Illion, and James Harris, Seattle, Wash.

I am in Dutch with the medical corps because I sneaked off 1324 miles—1250 via air, 70 via auto and 4 via foot—to get this story. I am still under observation and still have my cut-up arm in a sling.

47n-1943

BISHOP GREGG TELLS OF TRIP ABROAD

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

47n

Back from the South Pacific where he cheered Negro soldiers on the fighting front, Bishop John A. Gregg, presiding prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal church, spoke to an overflow crowd at Du Sable high school Wednesday night as one of the features of the sixty-first annual Chicago Conference of the A.M.E. church. He is shown here relating his experiences to Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. (right) and Rev. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church (standing). More than 200 delegates are attending the confab.—Mahler photo.

Our Boys Lay Water Mains, Build Roads Leading To Conquest Of Sicily

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 28 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU, Courier Correspondent

AMERICAN FORCES HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 26—(Via Wireless)—Inspired by the stern necessity of their task, unheralded American Negro engineer troops attached to General Patton's Seventh Army braved deadly fire and bombing from the Germans in Sicily to skillfully supply water for the United States Army and to rebuild destroyed roads which paved the way for American advances and the ultimate conquest of Sicily—in only 38 days.

Every well, every spring, every source of water—for drinking, for cooking, and for bathing—was filled with bone oil by the Nazis as they made their hasty retreat from the island, planning to effect wholesale thirst as a stratagem for forestalling an Allied victory.

DEFY DEATH TO DO JOB

But our heroic black doughboys—ignoring German artillery units—rushed to the front and decontaminized all water sources, whipping not only Hitler and his Nazis, but the silent enemy, thirst, as well.

When not purifying existing water sources, our boys were either sinking new wells or hauling water to distant waterless areas. Theirs was an additional responsibility of erecting water storage tanks, portable and permanent, and also of setting up scores of portable showers for weary, dust-laden soldiers.

INVALUABLE SERVICE

The close of the Sicilian campaign accentuates the work of the chemical purification units among the American troops—reserve forces which were always ready for unexpected emergencies.

Colored chemical units are now trained to throw smoke screens over areas susceptible to heavy and continuous air raids. Other units are trained to enter gassed areas and neutralize poisonous fumes through a secret process.

FACED TOUGH CONDITIONS

Although the operational details about Negro water production units in Sicily are not known at present, it is assumed that they faced conditions somewhat the same as those overcome by similar Negro units now along the North African mainland. One such unit had half its forces in the Tunisian campaign, the other half in inactive areas, providing water for troops in transit and in training. Using motor purification units, it is possible to purify thousands of gallons of water each hour. The operation section makes a chemical analysis of the water for salt content and bacteria, as well as for foreign substances which the enemy might add—such as mustard gas, bone oil and Lewisite.

Purification is done through many processes. The water is checked, before and after, by Negro chemists attached to the units. There were many such chemists in the Sicilian campaign. Part of this outfit, supplying front-line troops, sank three wells and had to remove enemy mine fields in some areas to reach water. They purified considerable water from highly contaminated irrigation ditches while passing tough towns. This outfit supplied water for nearly all ships which went to Sicily from the mainland, and the boys—now used as instructors—teach men of other units, water purification methods.

I SAW THESE BOYS

I have just seen a number of the engineers whose water production techniques and methods made possible the quick undoing of Sicily. Included in the number were:

M/Sgts. Odis L. Black, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; William Green, Chicago, and Henry Furnell, Bridgeton, N.J.; T/Sgts. Harding, 3840 Sydenham street, Philadelphia, and Paul Ravarra, Detroit; 1st Sgts. Jack F. Hoover, New York City, and Theodore Wright, Muskogee, Okla.; S/Sgts. Sterling M. Davis, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Ernest Evans, Mingo Junction, Ohio; George W. Collins, Gordon, Ala.; William R. Grayson, Steubenville, Ohio; Axtel Worsham, Houston, Texas; Ulysses Buckingham, Tupelo, Miss.; Harry L. McKnight, Liberty, Miss.; Willie Murray, Camden, Ark; Glee R. Turrill, Dowagiac, Mich., and Heschel Ellis, Detroit.

Others were Sgts. [illegible] W. West, Painter, Va.; Clarence Gager, Baltimore, Md.; David R. De Jernet, Washington, Ind.; Anderson Tanner, Gadsden, Ala.; Louis S. Galloway, Lancaster, Pa.; Roosevelt J. St. Ennis, East St. Louis, Ill.; Russell M. Gibson, Buffalo, Ala.; William M. Phillips, Laighton, Ala.; M. C. Mitchell, Knoxville, Tenn.; James A. Dupart, Tampa, Fla., and A. L. Williams, Chicago.

Still others numbered Cpls. Admiral Cummings, Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Elmo Johnson, New Orleans, La.; Rufus Tipton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Orvelle Keith, Chicago; Joseph Jones, Roxbury, Mass., and Floyd Gardner, Many, La.; T/4 Richard B. Cunningham, Chillicothe, Ohio; T/4 Calvin Battle, Chicago; Pfcs. Knowledge Sheldon, Forrest City, Ark.; Ernest O. Collins, Ellisville, Miss.; Frank Shields, Benton, Miss., and Samuel Williams, Los Angeles.

Additional discoveries were T/5's Rembert Davis, Hamtramck, Mich.; John L. Taylor, Palestine, Ark.; Archie Fields, Chopin, La.; Clarence Jackson, Marant, La.; Fred C. Tate, Birmingham, Ala.; Crawford Buchanan, McCombs, Miss.; Major Coleman, Jr., Richmond, Va., and Earl Trammell, Newark, N. J.; Pvts. John C. Jones, St. Augustine, Texas; Jerome Martin, Pittsburgh; George L. Broadnax, Portsmouth, Va., and James Lott Washington, D. C.

Whites Top Negroes In Illiteracy, Army Reveals

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 9 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Approximately 750,000 men have been lost to the United States Army because of illiteracy, it has been revealed by "The Alphabet and the Army," an article appearing in the March issue of the Journal of the National Education association. The figure, representing about 50 divisions not including the 18-19-year-olds, has raised pointed questions concerning the educational systems of various states, most of which are Southern.

Of the 750,000 rejectees, educational deficiencies hit 500,000 whites as opposed to 250,000 Negroes, which dispells popular belief that the illiteracy problem is confined to Negro educational standards notably discriminatory in the South. The number of whites released by the Army because they failed to pass the Army test for literacy—ability to read an ordinary newspaper indicating training equavilent to a fourth grade education—is shown by the record to be proportionately lower than among Negroes.

12 PER CENT NEGROES

Among the 18-19-year-olds, selective service reports that about 12 per cent of Negro registrants have been rejected for educational deficiency along with one per cent of whites in the same age group.

The general population over 25 years old, according to census figures, reveals 7,300,000 whites as functionally illiterate and 2,700,000 Negroes. Of the whites 4,200,000 are native born.

The states having the highest illiteracy rate are Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, New Mexico, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana. Lowest illiteracy rates are to be found in Utah, Oregan, Idaho, Iowa, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, Vermont, Wyoming and Maine. They range from four to seven and a half per cent.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 84
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ON GUARD IN HAWAII

Negro anti-aircraft battery at its station during practice maneuvers in the Pacific. In the group are Pvt. John Frisby, Sgt. Neville K. Martin and Pvts. Fred Williams, George F. Oliver, Angel Fuentes and Charles Branch.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

NOV 10 1943

Negro Command Is Developing In New Guinea Area

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By "SCOOP" JONES
(Associated Negro Press Correspondent)

WITH THE AEF IN NEW GUINEA — (ANP) — Four events have taken place in the last seven days in the potential all-colored transportation battalion that have focused much attention on that organization. Number one, a base commander made an inspection of the unit, complimented them for military excellence and also commended several of the soldiers of the organization for exceptional military bearing.

Secondly, Capt. William H. Glover, Jr., 64 No. 36th St., Philadelphia, assumed the duties of battalion adjutant in the absence of Capt. Edward H. Lowe, who is now on leave to Australia to select new officers for the unit from the latest O. C. S. graduating class there. Third event, Capt. John A. Alexander, 2330 E. 90th Street, Cleveland, became battalion surgeon of the organization—and last, three men were appointed warrant officers from the enlisted ranks of the battalion.

Col. John H. Crehan was the base commander, who with members of his executive staff conducted a tour of inspection of the organization. Six men received commendations for their military bearing doing the tour of inspection. They were: T-Sgt. John Hammond, Summit, N. J., and S-Sgt Columbus Marshall, St. Louis, Cpls John E. Caldwell and James Freeney, Chicago, Sylvester Cannon, St Louis, and Pfc. Louis Matthews, Detroit.

SEEKS MORE OFFICERS

The assuming of battalion adjutant's duties by Capt. Glover followed the departure of Capt. Lowe to the mainland for recruiting additional officers. Capt. Glover has just been recently assigned to this island base. For the past 18 months he has been serving in the capacity of army exchange officer in Melbourne, Australia. Like Capt. Lowe he arrived in this theater as a second lieutenant and has made an enviable progressive record.

Both officers were the first Negfiroes to graduate from infantry officers candidate school, Fort Benning, Ga. Both received simultaneous orders to report for duty in the Philippines, November, 1941 ...and were enroute there when the Japs struck. They were rerouted and given duties in Australia, therefore being the first colored American soldiers to arrive in that country.

RECENT ARRIVAL

The assignment of Capt. Glover and also the assignment of Capt. Alexander, of the medical corps to this transportation unit is causing much of the months old speculation that this organization someday would become an all-colored command, to begin to materialize. Capt. Alexander, the most recent to arrive, is one of the first three colored medics to arrive in the Pacific. The other two (Lts. J. B. Clayter, Roanoke, Va., medical corps and Harold H. Phipps, Little Rock, Ark., dental corp) are in a forward area, assigned to another organization. Capt. Alexander's arrival replaces a white medic, which leave only one other white officer in the organization, a major, who is commanding.

Probably most sensational of latest activities is the most recent event, the appointment of three warrant officers from the enlisted ranks of the organization. The men who are now classed as officers are: WOs Robert M. Sapenter, Los Angeles, (formerly a master sergeant and battalion sergeant major) Coleman Sheffield, Lynchburg, Va (formerly a first sergeant) and Joseph Kimbrough, Chicago, (formerly a technical sergeant and battalion supply sergeant). These men are the first colored soldiers to be appointed from the enlisted ranks in New Guinea. There are four other colored W. O.'s on the island, but they were assigned here from elsewhere.

SUCCEEDS BROTHER

The human interest angle in the appointment of WO Sapanter is that his successor to his former position as battalion sergeant major is his brother M-Sgt. Von S. Sapenter.

Early this year rumors new thick and fast that openings for Negro officers would soon be available in local organizations. The "activation" first of all-colored quartermaster company heartened the predictions. Later the assignment of several Negro officers to this transportation battalion created more interest. Now with the increase of Negro commissioned personnel, this organization is certained to be listed as a potential all-colored command.

RACE MILITARY POLICE LAUDED IN NASHVILLE

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Disorders Reduced After Four Are Assigned To Patrol City

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The assignment of four Negro military policemen here has been effective in keeping down disorder among Negro soldiers, Albert E. Barnett of Scarritt college and advisor to the Community Council on Human Relations, declared this week.

AUG 7 1943

Barnett, professor of Bible at Scarritt, also reported that the council's aim to obtain the employment of six Negro civilian policemen and one Negro policewoman is gaining ground with city officials.

The council was formed in April after a racial disturbance involving Negro soldiers and civilians and white M.P.'s and civilian police. The council is composed of both Negroes and whites.

After formation of the council, the request was made and granted for the assignment of Negro M.P.'s here. Later Chief of Police John Griffin was approached on the subject of hiring Negro police on the municipal force.

Chief Griffin declared that he was more interested in a policeman's character than his color," and explained that the hiring of Negro officers would have to be left up to the City Civil Service Commission.

Hint Units Now On Guard Duty

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 24 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has been asked to issue a statement on the widespread report that the all-Negro 93rd division has been broken up and its separate units assigned to guard duty along the Pacific Coast.

In its letter to Stimson, the NAACP declared:

"Inasmuch as the 93rd was the first Negro combat division to be activated in this war, and inasmuch as Negro Americans had entertained high hopes of the contributions these men would make in combat areas, you can appreciate, we are sure, the effect of the reported action upon Negro civilian population.

"Within the limits prescribed by military security, this Association would appreciate an authoritative statement from the War department on this persistent rumor regarding the 93rd division."

The 93rd was activated in the Spring of 1942 and took part in field maneuvers in May, 1943. The division has received much publicity in the daily and weekly press, as well as in nationally circulated magazines, such as Collier's and Life.

Opportunity Offered By Cadet Nurse Corps

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SEP 6 1943

High School Graduates of Good Character Without Regard to Creed or Color Are Offered Opportunity For Nurse Training By Government Free Tuition Uniforms and Maintenance—Apply Any Grade A Hospital.

SEP 6 1943

Negroes Doing Fine Job In War: MacArthur

AUG 25 1943

Daily World

Bishop Gregg Embarrassed By General

AUG 25 1943

Atlanta, Georgia

HONOLULU — (ANP) — Bishop John A. Gregg, noted prelate of the AME church, stopping here last week en route back to America from a tour of the South Pacific area, said that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had told him that Negro soldiers "are doing a mighty splendid job wherever they had been assigned to duty."

The bishop, who visited Negro troops in several battle areas as the personal representative of President Roosevelt and the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches comprising eleven denominations and 5,000,000 worshippers, also stated that MacArthur praised the long and loyal service of the colored troops.

"He told me that they deserve great credit for a mighty fine record," continued Bishop Gregg in an interview. "The general received me both at his headquarters and at his home. Brig. General Johns, the commanding officer of Negro engineers down there, complimented them on the fine piece of work they had done at Mt. Isa. Without their skillful contribution, several important battles we won might have been lost, he said. But every commanding officer of our Negro troops, from Gen. MacArthur down, had only warm praise for the men under them and for the service they gladly give their country. Our colored boys make excellent jungle fighters. Everyone thinks his is more than a match for the Japs."

MANY HOMESICK

Bishop Gregg admitted that many of the men are homesick and said he found this especially true in New Guinea among men who had never been away from home before. However, the situation is relieved somewhat by the American Red Cross, stated the churchman.

"In Sydney and Brisbane especially, Red Cross recreation centers are taking splendid care of our troops," he went on. "The one our army established in Sydney was turned over to the Red Cross because of their exemplary methods of handling recreation needs. I carried a mesage of cheer to my people everywhere, which raised morale about two per cent. Actually, the superior officers claimed it was twenty per cent effective. I found this all the way over the circuit of American outposts.

'Our boys were anxious to speak and shake hands with someone who just came out from home. But they are more anxious to get this war job done thoroughly, yet quickly, if possible, so they can set sail for home. Meantime, they throw all they have into the tasks assigned to them and never complain. We were supposed to take them inspiring messages and some entertainment but they gave us more than we brought. At Port Moresby, I heard one of the finest volunteer bands in all my life. At several other places I listened to some male quartette singing that was unmatched in my experiences. I asked the hometown of every one and found that every state in the union was represented among our colored troops. Strange to say, the larger groups came from the southern states."

SHOULD BE PROUD

Pointing with pride to the record of the Negro in this war, Bishop Gregg, who is accompanied by his chief aide, Major (Chaplain) John Deveaux, on detached service from the 93rd division, declared that Negroes could view that record with pride.

'It even excells the record they have written in every war America has fought from Ethan Allen's time till now. A colored boy, Crispus Attucks, was one of the first to fall in the American Revolution. His name is carved on he obelisk of the Boston Commons. In the last war, the first two Americans to win the French Croix de Guerre, Robson and Johnson, were Negr infantrymen. Their old regiment in anothe form is esrving just as valorously today."

DEC 25 1943

AUG 25 1943

Trend Indicates Troops Will See Action In Pacific

DEC 7 1943

Daily World

Correspondent Tells Of Awards To Race Soldiers

Atlanta, Georgia

By FLETCHER MARTIN
(Accredited U. S. Correspondent for Atlanta Daily World and N. N. P. A.)

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN NEW GUINEA—(By Cable) — Negro troops in the Southwest Pacific area are presently being dushed into forward areas in unusual numbers.

Recent utterances by reliable Army sources lead to the belief that Negro troops will help constitute whatever putsch American forces make here in the near future. The recent arrival of automatic weapon units, amphibious quartermasters and nurses strengthens this belief. The construction of new Red Cross clubs and the movement of Negro personnel northward in New Guinea might indicate that Australia in the future might serve only as a transient post for new arrivals.

WORK RECOGNIZED

In the past, Negro troops here have served in maintenance, engineer quartermaster capacities, most confined to sub-bases for securing purposes. The trend now indicates that they will see action. It has been definitely proved by health authorities that they have stood up under the intense heat far better than other American troops and their work in the "dirty work" department has received renown recognition.

Already it is known that combat, although semi and service units, stationed in the nearby South Pacific area have been in action. Information has been unofficial, but eyewitness reports have confirmed this belief. Their valor in the Solomons is heralded by seamen who have landed troops there.

In New Guinea they are as far North as Finischafen area only a few miles behind the attacking troops.

VIRGINIAN GETS AWARD

The first Negro in the Southwest Pacific area to receive an award for meritorious service is Sergeant Ollie Mott, of Alexandria, Va., on November 28. The award was presented by sub-base commander Col. Patterson. The award stated in part "By personal example and outstanding leadership he developed and consistently maintained the highest possible morale, discipline and spirit de corps. The achievement in moulding recruits into a soldierly unit was conspicuous, superior and worthy of high commendation. By direction of the President and awarded by the Commanding General of U. S. Forces in Far East. Sergeant Mott has been in the service 27 years.

Twenty-four men received similar awards.

DEC 7 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

General Lauds Engineers in South Pacific

Tasks of Our Boys in New Guinea Termed Biggest War Feat

HE THINKS FIGHT IN EUROPE EASIER

Pacific Job Tougher Than Construction of Alcan Highway

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in the S. W. Pacific

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NOV 27 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—(By Mackay Radio)—Conditions have made the war in the Pacific an engineers' war, Major General Eugene Reybold, chief of engineers, U.S. Army, declared during a conference with correspondents at General MacArthur's New Guinea headquarters this week.

Military engineers have no tougher job anywhere in the world, he continued, and colored engineers in both the South and Southwest Pacific areas are doing exceedingly good jobs under adverse conditions which entail not only beating the enemy at jungle warfare, but conquering the jungle itself—sometimes with equipment that is not always up to

"I am happy to state that engineers were among the first troops to go into action on New Guinea. This was a colored outfit and I have had the pleasure of being entertained by that outfit's band during my stay here," the general told the AFRO.

Accompanying him on his inspection tour are Brigadier General C. L. Sturdevant and R. F. Fowler, assistants in charge of troops, training and supplies, and Q. J. Casey, chief of engineers, Southwest Pacific Area.

Sawmill Outfit Efficient

Telling of a sawmill outfit he saw on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, South Pacific Area, the general said the men "Are really turning out the lumber and I never saw a sawmill operated more efficiently."

NOV 27 1943

... in Action 1943

This work saves shipping space, he pointed out, and America is able to send more supplies over of other kinds.

More Work in the Pacific

Comparing engineering problems in this theatre with those of the European theatre, the general said that North African shores were already provided with excellent ports—Casablanca, Oran and Algiers; and that excellent highways and railways also favored the invasion.

As a result, he explained, the business of carrying the war to the enemy and supplying the men who press the attack in Europe is dwarfed by the extreme difficulties of road, airport, and dock construction, along with the moving of supplies and equipment, in the Pacific.

When a task force establishes a beachhead in Pacific warfare, engineers must first push back the jungle, build ammunition and supply dumps, camp areas, roads, airdromes, and plane dispersal areas before the island can be put to advantageous use.

Therefore, General Casey contributed, General Kenny of the Fifth Air Force has said the Southwest Pacific area force should be made up of equal parts of air, engineer, and "other" troops—the other meaning all other branches of the service.

Men "Second to None"

"Our successes in pushing forward our airdromes," General Reybold said, "have led to the best use of our superior air force which is basically the reason for the present recession of the Japs.

"Throughout this theatre colored troops have contributed vitally to the vast engineering projects."

When asked for a statement on what he has seen of colored engineers, General Fowler said: "I have found them very interested in their work, taking good care of their equipment, and cheerful on the job."

General Sturdevant, who planned and executed the construction of the 1600-mile Alcan Highway and who concurred with others that even that Gibraltan job cannot be compared with engineering tasks on New Guinea, also stated he has found the colored troops second to none.

Members of Band

The band that entertained General Reybold's party comes from the pioneer American unit on this island. Its members are:

Pvt. Richard Baxter, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Pfc. James Womble of Raleigh, N.C., who sends love to his mother, Mrs. Betty Womble of Fuqua Springs, N.C.; Cpl. Curtis White, Dallas, Tex.; Pfc. Sidney Pratlow, New Orleans, who sends love to the (unnamed) girl friend; Pvt. Thomas Green, Verona, N.J., who says hello to his mother, Mrs. Doris Green; Pvt. Maurice Nesbit, Chicago, Pfc. Curtis Nosby, Los Angeles; Pvt. Leroy Hicks, Easley, S.C., who sends love to his mother, Mrs. Bell Hicks; Cpl. John Pruitt, Newmanstown, Pa. Pvt. Jeremiah Lytle, Wichita, Kan.; Pvt. Henry Wilson, Chicago, T-5 Marcie Allen, St. Louis, and Pfc. Robert Francis, Galveston, Tex.

Philadelphians

Philadelphians are Cpl. Leroy Withrow, who wants his mother, Mrs. U. Gertrude Withrow, to know he has received "all the stuff" she sent, and Cpl. Nelson Davis, who sends love to his mother, Mrs. Mary Davis, and wants girlfriend Elizabeth Cook to "watch out for the jodies."

The Lone Baltimorean is Sgt. Charles Carroll, who wants his mother, Mrs. Olivia Carroll at Annapolis to know he is doing okey and sends a hello to the Cain Family at 1630 E. Chase Street.

Colored Troops In Attu Battle

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 16—Colored troops aided in the reconquest of bleak Attu Island in the Aleutian chain, but it took the diary of a dead Japanese medical officer, to reveal that fact. The American island outpost was recaptured after most savage fighting and the Japanese garrison was annihilated.

The story of Negro troops participating with other American forces was jotted down in a brief chapter of a diary kept by an American-educated Japanese medical officer who committed suicide when U. S. forces closed in on his field hospital in an Attu village.

CLASSMATE OF U. S. ARMY OFFICER

The Japanese was Dr. Paul Nabu Tatsaguchi, graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, at Loma Linda, San Bernardino, Cal., and licensed to practice in California. Part of his diary read: "May 15—Battle—Continuous flow of casualties to our field hospital caused by the fierce bombardment of enemy land and naval forces. The enemy has a great number of Negroes and Indians."

A strange coincidence: The dead Japanese officer was identified by Dr. Joseph Mudry, a member of the American force's medical staff as one of his former classmates.

Too Much For Master Race

Black Russians Slaughter Nazis In Fierce Battle

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, Sept. 16—(ANP)—The crack 416th rifle division of the Red Army, composed principally of tawny colored Azerbaidjans, moved into the Azov sea city of Taganrog last week and slaughtered whole divisions of the Nazi forces.

The Soviet army striking in all its frenzied fury has been likened to a huge meat grinder that devoured panic-stricken pack of "Herrenvolk" in some of the fiercest fighting to take place in this war. German soldiers who had been building installations around this historic old city constructed in the early 18th Century by Peter the Great and Puskin's grandfather, the great African general Hannibal, saw their labor lost when the strong fortifications crumbled like sawdust under relentless barrages of booming Red army cannons.

Tough Azerbaidjan fighters from the Soviet republic in the southern Caucasus bordering Iran entered the fray with added determination to wipe out the Nazi foe. They carried with them memories of Hitler's vicious "Mein Kampf," his refusal to shake Jesse Owens' hand in the 1936 Olympic games, the knowledge that Russians are considered "inferior" by the Berlin devils, that dark skinned Azerbaidjans are looked down on in the fascist "racial scale."

Sgt. Ralph Johnson's Retirement Marked By Battalion Review

New York, N. Y.

New York Age

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Troops of the 493rd Antiaircraft Battalion, a colored unit, passed in review before First Sgt. Ralph Johnson last week, honoring him on his retirement after more than 30 years Army service.

Lt. Col. Oswald J. Lacerte, Commanding Officer of the 493rd, led his troops past the reviewing stand. Col. Frank D. Rhodes, jr., commanding the 32nd Group, took the review with Sgt. Johnson.

Music for the review was by colored AAATC Band No. 3.

Lt. William J. Carr, Battalion Adjutant, read an order of the day chronicling Sgt. Johnson's military career that began with his enlistment July 24, 1913. The order wished the veteran colored sergeant "Godspeed and best wishes on completion of a splendid Army career," and pointed out that during all his years of service, he had not been absent a single day under the Articles of War.

Sgt. Johnson has been in Antiaircraft for the past three years, having served in the Infantry during his first 27 years in the Army.

For four and one-half years following his enlistment at Angel Island, Calif., Sgt. Johnson served in a machine gun company in Honolulu. He then returned to the United States and served three years at Nogales, Ariz., as a machine gun, bayonet and grenade instructor.

He also has served at Douglas, Ariz., where he was a drill instructor, and at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., with the military police.

French In North Africa Like Our Boys, Scribe Writes

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 12 — (By James A. Sanders for ANP)—We have really been enjoying life in service here in North Africa and I am confident the folks back home would like to know something about our treatment. From the very first we were made welcome. It was a genuine sort of welcome too, in fact, I remember thinking that although the people were strange, had never seen me before, it was a far cry from Sikeston to North Africa. That savage little Missouri village had been in the news when I left America.

The people here for the most part are French. Courage is their watchword. Sincerity is their deepest passion. One of the reasons we have walked into their hearts is that they accept any man, regardless of color or creed, in the uniform of the armed forces of the United States represents to them all that freedom and liberty are; all that they hope for their own country and for France.

I believe that the very mixture of cultures, the mixture of societies, creeds and races, will always keep this group in the forefront of forward looking peoples. I have had an opportunity to observe them now in camp, on the field, in their shops, theatres, cafes and the Red Cross clubs. The latter offers a very good opportunity for acquaintance and is one of the biggest morale builders which Uncle Sam has in this neck of the woods. One feels pretty darn proud that he is an American, pretty darn proud that he has a small part in the dynamic that will make for a better world when all that remains of the swastika is a mark to show where Hitler fell.

News from the states these days is very limited. One wonders who and what are taking the headlines. One thing I want to remind the folks of and that is that letters from the folks back home mean more to these boys than a citation from a general. Tell the folks to write their sons, and anyone else's son they happen to know.

AFTER 30 YEARS

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

Come November, 1943, and 30 years of an Army career will have been completed by First Sgt. Peter E. Murphy, 1901st Quartermaster Trucking company, 96th Service group, located at Oscoda Army Air field, a sub-base of Selfridge Field. Sgt. Murphy, 55 years old, will return to his wife and home in Natchez, Miss., in November.

Since active service overseas in World War I, he has served in the 25th Infantry, Huachuca, Ariz., Quartermaster companies in Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Off Again

Afro-American Baltimore, Maryland

BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG, representing the President, he flies Thursday to the North African front, using a Flying Fortress.

47n-1943

WINNERS IN U.S. ARMY TRACK MEET IN ENGLAND

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

SEP 4 1943

Winners in the recent track meet of a quartermaster truck battalion "somewhere in England" were: (kneeling) Staff Sgt. John H. Pearson of Huntington, W. Va., who won the 100 and 220-yard dashes; Cpl. James Jones, Birmingham, Ala., winner of the 440; Pfc. Jesse L. Ramsey, Jr., Tulsa, Okla., who won the half-mile run. Standing are Sgt. Wallace Ford, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Staff Sgt. Lloyd V. Day, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Staff Sgt. Lewis H. Watts, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pvt. Clyde Benn, Brooklyn, N. Y., the four members of the winning quarter-mile relay team.

Below are the coaches and trainers of the winning team, left to right, are: Ralph Garner, Washington, D. C., associate program director; 2nd Lt. Joseph Gormley, New York, assistant athletic and recreational officer; 1st Lt. George Evans, Schenectady, N. Y., special service officer; Sgt. J. Henry Randall, Chicago, public relations staff reporter; William "Dick" Temple, Jr., Washington, D. C., program director, and Lt. Edwin D. Jones, New York, recreational and public relations officer.—United States Army Signal Corps photo.

SEP 4 1943

Chicago Physician In Charge Of Axis Prisoners In North Africa

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 2—This is the story of an unusual man in an unusual job. It concerns Capt. Charles H. Diggs, a Chicago physician currently in charge of a large Allied camp for Axis prisoners. Among the reasons which influenced this appointment one may stress the fact that Captain Diggs is a fluent conversationalist in six languages. Besides English he commands a thorough knowledge of German, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese. He not only speaks but also writes each.

VOLUNTEERED TWICE

He is a graduate of the University of Paris and has spent 20 years in Europe, mainly in Paris. He volunteered for the Spanish Civil War and served as a private. He was enjoying a rest period at home when the World War broke out. He again volunteered.

Captain Diggs is said to be the only American Negro physician now serving in North Africa. Negro casualties in this theatre share beds side by side with white casualties in the same general and station hospitals visited by this reporter and are given the same attention and care whites receive.

TECHNICALLY TRAINED

Another man with an unusual job is Sgt. John H. Cooper, of Shreveport, La., a former student at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA). He is an assistant pathologist, doing highly technical work in one of our largest Mediterranean general hospitals. All of his workmates are white. He is the son of Mrs. Classie Lee Hooper (by a second marriage) of Shreveport.

To the list of Negroes in unusual jobs one must also include Sgt. Theodore Brady of Chicago; William H. Murphy of Baltimore and Harold A. Saxon of Cleveland. They are field assistants to military observers.

Aliquippa Student Nurse Enrolls In Cadet Nurse Corps

SEP 4 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Miss Minnie Tettis of Aliquippa, Pa., has the distinction of being the first student at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., to enroll with the new U. S. Cadet Nurse corps. Miss Tettis, a graduate of Aliquippa High school, and student of nursing at Freedmen's since June, was immediately followed by nine fellow students who signed up with Miss Rheva Speaks, director of nurses at the hospital. Twenty-seven girls at Freedmen's are joining the newly created corps and will complete their training in an accelerated 30-month course.

The U. S. Cadet Nurse corps is the Government's answer to the critical nursing shortage resulting from demands on essential civilian and military services. Under the program, administered by the Public Health Service of the Federal Security agency, qualified candidates receive all expense scholarships covering the cost of tuition, fees and maintenance. Cadet nurses will be paid monthly allowances of from $15 to at least $30 depending on grade. Street uniforms will be issued to all members of the corps, the wearing of which is optional.

The official U. S. Cadet Nurse corps uniforms, chosen by a jury of fashion experts, includes a winter and summer issue. The winter uniform is of soft gray wool contrasted by red epaulets, silver buttons, and the silver and red Maltese Cross insignia of the U. S. Cadet Nurse corps. A guardscoat of gray velour, a summer uniform of striped gray and white cotton, a raincoat of gray paratroop satin-twill and a Montgomery type beret complete the outfit.

The nation-wide appeal is for 65,000 new student nurses to join the corps. Women between the ages of 18 and 35, who are high school graduates with satisfactory grades, and in good health may qualify for scholarships.

Philadelphia General Accepts Second Nurse

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT 2 1943

Miss Elizabeth W. Glover, of 64 north 36th street, has been accepted for training in the nurses' school of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Miss Glover, a graduate of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, is a member of the September class at the hospital and the second colored student.

A third girl has been accepted for admission to the February, 1944, class.

Meanwhile, Miss Evelyn Clark, who was admitted to the nursing school last September, has passed her preliminary training successfully and was capped at a public ceremony in July. She reports no discriminary treatment.

The Citizens' Committee of the Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which is pushing the admission of colored candidates in tax-supported hospitals, reports that one of six colored nurses employed by the Graduate Hospital, 19th and Lombard streets, is still on duty, the others having resigned; and that of nine applicants to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, none had been accepted: Three did not follow through their applications; four applied too late for consideration; and two were rejected because of "low high school marks"—one of the common reasons for rejection by the Philadelphia General Hospital.

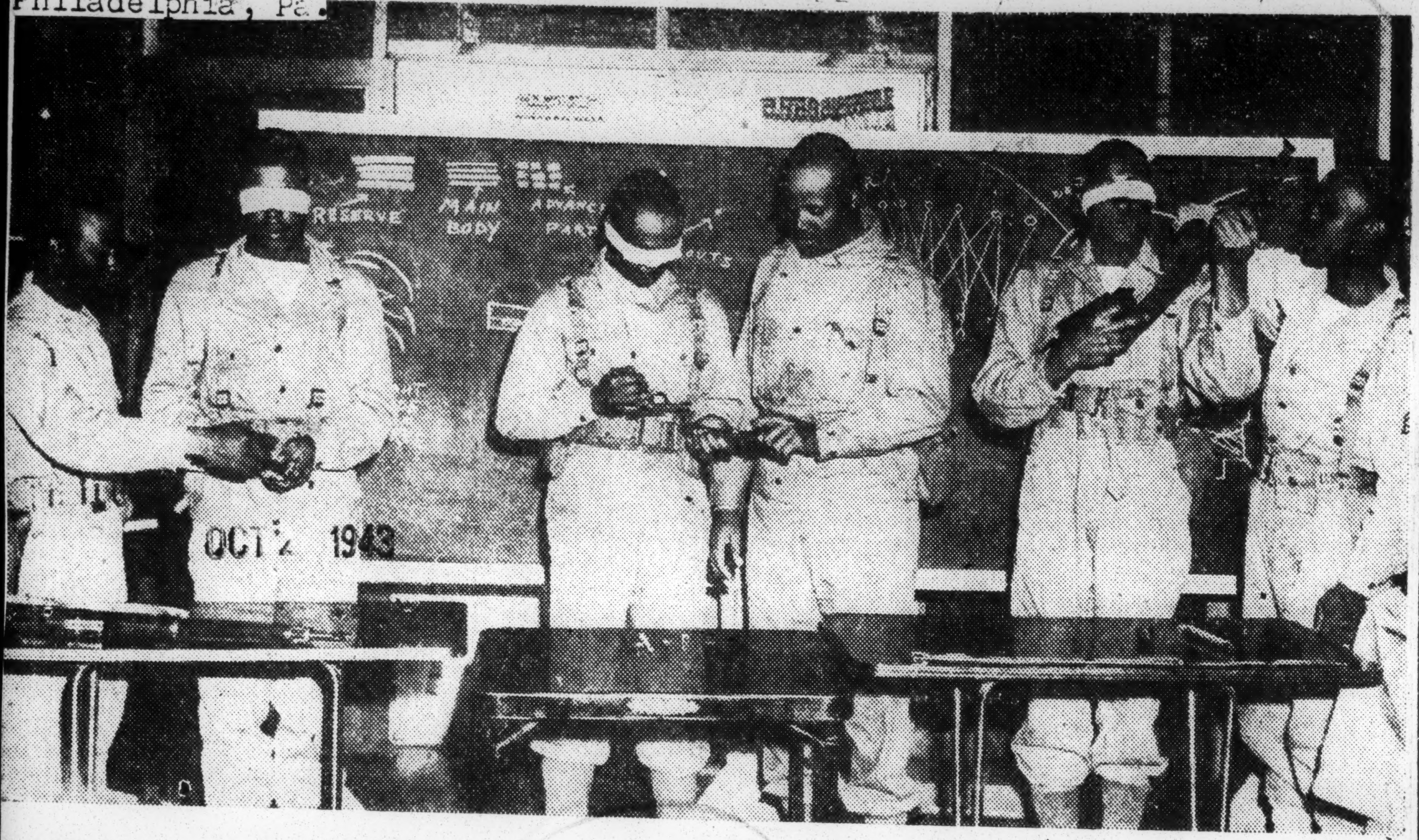
The Children's Hospital, 18th and Bainbridge street has discontinued its three-year course of nurse training, the director of nursing has informed the committee, and is now taking only "affiliate students" members of classes sent to the hospital with their fellow classmates.

While a report of the applications for colored nurses at Temple University hospital is not ready for publication, it is known that the Temple University Medical School has admitted a colored woman.

Miss Elizabeth Glover

Blindfold Practice Leads To Perfection

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



When the light of the world goes out in some battle-scarred field in this global war, these trainees at the Smoky Hill Army Air Base, Salina, Kansas, will experience no difficulty in correcting a stoppage occurring to their small arms. They are pictured here assembling and disassembling the automatic pistol and the submachine gun in a demonstration of proficiency. The instructors are, left to right: Corporal Jack Rutledge, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Corporal Fred Chambers, Philadelphia; and Staff Sergeant James E. Jamison, Charleston, West Virginia.—U. S. Army photo.

A Huddle In The Aleutians

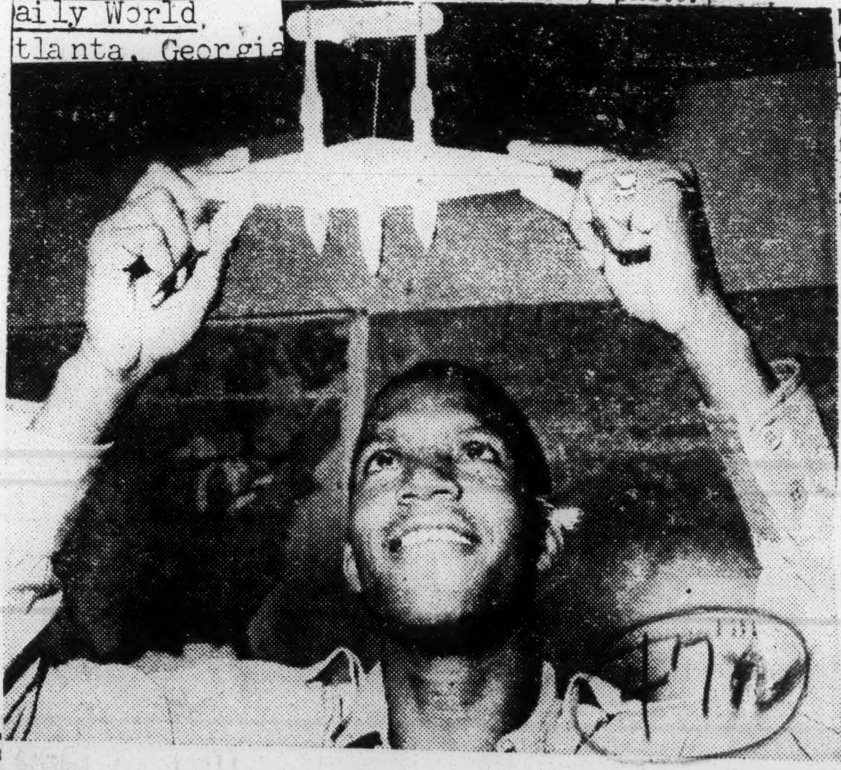
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Grouped around a fire on the beach at Massacre Bay in the Aleutian Islands, these members of the Port Harbor Battalion take time out from their arduous tasks of unloading barges to "warm up" for the first time in many days. They are Privates L. H. [illegible], M. H. Winston and O. L. Brafford. — (Photo by U. S. Signal Corps.)

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"LUCK TO THE U. S. CADET NURSE CORPS!" Miss Etta Moten, who is "Bess" of "Porgy and Bess," wishes success to Miss Orieanna Collins, of the National Nursing Council for War Service, as she starts on a tour of college campuses to tell students about the new U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps. Miss Moten has just accepted membership on the Council's Coordinating Committee on Negro Nursing. Miss Collins wears the grey Corps uniform with its shoulder epaulets in scarlet.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



SPEED IS THE ANSWER: Lt. Ben Johnson, co-holder of two world sprint records, inspects a model of the swift P-38 for characteristics. Johnson is attending a target recognition course at the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C.

Race Troops Hit At Hitler

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 9—Hitler's "racial supremacy" was given a stab this week as Negro troops of the U. S. Army in Great Britain completed a year of shuttling bombs to their nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Since the first troops landed here last August, combat training has gone on uninterruptedly. Anti-tank, machine gun and rifle ranges are in use constantly as the men strive to better their marksmanship.

Quartermaster units rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs to air

convicted are listed in prison records only by their first names and the letter "X". Thus prison records show "John XX" and "John 3X" as inmates of the Sandstone federal prison; "Winifred B. Bey, Sr." at the Springfield prison; "Emmanuel Mohammed" (Robert Bridges of tons of concrete stretch into mile-long runways now on what a few months ago was British forest and farm land.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

47n-1943

Brooklyn's Third Battalion Hustles Off To Camp

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Atlant

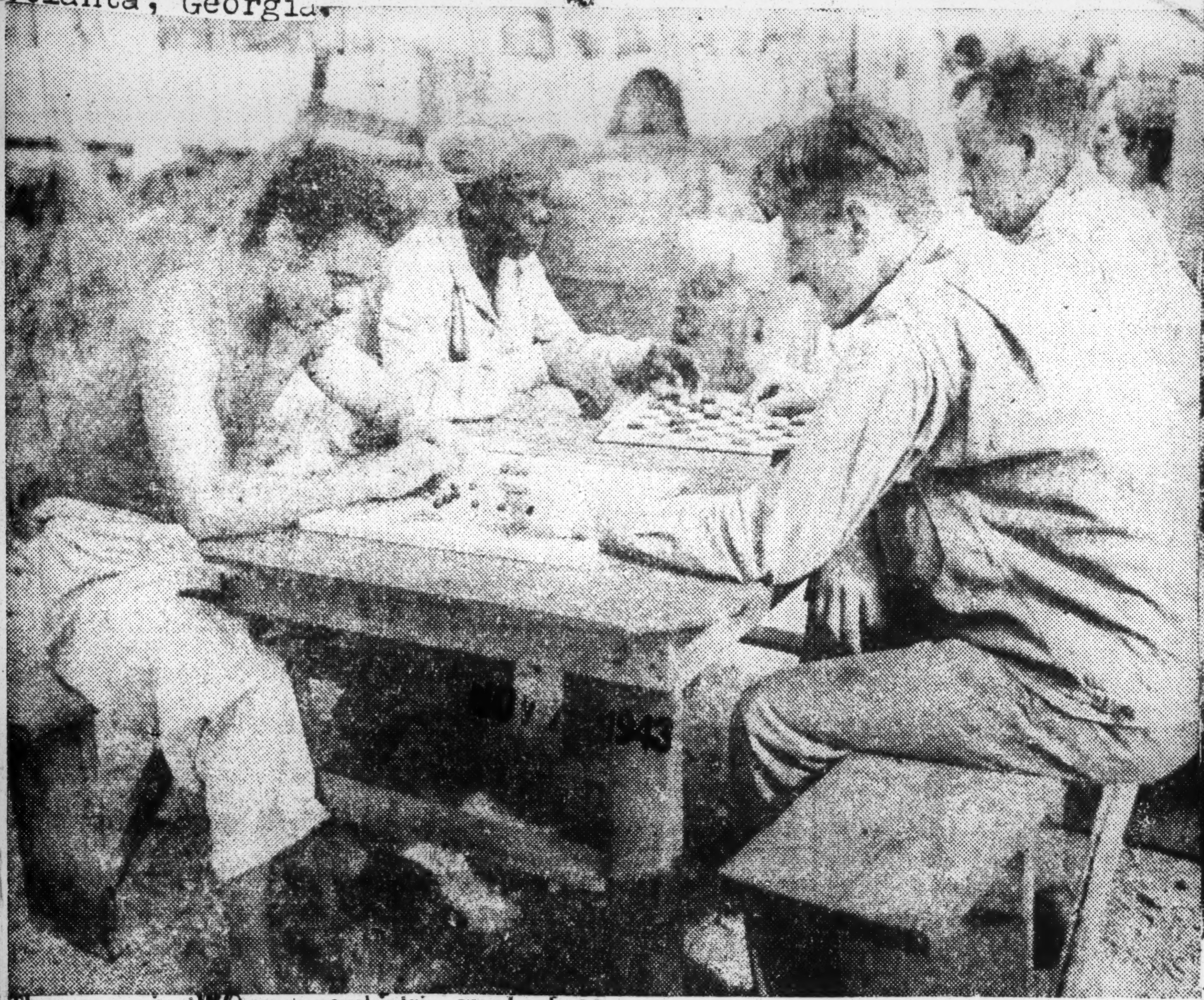
THIRD SEPARATE BATTALION LEFT MONDAY for Camp Smith, Peekskill, and was they made preparations for the trip, [illegible] Brooklyn Amsterdam News cameraman was on hand to take the above phot[illegible]er left picture Major Myles Paige, Lieut.-Col. O. L. Guernsey and Major W. E. Banke are shown inspecting troops. The upper right photo is of the officers of the borough battalion as they lined up to receive their final orders. Hel[illegible] Wylie, Theodore Graves, Sergeant Howard Donn, Alfonso Moody and Roosevelt Pearce are p[illegible] in the lower left as they busily pack their equipment. The lower right photo shows the chief inspecting unit which consisted of Major Paige, Lieut. Col. Guernsey, Major Banke, and Lieut. Tracy. This will be the now unit's first camping escapade. —(Photos by John Carrington)

SEP 25 1943

Color Line Forgotten In New Hebrides

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

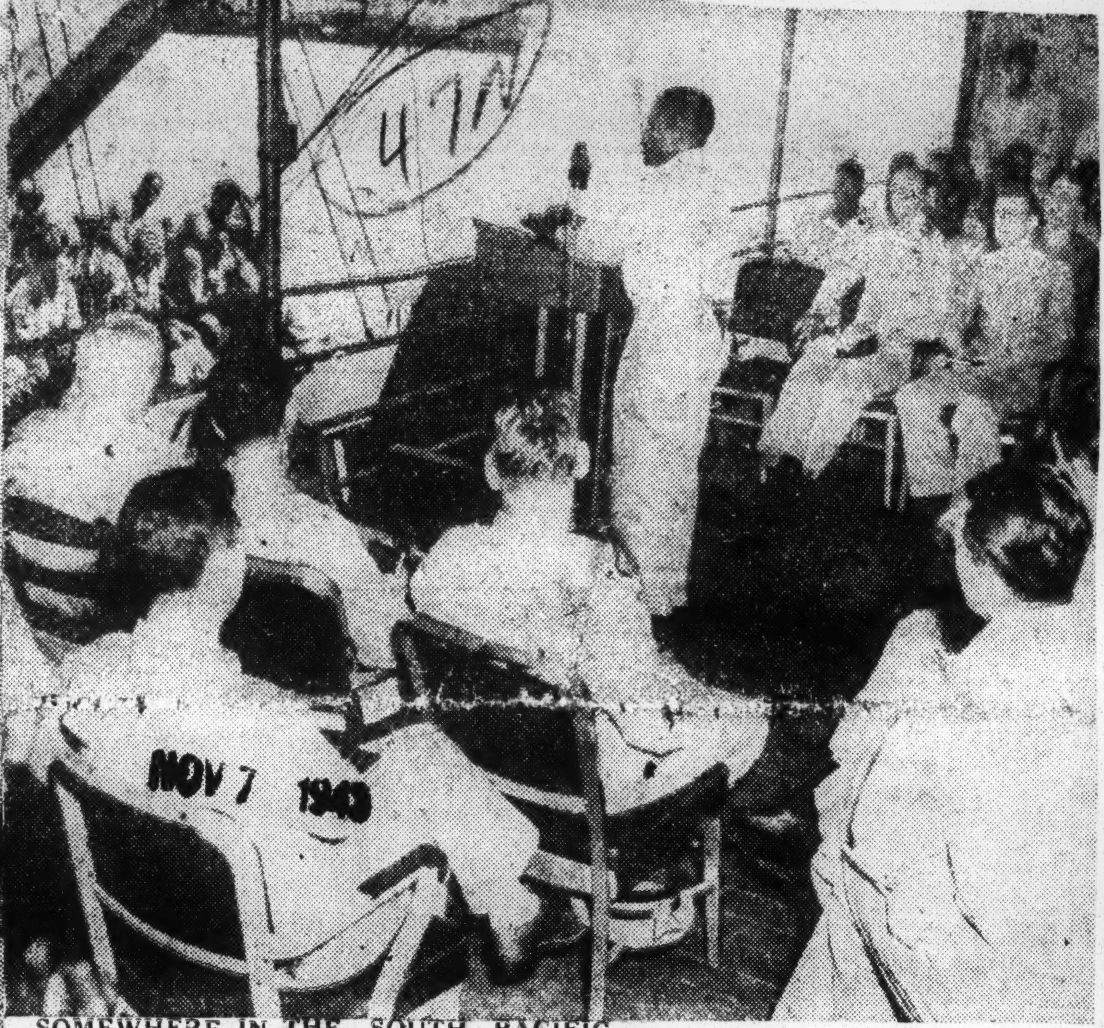
NOV 7 1943



The scene is the neuro-psychiatric ward of an evacuation hospital. Games are part of the patients' occupational treatment. — U. S. Army Signal

Services Aboard Coast Guard Transport

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — All is peaceful as Captain [illegible] C. Rice, of Norfolk, Va., chaplain of a Negro unit, conducts sabbath service aboard a coast guard manned transport somewhere in the South Pacific war zone. Coast Guardsmen and soldiers sitting on both the upper and lower decks listen thoughtfully to the words of the chaplain and appear comfortably relaxed.—(INP).

NOV 7 1943

All Races Meet In Army School Melting Pot Plan

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 12 1943

OSWEGO, N. Y. — (SNS) — One of the most vivid illustrations of the American melting pot in wartime is now to be seen here, at historic Port Ontario, where the Army is conducting an inter-racial educational program. The course is designed primarily for selectees who do not speak, read or write English, but it also includes those lacking in sufficient general education, and those slow to grasp tactical operations.

47n-1943

OCD VOLUNTEER NURSES AIDE CORPS

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

This group consisting of wives of officers of the 930th Field Artillery and Air Base Security Battalion, was trained and are on duty at Lincoln hospital in Durham, N. C. Left to right are Chicago; Mrs. Albert Briggs, Chicago; and Mrs. Mrs. Hondon Hargrove, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. David Derrick, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Claude Richardson, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Wendell T. Derrick, Chicago; Mrs. Charles W. White, Dean Chandler, Chicago. — Hunter photo.

Negro Troops In England A Vital Part Of Team Work Necessary For Successful Prosecution Of War

New York, N. Y. Age

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—Ramming Hitler's "racial supremacy" down his throat on today's front line of action, Negro troops of the United States Army in Great Britain have completed a year of shuttling bombs to their nation's Fortresses and working double shifts to level British farmland into bases for more bombers.

Quartermaster units rushing supplies, gasoline and bombs to air fields on split-second schedules literally boost the aircraft into the sky and send them off to pulverize war industries in Germany and occupied countries.

At the same time, engineer aviation troops are laying the groundwork for future raids. Thousands of tons of concrete stretch into mile-long runways now on what a few months ago was British forest and farm land. From these modern airdromes more and more bombers will be loosed to strike at the heart of the enemy's war machine.

While the work of keeping the aircraft in battle condition and preparing new bases has been of primary importance since the first troops landed here last August, combat training has gone on uninterruptedly. Anti-tank, machine gun and rifle ranges are in use constantly as the men strive to better their marksmanship against the day when their weapons will be aimed at the enemy.

Anti-aircraft guns, manned by expert Negro marksmen, protect the installations while their comrades work and train for combat. Many of the best units were sent to Africa where they distinguished themselves in the campaign to crush axis resistance on that front.

Praised By Gen. Eaker

"Colored troops are a part, and a vital part of our team," said Major General Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force, recently in a statement on the "outstanding service" of colored quartermaster units in the Eighth Air Force during their first year overseas.

"Were it not for the long hours of work and efficiency of these units our bombs would not reach our airdromes on time and consequently would not be delivered in Germany."

"They maintain their vehicles well; their road experience and discipline is good; their morale and enthusiasm for their task is high," General Eaker concluded.

Soldiers in the Corps of Engineers work double shifts, from five o'clock in the morning to eleven o'clock at night, during Great Britain's long summer days, to rush completion of the airdromes which will base Flying Fortresses.

Speaking of the job these men are doing, Brigadier General C. R. Moore, Chief Engineer of the Service of Supply, European Theater of Operations, said "We are proud of the record the Negro engineer aviation troops have made, and it is hoped that we shall soon be able to dedicate the first airdrome built entirely by them.

"The units are among the most highly mechanized components of our Army and these soldiers have distinguished themselves in operating the heavy and complex equipment needed to construct modern airdromes.

"Working in what is now our front line they have tackled the most difficult jobs with eager enthusiasm. They are making a vital contribution to the success of our cause," General Moore said.

When Flying Fortresses pass overhead on their way to pound Germany, men working on runways, perimeter track and hangars stop work momentarily. They watch the great craft move through the clouds, then return to their task with a renewed vigour. All are eager to bring closer the day when similar aircraft will take off and land on their airdrome.

There is a lively spirit of competition as to which group can lay the most concrete, build the greatest number of Nissen huts or survey the largest area in a given time. One unit claims the champion bricklayer of the entire Army - Corporal Albert Johnson of Lexington, Kentucky.

Few of the men now stationed in Great Britain have had an opportunity to show their merit under actual enemy fire. However, their courage in the face of immediate danger to their own lives has been proved many times by Negro soldiers who have won the Soldier's Medal for valor.

Private James Burnam of Dayton, Ohio, disarmed an assailant while on guard at one installation. Sergeant Ernest Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama, rushed into a burning munitions building to rescue a British soldier. Private William R. Preston of Detroit, Michigan, risked his own life to save a fellow soldier from drowning. These and other soldiers have won awards for bravery during the past year.

Captain James A. Mayo of Cleveland, Ohio, chaplain of one of the units building airdromes, said his men are so imbued with the importance of their work that they are eager for other members of their race to share in it.

"I have seen letters they send home," Chaplain Mayo said, "and they tell their friends in training camps: "You don't know what you're missing by not being over here where we're really accomplishing something!"

Negro troops have another objective besides winning the war, the chaplain said. "They are eager, too, to prove their merit now that they have the opportunity, so that after the war they can hold similar responsibilities back home and be respected as good American citizens."

Tailors in the various outfits are kept busy fitting and pressing uniforms for the men, all of whom take great personal pride in their appearance.

"When we get our one day a week off and go out where the British people can see us, we want to show them what good American soldiers look like," one man said.

In actions, as well as looks, these troops have brought credit to their uniforms. Recently, when a quartermaster unit was moved from one English community, many residents wrote letters to the commanding officer of the unit expressing regrets that the soldiers would no longer be with them.

"Everyone says the same," one resident wrote, "they're sorry the boys have gone. We miss them very much. They kept the area clean and they were always cheerful and smiling. We miss them singing spirituals in the evening."

Others wrote: "They were a quiet, civil, well behaved body of men. They were loved by the children, to whom they were more than generous. We were quite sorry when they went."

British civilians near American installations often walk or bicycle to playing fields to watch the troops play baseball and football on off duty hours.

Negro Ranking Welterweight

American boxing matches are popular with the British, and many Negro soldiers have taken part in British-American bouts. Private First Class Willis Garrett of Braddock, Pennsylvania, fought his way through elimination tournaments to be crowned top American welterweight in the Eurpean Theatre of Operations, and then travelled to London to beat the British champion for the allied championships.

On pass, the men visit clubs and travel to see the great Britain they have read about in history books. American Red Cross Clubs report that troops invariably go on conducted tours of historical buildings and landmarks. Many of the men look forward expectantly to an invasion of the continent so that they may visit historical spots in other countries of Europe.

Occasionally United Service Organization camp shows, featuring favorite American stage and screen stars, visit the installations.

Recently Bob Hope, on the first day of his tour of United States Army installations in Great Britain, performed at the site for a new airdrome being constructed by these troops.

Bishop Gregg Pays Fifth Army Men Visit in Italy

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—(...)—Rt. Rev. John A. Gregg, A... prelate of Kansas City, representing the Federal Council of Negro Churches of America, visited with Negro units of the Fifth Army north of the Volturno River Thursday.

The bishop on the tour at the request of President Roosevelt, arrived in England on Thanksgiving Day and flew from there to Italy. He brought the love of the loved ones back home to the servicemen, who were surprised to see the 66-year old high churchman dressed in a dark suit and topcoat enter their muddy bivouacs.

Bishop Gregg was accompanied by Major John Devaux, Negro of Fort Huachuca and other high Army officials. The bishop also met Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and his deputy commander of the Fifth Army headquarters.

PM
New York, N. Y.

SEP 23 1943

Studying the Bazooka at Bond Exhibit

John Holmes, Signal Corps technician, gets a lesson on the Bazooka from Pfc. John W. Robinson (left) and Lt. A. C. Perry (right). The rocket gun is on display at the War Center, 50th St. west of 6th Ave.

Ordnance Unit Makes History; Does Epochal 194-Mile Hike!

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCED, Calif., July 22—One day this spring a crack Negro company trudged into its home base to complete one of the longest training marches on the West Coast since the war started—a 194-mile hike from Merced Fairgrounds, Calif., to Yosemite park and back. The outfit was the 1914th Ordnance Ammunition company (aviation) of Merced Fairgrounds, a Negro Air Service Command training center, situated on the outskirts of the San Joaquin Valley town of Merced, "Gateway to Yosemite."

PAID LOFTY TRIBUTE

When the Negro soldiers and their five officers returned home, they were paid the highest compliment that can be accorded a training unit. They were given a military reception. As the foot-weary but soldierly troops passed through the camp en route to their barracks, the entire camp stood at attention and saluted.

The march was made over a 19-day period. Only 12 days were needed to tramp the 194 miles, and the remainder of the time was given over to the training and recreation while in the park, famed for its high waterfalls and massive rock mountains.

WALKED 50 MINUTES, RESTED 10

Like Sherman and his warriors, on their march through Georgia, the Negro troops walked 50 minutes and rested 10. They were on the road from six to 12 hours a day.

The march was unusual in that it was made by an ordnance company, a unit not usually regarded as a walking outfit. Duties of an ordnance ammunition company are to store, supply and issue ammunition to the units of the Army Air Force. When such a unit must move, the quartermaster corps is called upon to furnish transportation.

WALKING MAY BE THE ANSWER

In combat zones, transportation sometimes is not available and the ordnance company must get to its new location the best and quickest way. Whether it is 10 or 100 miles, walking may be the answer.

Oddly enough, it was not their display of stamina that pleased the Negro troops most about the trip. It was the fact they were the first troops in Yosemite's history to march into the park grounds.

Park officials were astonished when the troops appeared at the park entrance.

"Where are you from?" a park ranger asked.

"Merced Fairgrounds," he was told.

"Where are your trucks?" he asked.

"We haven't any, except a mess truck. We walked."

"Why, that's 80 miles," the ranger said. He didn't know it was 90 miles by the route the troops took, nor that going home, they would stretch the march to 104 miles.

The company averaged 16 miles a day going and coming, but on some stretches when weather was good and the ridges not too steep or frequent, the men walked as far as 21 miles in a day.

PM
New York, N. Y.

New Yorkers on Maneuvers in England

Eugene Cambridge, of New York City, and Pvt. William Smallwood, of Jamaica, Queens, enjoy Army rations after a tough day in the field as a crack Negro Engineers regiment holds maneuvers in England.

The FEPC Fight

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the Council Against Intolerance in America, permit me to express profound gratitude for the vigorous and uncompromising stand which PM took on maintaining the integrity of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The Council, which hails the action of President Roosevelt in overruling Comptroller General Warren and in reaffirming the mandatory character of the Executive Order against discrimination in employment, feels that the vigilance of millions of Americans, led in large part by PM, was effective in safeguarding this vital instrument of democracy.

NOV 22 1943

PM

JAMES WATERMAN WISE
New York

Age
New York, N. Y.

6 Negro Soldiers Get Long Jail Sentences For Shooting Up Town

CAMP McCAIN, Miss.—Six of 13 Negro soldiers accused of firing into the town of Duck Hill, Miss., have been sentenced to from 10 to 15 years in prison, it was disclosed here this week.

The attack on the town is said to have come as the climax of a series of racial difficulties with Duck Hill residents.

Army investigators were told by Deputy Sheriff Clayton Carpenter, of Grenada, Miss., who investigated the incident that a group of Negro soldiers, using Army rifles and Army ammunition, started firing at the town of Duck Hill at 12:04 a. m. July 4th. Several hundred shots he said, were fired by the Negro soldiers who congregated 300 yards north of the village along the Illinois Central Railroad's right of way.

Sheriff Carpenter said several hundred empty rifle shells were found near the railroad tracks. No one in Duck Hill was injured or hit, although a number of buildings, including the post office were struck by bullets.

SEP 11 1943

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

NEW GUINEA NATIVES MAKE COLORFUL WAR HEROES

JAN 1 — By "Scoop" Jones

Somewhere in New Guinea, Jan 1 (ANP)—Dripping with blood and mixed with thunder are the luric stories drifting down from the Bona-Gona area concerning Gen MacArthur's fighting forces' attacks on Japanese positions. Some are highly exaggerated and others logically filed with reasonable heroic deeds. Most interesting of some of these reports are those concerning the New Guinea Papuan natives.

JAN 1 1943

Lying ona cot in a hospital-ward tent in an American Base hospital is a Russian born American infantry soldier. Wounded in a battle by a Nippenses sniper, he tells vivid stories of New Guinea natives that have, officially and some unofficially, allied themselves with American and Australian Army forces and are helping to hammer the Nips. His stories tell of how through swampy, mangrove country, natives plow through mud up to their hips with injured soldiers on bamboo stretchers, bringing them to hospitals behind the lines. He gives lengthy description of how they aid in bringing up supplies, biulding fortificatons and in jungle fighting.

JAN 1 1943

In one narrative the soldier spoke of how Japs tie themselves to trees with machine guns and spray any moving bushes in the allied forces' advanced territory. Crack infantry sharpshooters, commanding strategic points, pump .30 caliber "steel jackets" into these Nippenese occupied trees. No fall in body indicates whether the enemy is hit. The only assurance of this, he claims, is through expert scouting.

New Guinea's Papuan natives live in a glory of heroic traditions. Australian soldiers, having lived or explored in New Guinea prior to the war, give colorful details of natives, who made up going prospecting expeditions into the island's interior. They tell of how many of them owe their lives to these islanders for their valiant deeds.

From the outbreak of the Southwest Pacific war, Australian soldiers can remember natives attaching themselves to the armed forces and voluntarily doing laboring work and moving out with infantry units into combat zones, whether their service had been solicited or not. Austarlian war corespondents constantly spark up their stories with laudatory remarks on native aid in New Guinea's battlefield. Sometime ago Australian newspapers carried stories on a native, David Paptika, whom Australian nurses praised for having performed skillful, emergency operations during a Japanese invasion attempt at Milne bay. Paptika, it seems, had been working around the surgical ward of a field hospital, and had taken an unusual interest in medicine. Through practical experience and the asistance of doctors he learned first aid and how to care for minor injuries—and during the attempted invasion displayed how keenly he had observed even technical medical applications.

In a section of New Guinea a Papuan native police force, under Australian supervision, can be seen drilling in strict military cadence. Dressed only in red, black and white skirts, with cartridge belts and armed with rifle and bayonets, they march with an egotistic air of confidence.

Continuous colorful stories could be written of various incidents concerning these tropical inhabitants. As in the Philippines natives are once more at the side of General MacArthur's battling forces. . . . This time, however, in an offensive move to wipe out the Niponese peril.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
JAN 7 - 1943

Yank Sentenced To Hang in Fatal London Shooting

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—David Cobb, a Negro private in the United States Army, was convicted by a court-martial today and sentenced to be hanged for the fatal shooting of Second Lieut. Robert J. Cosner.

Testimony before the court-martial, held at an East Anglian town, was that Cobb, while on guard duty, had told Cobner he "wasn't staying on this post no longer."

Witnesses said that Cobb pointed a rifle at the guards ordered by Cobner to arrest him, and shot Cobner when the latter tried to disarm him.

JAN 7 - 1943

The date for Cobb's execution was to be set later. His sentence is subject to review by President Roosevelt.

"The Weekly Review," B'ham, Ala.

JAN 2 - 1943

—CAMP PENDLETON NEWS BUREAU PHOTO.

MAMMY'S DAY.—Back last February a unit from Camp Pendleton established an outpost at Virginia Beach complete with different types of guns to repel an enemy invasion. Mrs. Sarah Gruddup, 73-year-old Negro cook, passed the men's tents one blustering evening, felt sorry for their lonely plight, and decided to make life easier for them.

Every single night since that cold February night she has bought from her $12 a week all sorts of food, cooked it and brought it out to the men at 8 p.m. on the dot. Her superb Southern cooking, together with her glorious sense of humor, helped to brighten up otherwise monotonous evenings of watchfulness for the men.

Then came May and Mother's Day. Aunt Sarah—as the men called Mrs. Gruddup—was picked up in a Bantam bug, brought into camp and honored in true soldier fashion. They showered her with presents (her favorite was a garrison belt!), made her guest of honor at a big chicken dinner, brought out their guitarist and singers to entertain her, and wound up the day by taking her on a sight-seeing trip of the Camp in a bug.

That evening—and every evening since—Aunt Sarah has brought her basket of delicacies to the men in style. A battalion official order has assigned a truck in which to bring her food to the soldiers.

Virginia Beach is still talking about Mammy's Day.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Disclose Canada Negro Commandos At Dieppe

JAN 2 3 1943

By JIM HEWLETT

MONTREAL. — (ANP) — They were at Dieppe as commandos; they are guarding German and Italian prisoners of war at the various concentration camps; they are daily risking their lives in the submarine-infested waters of the North Atlantic in the merchant navy.

Colored Canadians are working shoulder to shoulder with white comrades in a 100 per cent furtherance of the war effort.

In the raid on Dieppe, the heavily fortified Nazi-held French coastal town in which the Canadian Commando forces bore the brunt of the assault, two Montreal colored boys, members of a tank brigade, were subjected to the withering crossfire of the German machine guns.

Ray McIntyre, welterweight boxer, suffered wounds which will compel him to give up his boxing career. He is now convalescing in a hospital in Scotland.

Eric Nelson, the other lad, escaped unscathed. Because of the integrated nature of the army, no specific mention is made of the color of the individuals decorated for bravery or gallantry in action so it is difficult to ascertain whether any colored Canadian boys have received medals for heroism on the far-flung battlefronts.

JAN 2 3 1943

Contrast To U.S.

Canadians as a group are proud of and prefer this integration to the segregated pattern of the U. S. forces. Staff Sgt. McEchron, soldierly erect 6-foot 3 inches, brown-skinned Jamaican stationed at Halifax, N. S., stated:

"In the States you have segregation and discrimination. Here, we have some discrimination but no segregation. My men obey my orders promptly. I have had no trouble."

The late Cpl. Elmer Smith who served in the 372nd in World War No. 1 and who recently died while a member of an active service band in the Canadian army said:

"I like to get to know one another thoroughly. We are looked on and treated as Canadians not as Canadian Negroes."

A somewhat different tune was sung by Pvt. Saunders, a cook in an infantry brigade, embittered perhaps because of his recent demotion from corporal for a military infraction. "In the States," he explained, "I can go as far as my ability permits. Here, as soon as you get your stripes, you have everyone to buck. There are no colored commissioned officers in our army and members of the air force are strictly ground crew men."

In Merchant Marine

Prevented from enlisting in the Canadian navy by the color bar, two Barbadoes merchant seamen, Charles Taitt and Reginald Taylor, have been torpedoed twice in ships convoying much needed supplies to the Allies across the mine-laden and submarine-infested Atlantic. They never miss a crossing and impatiently await orders to return to sea.

An incident that occurred some time ago and caused some concern was the attitude of the Nazis in an internment camp who objected to the colored guards. This was reflected by the major and colonel, officers in charge of the camp situated, "somewhere in Ontario" who reportedly said, "We do not want any N—— guarding the prisoners."

At that time the matter was brought to the attention of the general. Repercussions were felt all along the line resulting in the officers publicly apologizing for the remark before the whole company who stood solidly behind their colored comrades. However, the colored guards were then stationed some distance from the camp.

After another such incident, the Montreal district council of the Canadian Legion through the colored Canadian Vets branch decided to take the matter up at Ottawa with the Legion's dominion council. J. H. T. Reakes, white, secretary of the Contreal district council, stated, "It is incredible that in Canada we should have the spectacle of German prisoners of war dictating as to who should guard them."

As a result of almost two years indefatigable plugging to block up that hole of discrimination, the colored guards now not only do guard duty but also eshcort duty

In industry, too, at the immense Nordine aircraft plant, Herbert Johnson, former musician, is an instructor-inspector. Other Negroes have responsible positions at Vickers Aircraft, D.I.L. ammunition and shell works and St. Paul D'Arming munitions workers.

Today in Canada, there is no leapfrogging from job to job. In order to change or obtain a position one must obtain a job permit. A Dutch Guianan named Johnson who formerly conducted a hostelry for sailors was offered work at McGill university. Having no particular skill, the official in charge of permits refused him the university job and prevailed upon him to take a porter's position with the Canadian Pacific railroad concluding it was a vital industry necessary for the transport of troops and supplies within the Dominion.

JAN 23 194

The Negro of the province of Quebec is not only participating wholeheartedly in the war effort but is becoming organized as never before. The N.A.A.C.P. holds its first meeting this week. A Philip Randolph is organizing the porters; the Elks have become active again and the Canadian Veterans' Legion branch under the capable leadership of Johnny Madison, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, is doing yeoman service in ferreting out and correcting discriminatory abuses.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Memorial Services Held For Soldier

Memorial services for Cpl. Johnnie Cummings, former elevator boy in the Martin Building, who was killed in action in Australia, were held recently at the St. James Methodist Church in Avondale.

JOHNNIE CUMMINGS

Cummings had been in the service one year and nine months. He served nine months in Australia before his death. Cpl. Cummings volunteered for the service and was a respected citizen among his race in Birmingham.

FEB 2 1943

Curbstone Views

"The Worker" New York, N.Y.

QUESTION—How did you feel when you heard of the Red Army victory at Leningrad?

JAN 31 1943

Nazi defeats on the snowy Eastern Front bring joy to New York's war industry workers.

The men and women who pass the ammunition in the shops of this city know what the news means. They tell you that the lifting of the siege of Leningrad relieves the danger to New York.

They say the Red Army's advance towards Rostov brings victory nearer to America IN 1943.

Rosalie Benton of 81 Hancock St., a tall, handsome girl, was paying her dues at the headquarters of Local 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, when we asked her how she felt at the news from the front.

"Of course I'm happy," she said. "The Nazis are on the run. They're running West now. But where will they run when the American boys hit them from the other direction?

"We're going to beat those Nazis," she continued. "And I don't think it will be very long now. The Yanks are coming to finish the job."

The Yanks are coming. That's what Richard Lipton of 428 State St., another war industry worker in the same "UE" local union, says when you ask what will happen to Hitler.

"The New Year opens splendidly with the defeat of the Nazis at Leningrad and in South Russia," says Mr. Lipton.

"The year will keep getting better as Americans strike the enemy in Europe. The time is ripe for an invasion in Sicily, Italy, France or some other part of Europe.

"We can and will beat Hitler this year."

JAN 31 1943

Herbert Steierman, another Local 1225 member, held up his dues payment for a minute as he said:

"The Leningrad victory is good news for every Americans.

"It brings America's victory much nearer.

"The Red Army has been a wonderful ally. It is fighting our battle. We must give it every help possible. We must give it weapons and help with the fighting."

Said Alfred Casale of 198 Cumberland St., another 1225-er:

"The Worker" N.Y., N.Y.

"The myth of Nazi invincibility is buried under the wrecked pill boxes on the outskirts of Leningrad. It's buried in the steppes of the Don River country.

"The lifting of the Leningrad siege will boost the morale of the whole United Nations. We see its effect here in Brooklyn.

"It will stimulate war production; will boost efficiently in the shops."

But, added Mr. Casale:

"Hitler isn't beaten yet. America isn't safe. Our job now is to strike the Nazi beast from the West or the South. We can smash Hitler and Hitlerism this year.

"The Red Army, the British and the American armies can liberate the world in 1943."

JAN 31 1943

Thaddeus Shepherd of 499 West 156th St., New York, the sports director of the union, had just finished paying his dues when we asked his opinion:

"What do I think about the Leningrad victory?" he asked. "Just this. The lifting of the Leningrad siege will make the world a better place to live in. Why? Because we're going to beat the Nazis. The Red Army has made a big start; we'll help them finish.

"We Negro people will be especially happy when we beat Hitler," said Mr. Shepherd. "We know we'll be beating the world's chief Jim Crow man."

Aaron Feldstein of 412 Montauk Ave., Brooklyn, a war industry worker in the same union, said he couldn't help feel happy at the news from Leningrad and South Russia.

"I'll feel happier he says when Hitler is beaten all the way. We're far from that yet, but every bit we produce brings his end that much nearer."

Mrs. Walter E. Harris, wife of janitor at Henry Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Co., is victim of rarer mishap. She forgot ship's name (S.S. *Jason Lee*), had to be prompted.

JAN 25 1943 "Life Magazine"

BRAVERY OF NEGROES WINS GENERAL'S PRAISE

FEB 6 1943

Engineers Stand Up to Japanese Bombing and Fight Back

UNITED STATES AIR BASE IN NORTHERN INDIA (UP)—The men who stood up best to recent Japanese bombings in this area and fought back with their chins out belong to a unit of Negro engineers.

Their bravery during and after the Japanese attacks won them the personal commendations of Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Commander of the Tenth Air Force operating in the China-Burma-India theatre, and Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes of Mount Airy, N. C., Commander of the India Task Force.

General Bissell telegraphed Major Donald L. Jarrett, Oakland, Ia., executive officer of the Negro organization

FEB 6 1943

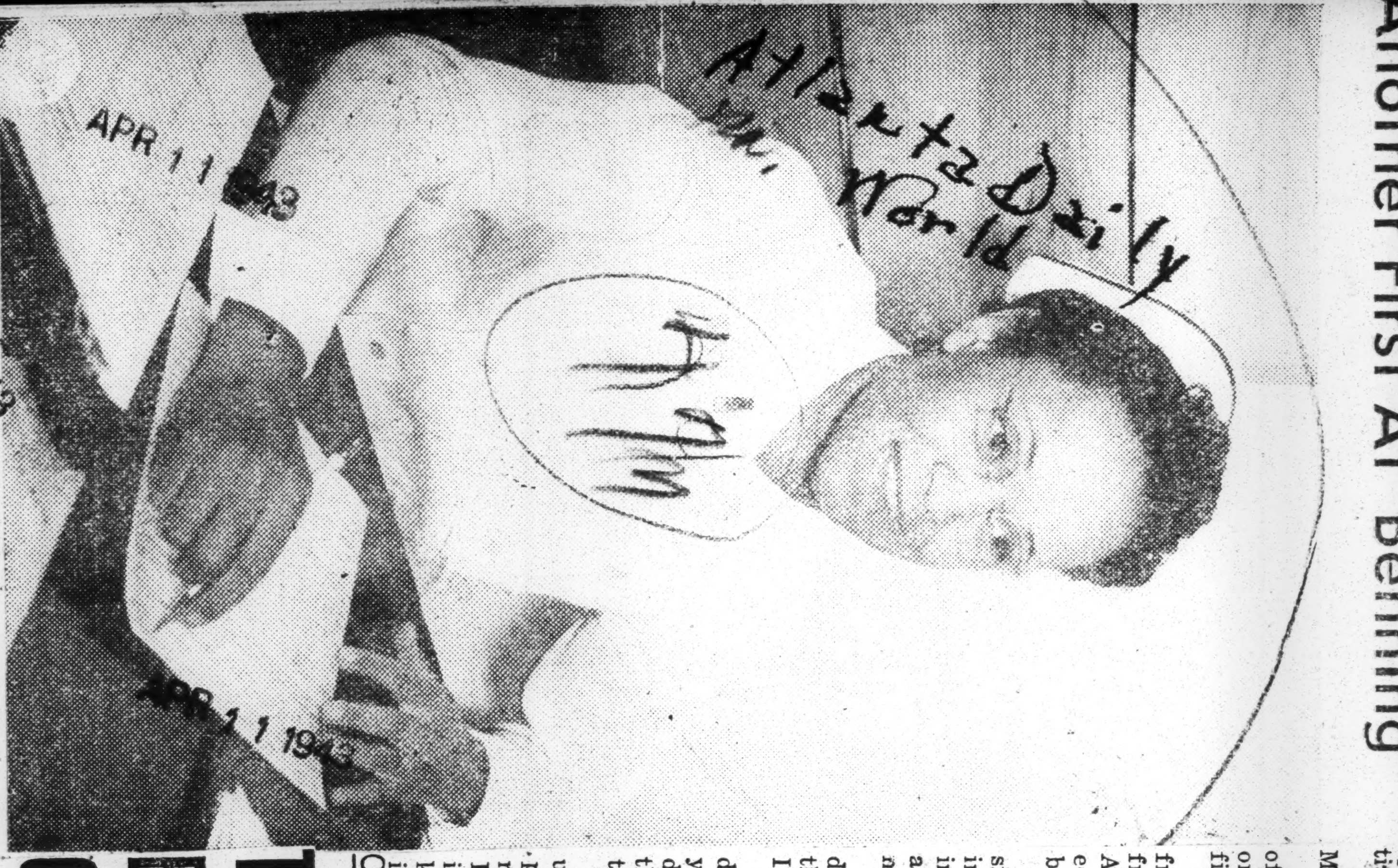
"Reports say the conduct of the troops was magnificent in their return to duty and the damage to the airdrome was repaired almost immediatey after the strafing ended. I desire you and your troops to know the performance of your duty is in the line of the best traditions of the army."

Officers reported several instances of exceptional courage. Private Mack B. Anderson, Gayhill, Tex., stood up in the middle of the airfield firing a machine gun while a Japanese Zero fighter repeatedly swooped over him. Watchers said the Japanese tracer shells "looked like they were passing through Anderson's legs." Eventually his gun jammed and Anderson raced across the field and leaped into a trench where he whipped out a pistol and continued firing.

One Negro soldier grinned, "Well, this was nothing. When they going to start a real war?"

47n-1943

Another First At Benning



FORT BENNING, Ga.—Lieut. Velma P. Owens, Staff Dietician at the station hospital, holds the distinction of being the first colored woman ever commissioned at Fort Benning. Commissioned on March 16, a second lieutenant, Lt. Owens is shown at her desk in the station hospital checking menu charts. (U. S. Signal Corps Photo).

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

GENERAL LAUDS TROOPS FOR GUINEA FIGHTING

MAY 7 1943

Somewhere in New Guinea.—Praised by Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider as "one of the hardest working outfits in this man's army," and "a unit of which we are all justly proud," the first troops — a colored engineering corps—to set foot on embattled New Guinea, celebrated the first anniversary of their landing last week.

Coming in here and planting the Stars and Stripes on April 28, 1942, the Negro lads finished off their first year with a parade, sports competitions and song festival.

In an impromptu talk, General MacNider told the men:

"All of us here are justly proud of you. You are good soldiers and one of the hardest working outfits in this man's army.

"You know all about bombs, from hanging them on planes and from having them hung on you. And through it all, you have proved your mettle. Some of you have been to war with tanks.

"You have helped make possible the destruction of a convoy in the Bismarck sea, the flying of infantry over the mountains, and a hundred actions against the enemy.

"You have built causeways and docks and even unloaded ships so that we could eat and fight. Again I say we are proud of you."

The occasion marked the second day these men have had off in a year. They have lived, worked and died, some of them, constructing the allies' most important base in the South Pacific.

It was this same unit which unloaded the tanks at Buna which played a decisive part in the annihilation of the Japanese there. Eleven of their number have died in line of duty here. One was killed recently in the enemy bombing of Milne bay.

MAY 7 1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TIRED OF LABOR BRIGADE—WANT CHANCE AT FOE

MAY 8 1943

Travel From Casablanca To Tunisia But M.P.'s Bring Them Back

ALLIED NORTH AFRICAN HEADQUARTERS — Peeved at the army's persistence in relegating members of their race to labor battalions, four Negro soldiers played hookey at the Tunisian front last week, so that they could "see some action and get into the fight."

The four men, who now face a long term in the guard house for their impulsiveness, remained unidentified but, nevertheless, had set tongues wagging in every billet where American soldiers are located.

Bored with the drab life to which they are consigned as members of a quartermaster unit, the quartet hitch-hiked more than 1,000 miles from Casablanca to the Tunisian front and stayed several days with an advance reconnaissance outfit. "We just wanted to see some action," one explained, "so we took leave and went in search of it."

Staff Sgt. A. L. Clark, of New York, a military policeman who was dispatched to the front to bring them back, told his superiors that the men were a pitiful sight when he took them into custody.

"They really wanted to stay and fight," he reported, "and they're heartbroken over their arrest."

The War Department's policy of repeatedly side-tracking colored troops to non-combat units has long been a bone of contention. Negroes arguing that it is their right to serve in whatever role they choose, are incensed at the continuance of a program which constantly shunts colored soldiers into pick-and-shovel brigades.

The action of the four "truants" is indicative of the spirit of Negro troops in the war zones. Few, if any, are content with their lot and most all of them crave something more than "digging ditches and building bridges."

June 18, 1943

Barnwell Negro Is First Fatality

War Department Notifies Mother of Alonza Harley of His Recent Death.

The first fatality of World War Two from the immediate Barnwell section of the county was reported this week when the War Department officially notified the mother of Alonza Harley, negro, that he had died in North Africa. It is assumed from the wording of the telegram that the negro's death was the result of natural causes and not in battle, as it is understood that usually when death comes in battle it is reported that soldier died in action.

Alonza was a well known young Barnwell negro, having been employed by Senator and Mrs. Edgar A. Brown for a number of years prior to his induction as chauffeur and house boy. He was considered an honest, intelligent darkey and counted many friends among the white residents of the town. News of his death comes as sad news to his friends, both white and black.

It was also reported last week that James Hunter, also a negro, son of Willie Hunter, of the Lyndhurst section, had been brought back to this country from North Africa suffering from severe wounds. The negro has been hospitalized in an American Red Cross hospital and word was sent his father that arrangements would be made for his transportation if he desired to visit his son.

So far as is known, these are the only casualties suffered in this immediate section of the county so far during the African campaign. It is known, however, that many of the boys from over the entire county have served in the campaign in North Africa and it is hoped that there will be no further reports of serious injuries or deaths as a result of that phase of the war.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Newsmen With Third Army On Maneuvers

MAY 6 1943

Ride 4-Motored Bomber From Chicago To La.

MAY 6 1943

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

MOBILE HEADQUARTERS, THIRD ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN LOUISIANA—General B. O. Davis, Sr., and Truman K. Gibson, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War, boarded a four-motored converted bomber in Chicago Wednesday morning and accompanied representatives of 13 colored newspapers to this point.

Another newspaperman joined the group at the Deridder Army Air Base at Leesville. Under the command of Captain Alexis Klotz, the man who flew Wendell Willkie around the world, the big bomber left the Chicago airport at 8:45 A. M., and arrived at the Deridder air base at 1:30 P. M.

The newspapermen are here at the invitation of the War Department and will witness the all-colored 93rd Division in maneuvers during the remainder of the week.

Newsmen boarding the bomber in Chicago were: William O. Walker, publisher, Cleveland Call-Post; Eustace Gay, editor, Philadelphia Tribune. Bernard Young, Jr., managing editor, Journal And Guide; Roy Wilkins, editor, The Crisis; George Moore, Associated Negro Press; Carl Murphy, editor, Afro-American; Louis Martin, editor, Michigan Chronicle; Oliver Harrington, artist, People's Voice; Ben Burns, assistant editor, Chicago Defender; Milton Bledsoe, Kansas City, manager, Kansas City Call; William G. Dunn, managing editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Dan Burley, managing editor, Admsterman Star-News, and Robert M. Ratcliffe, city-news editor, Atlanta Daily WORLD.

J. Don Davis, managing editor, Houston Informer, joined the group at the Deridder air base.

MAY 6 1943

Upon arriving at the Louisiana air base, the group was met by Colonel W. C. Deware, Public Relations Officer of the Third Army.

After army photographers turned their cameras on the newsmen, the visiting newshawks piled into army Jeeps and made a 25-mile jaunt to another point where they were assigned to tents.

Dinner was next on schedule and members of the delegation washed down double helping of pork chops, salad, green peas, stewed corn bread, and pumpkin pie with iced tea.

MAY 6 1943

In an after dinner chat, Colonel Deware welcomed the men on behalf of Lt. General Courtney H. Hodges, commanding general of the Third Army. General Fred W. Mille, commanding general of the 93rd Division, will meet the newspaper delegation Thursday morning at his command post in the field.

MAY 6 1943

The 93rd, representing the Red Force, is in its second month of Sham Battle. Maneuvers are being conducted some 35 miles from where the newsmen are stopping.

The big bomber that flew the newsmen here carried stars in two windows indicating that a U. S. Army General was occupying the machine. After leaving Chicago, the ship climbed 10,000 feet above the ground and kept that altitude throughout the trip, the average speed was 216 miles per hour.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3 Cadets Left at West Point

FEB 6 1943

WEST PONT, N.Y.—The graduation of Lieutenants Robert B. Tresville, Jr. of Philadelphia and Clarence M. Davenport, Jr. of Detroit from the United States Military Academy here this year leaves three colored cadets remaining at the institution.

FEB 6 1943

They are:

H. M. Francis and Ernest J. Davis, both of Washington, D.C., and Mark E. Rivers of Flushing, L.I., N.Y. Leven C. Weiss of Detroit, appointed by Representative John Dingell of Michigan, left the academy shortly before the present graduating class came through, reportedly due to a deficiency in mathematics.

Both Francis and Davis were appointed to the Academy by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, now retired, while Rivers was appointed by Representative Gavagan of New York.

New Yorkers at the Front

NEW YORK SUN
Sat. 246,640
JUL 10 1943

Liberty Club in Casablanca Brings a Touch of Harlem to Negro Troops and All Who Like Southern Cooking.

By GAULT MacGOWAN.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK SUN.
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Casablanca, July 10 (Censored).—Josephine Baker, the famous Negro dancer who made her New York debut in 1923 in the Broadway Music Hall, has just celebrated her thirty-seventh birthday here in Africa—reports of her death in Lisbon after the fall of Paris having been greatly exaggerated.

When the Tunisian campaign ended she traveled across Northwest Africa giving shows for the sons of the men who had witnessed her kaleidoscopic rise to fame. She was a riot, of course, just as she is everywhere on French soil, but nowhere more so than in the Liberty (Red Cross) Club here where Corporal Alfred Harrison, Negro, of 555 Edgecombe avenue, Washington Heights, sings classics and spirituals at American Red Cross concerts, and Miss Evelyn Vaughan of 525 West 158th street is program director.

Josephine had departed when I arrived, but they still talk about her visit to the club as one of the high spots in the life of exiled Harlemites out here. However, Miss Vaughan put on a private show for me with a pair of Arab drums which she is training to behave like real tropical Negro tom-toms.

Earn Praise of Gen. Clark.

Miss Vaughan was formerly secretary and masseuse for Katherine Dunham, the Negro musical comedy star and anthropologist who specialized in Hayti study. But she has a bigger clientele today as a program director with 3,000 visitors on peak days at the club. They are not all Negro boys, either—just any American soldier who likes Harlem life and Southern food.

Recent visitors to the club have included Sergt. Chester Yearwood of 158 West 129th street, New York; Corporal Raymond J. Butler of Rochester, and Sergt. Allen B. Ward of 2504 East 14th street, Brooklyn. Sergt. Matthew B. Weir of Hawthorne avenue, Port Chester, drove me to the club and Miss Geraldine Dyson of St. Louis, assistant director of the Liberty Club, received us and showed me around. It is a grand place that competes with any American Red Cross club in North Africa for luxury and ease. Gen. Clark, who came to see Josephine Baker's premiere there, had the highest praise for the wonderful job all the Negro workers are doing.

Entertaining Troops

Evelyn Vaughan.

Came Here in 1933.

Miss Evelyn Vaughan is the daughter of Mrs. Susie Vaughan of 526 West 158th street, and George Vaughan, proprietor of a club in West Virginia. Her mother is employed at Duffy's Tavern, 158 West 48th street. She has one brother, Earl Vaughan of Mount Vernon.

Evelyn, who is 28 years old, was born in Farmville, Va., and came to New York in 1933. She studied Swedish massage here. Last August she applied to the Red Cross Social Service for work as a social director, and was appointed last February, departing overseas in March. Her mother said today that earlier this week she had heard from her daughter, who described her work as "interesting and enjoyable."

Miss Katherine Dunham, with whom Miss Vaughan was associated, is the famous Negro dancing star, who divided her time between Broadway musical comedy and such activities as lecturing on the anthropological approach to the dance at Yale. She took a master of arts degree in anthropology at the University of Chicago.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Soldier Gets 2 Promotions In One Week

MAR 28 1943

FORT BENNING, Ga., Mar. 25—While at Tuskegee, Otis D. Goodwin, one of the school's versatile students, was one of the few to be listed in "Who's Who Among American universities and colleges." Last week the armed forces twice promoted him. His rank has become that of staff sergeant, sergeant major of the first battalion, provisional truck regiment.

MAR 28 1943

Sgt. Goodwin was drafted into the army in September, 1942. He is the son of Mrs. Henry Gray of Eldorado, Ark. He was graduated at Tuskegee with the class of '42.

MAR 28 1943

Negro Drum, Bugle Corps Makes Music

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., June 18—(AP)—An all Negro drum and bugle corps now provides music for special occasions at the army air field here.

The unit was formed by Capt. Gatewood Bridges, Leary, Ga., commanding officer of the Negro squadrons, and Capt. Daniel H. Caraker, Montgomery, Ala., special services officer. Pvt. Rene Louapre, New Orleans, La., of the special services office, who also is director of the post glee club, is director of the drum corps.

Only one member of the band had previous musical training, the director said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

At Tuskegee

APR 24 1943

APR 24 1943

2ND LIEUT. LOUISE V. LOMAX, who has been assigned to the station hospital at the Tuskegee Army Flying School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lomax of Nottaway, Va., and is a recent graduate of St. Philip Hospital in Richmond.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Gets Commission

APR 24 1943

APR 24 1943

2nd LT. ALICE P. BINFORD, who has been assigned as a ward nurse at the Tuskegee Army Flying School Hospital. She is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Binford of Irwin, Va., and received her commission recently. U.S. Army Air Corps Photo.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
APR 25 1943

OWI SHELVES 'NEGRO AND WAR'

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The Office of War Information announced this week that publication of material such as "Negroes and the War," magazine, has been discontinued. The wide-spread pamphlet provoked criticism when it left the presses for circulation among Negroes. OWI Director Elmer Davis stated: "They are not helping to win the war."

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
July 19, 1943

Army Unit Adopts 3 Colored Boys

LONDON. (AP)—A Negro unit of the United States Army in Great Britain has legally adopted three little Negro boys whose father, a merchant seaman, was lost at sea and whose mother, too, is dead.

The three orphaned Simmons lads—Edwin, 8, Frederick, 7, and Albert, 5—haven't met their new fosterfathers yet, but they will soon. The adoption was arranged through the Ministry of Pensions, acting on the request of the Negro doughboys who asked if there were any Negro children in England they could adopt.

47n-1943

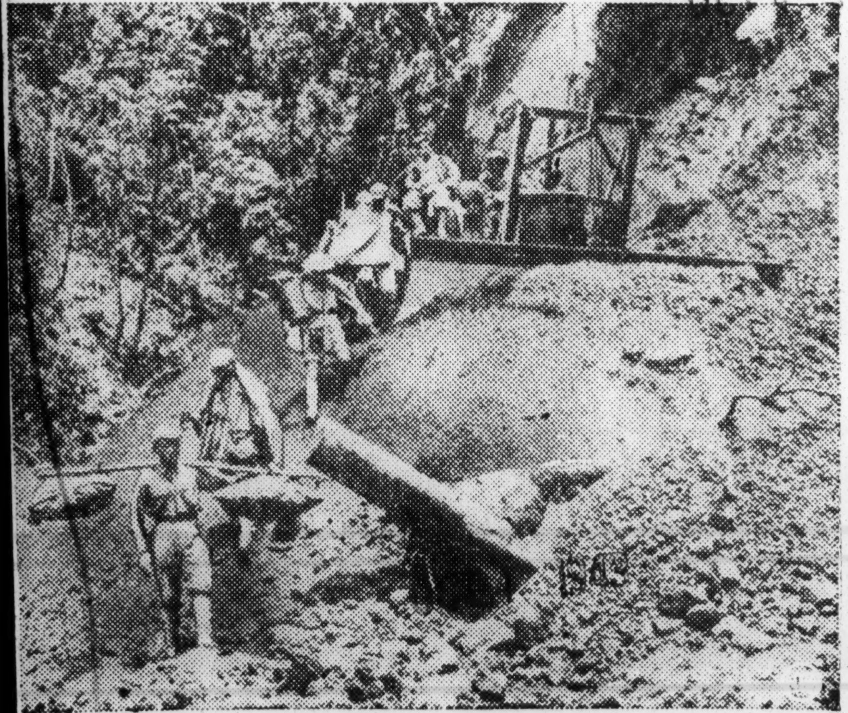
New Highway Is Vital Land Line Into China

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Army Nurses Bernice Taylor of Whitecloud, Kan., and Nancy Cooke, of Merion, Pa., kibitz job.

Trucks and jeeps ply back and forth over a typical section of the road which soon will be carrying Allied troops and supplies to drive the Japanese out of Burma. As Northern Burma is cleared of the enemy, the highway will join the old Burma Road into China.

The new Burma Road is a short-cut to Tokyo, says Capt. John E. Moyer, of Tuskegee, Ala.



Chinese soldiers, returning from advance patrol against the Japs, pass a bulldozer as it slices into a hillside.

Along the lower slopes of the Himalayas in Northeastern India, across the Burmese frontier into Japanese-occupied territory, and down rugged, jungle-choked valley toward the old Burma Road moves a new and vital highway which is to become a land-link to China and a probable invasion route for the forthcoming Allied drive into Southeastern Asia. U. S. Army engineers, with Indian and Chinese aid, are doing the building—and the fighting which must accompany it. The route will pass near strong enemy bases in order to connect with the original Burma Road, which turns north and east through the mountains toward Chungking. The project was begun last December, and in spite of torrential rains and other obstacles, it is a far different story than when the original truck route to China was hacked through by the hand of labor of thousands of coolies. Huge bulldozers and other mechanized equipment now smash the jungle and push aside the hills.

Always alert against Jap attack, two Negro soldiers of the U. S. Army Engineers man a heavy anti-aircraft machine gun.

Negro Soldiers' Efficiency As Field Artillerymen Is Praised

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Brig. General Paine Speaks At Louisiana Camp

ALEXANDRIA, La.—(A N P)—A tribute to the colored soldier came last week from Brig. Gen. George H. Paine of Camp Livingston, commander for the last two and a half years of the 46th Field Artillery brigade.

Speaking to men of the brigade following a review in his honor, Gen. Paine asserted:

"We have demonstrated beyond doubt that colored troops can be made into efficient and effective field artillerymen."

Reviewing the history of the brigade, Gen. Paine, who has relinquished his command for a new assignment, added:

"I feel that the high degree of esprit de corps, cooperation and discipline which you have shown in the past will continue and that you will again develop highly trained and efficient organizations of which you can all be proud and which will give an excellent account of themselves when the time for active service against the enemy finally comes."

Officers of the three groups which make up the brigade took part in the colorful ceremonies honoring the general. Commander of troops for the review was Col Wesley C. Brigham, commanding officer of the 351st F. A. group.

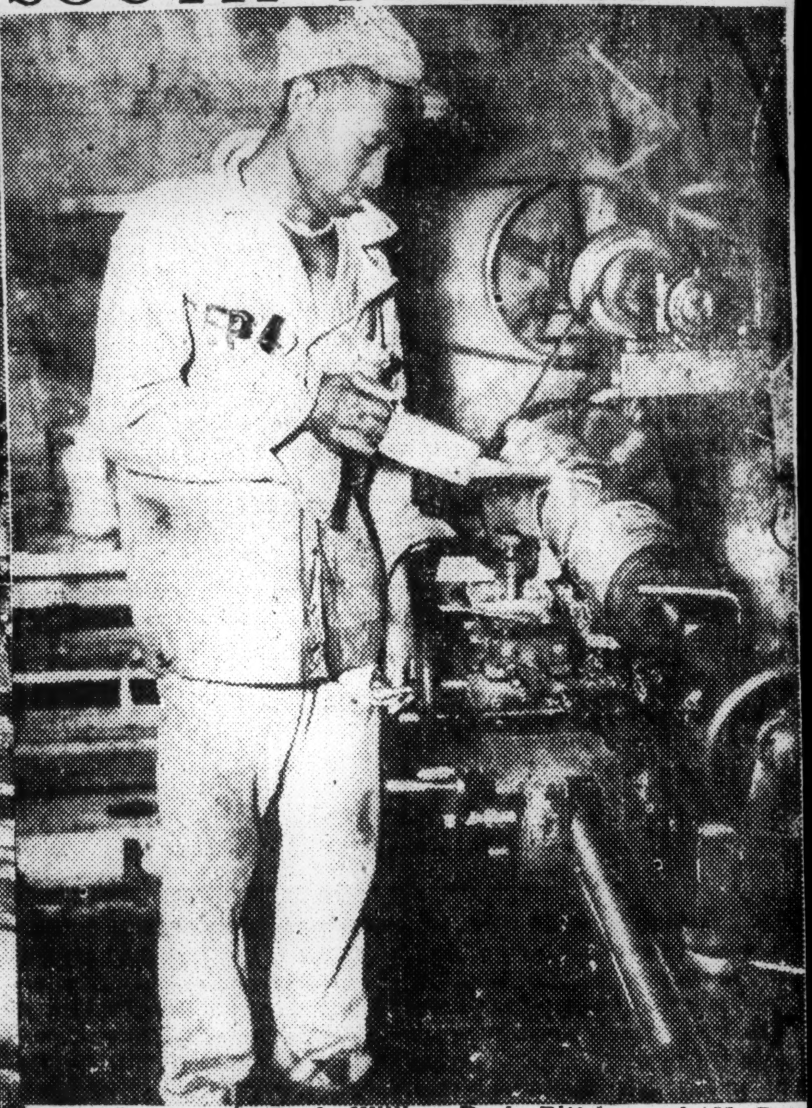
Gen. Paine, a native of Scranton, Pa., is a graduate of West Point, 1906. He has seen service in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands and was with the second division in France during World War I. He also served as military attache to the American embassy in Rome, Italy, from 1936 to 1940.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Cpl. Will Mathews, Milletsville, Ga., with an engineers' unit near New Guinea. He is repairing a broken pipe in the motor pool machine shop. — All photos by United States Army Signal Corps.

Pvt. Laurence Williams, Pineville, N. C., with an engineers' unit near New Guinea. He is sharpening a tool on a grinder in a mobile machine shop.



Technician Fourth Grade William Dark, Pittsborough, N. C., with an engineers' unit near New Guinea. He is operating a lathe in a mobile machine shop.

ARMY MEN GRADUATE FROM MIAMI OCS WITH HONORS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In recognition of the outstanding work done in their classes while attending Miami (Fla.) Army Air Force OCS, three fighting men were presented with awards for their achievements at graduation recently.

They are pictured above from left to right: Ralph D. Young, military award; Leslie M. Kessler, Academic, and Joseph G. Echols, athletic award. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black addressed the graduating class.—International News Photo.

WAR DOG TOO VICIOUS TO HANDLE, OWNER SAYS

The Atlanta, Ga. Journal
Nov. 21st. 1943

The Atlanta owner of a dog honorably discharged from the Coast Guard after 11 months' service Saturday expressed the hope that other owners of dogs now in the armed services will not have the experience he had.

While the German-shepherd was "easy to get along with before," he is now too vicious to handle "unless you got a chain on him, and anybody in uniform can take him away from me," said Caldwell C. Thomas, Negro, of 722 Parsons Street, S. W., an employe of the United States Engineers.

The dog, Dan, was bought in Memphis, Tenn., for $3 at the age of three weeks, said Thomas. He read that the Coast Guard wanted dogs, wrote to the base at Elkins Park, Pa., and the service promptly took Dan an dtrained him, the animal's record shows. After Dan was "graduated" from school there, the Coast Guard paid Thomas $21 a month for him for seven months, the master said. But then, he added, he was notified that the base there was being broken up and that pending transfer, the monthly payments would stop. So Thomas wrote them to send the dog home.

"I wish I hadn't though. He knows lots of tricks, but he won't do them for me. A lieutenant at the Engineers knows how to handle him. They're talking about sending him to Guadalcanal. He's too much for me. I'm keeping him penned up in my back yard right now."

DAN . . . BACK FROM THE WAR
All Civilians Are His Meat

47n-1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Need More Race Chaplains For '43

FEB 20 1943

Expansion of Armed Services Shows Need For Greater Response. Negro Chaplains Said to Be Popular With Race Troops

By Rev. GEORGE W. HARVEY
Religious Editor

In recent weeks the church pages of the Pittsburgh Courier have been carrying the announcements and instructions sent from Washington on the need for Negro chaplains in the armed forces. We have not received a report on how many or how fast our ministers of all denominations have responded.

The latest announcement made by Rev. S. Arthur Devan, executive secretary of the inter-church committee on Army and Navy chaplains, states:: "Over 3,000 additional chaplains must be found to fill the denominational quotas for 1943 and deficiencies in the 1942 quotas.

FEB 20 1943

It is further stated that almost 5,000 clergymen are now serving the armed forces of the nation. The 1943 needs, mean that one-twelfth of the nation's able-bodied ministers will be needed in 1943.

According to the report, present deficiencies are especially acute in Negro regiments. There is a great need for Negro chaplains. Although many white chaplains are serving colored troops, it has been found and publicly stated that the Negro preachers were far more successful with the Negro servicemen.

FEB 20 1943

Latest reports say, some of the more drastic government requirements are being changed and adjusted, I suppose the educational requirements, to meet the emergency and thus allow otherwise satisfactory men to enter the service.

The first step in applying is to [illegible]e the chairman of the General [illegible]nittee on Army and Navy [illegible]plains, Washington, D. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COLONEL PITTS AND STAFF OF 7 LOSE COMMAND

Regiment To Be Broken Into Two Battalions By Army Order

JAN 23 1943

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

The 184th Field Artillery, whose officers and men are largely from Chicago, was disbanded by a general army order which eliminated the regimental unit as an artillery combat force, the Chicago Defender learned exclusively this week.

In its stead two batallions have been formed, one under command of Lt. Col. Marcus Ray and the other headed by Lt. Col. Wendell Derricks, both of whom are from Chicago.

Col. Anderson Pitts, regimental commander, and seven other officers including Lt. Col. Benote Lee and Major Orion Page are affected by the reorganization. They will be known as surplus officers until new posts are found for them.

JAN 23 1943

A spokesman for the War Department pointed out, in a long distance telephone conversation with the Defender, that the change was necessary so that the size of artillery units would correspond to the needs of modern warfare. The battalion rather than the regiment is found to be more efficient for that branch of service.

Smaller Units

The policy of the army, this same informant said, was to use the regimental unit for basic training purposes only. When time comes for combat duty, they are reorganized in the smaller units. Nothing larger than an artillery battalion operates with the new streamlined infantry division. The Defender was assured that many artillery regiments have already been reorganized under this order. JAN 23 1943

Most of the officers who are "surplus" comprise the staff of the former regimental commander, Col. Pitts. Since each battalion operates independently this regimental staff has no function.

No new assignments have as yet been given them. They are still at Fort Custer.

JAN 23 1943

The younger officers within combat age should have little difficulty being reabsorbed. New units composed by Negro troops are being formed and junior colored officers are commanding some of them.

Under present army policy of discrimination, it is not clear in what capacity the higher officers will be utilized. They fall within two groups, those who are within combat age and those who are not.

Reassignment Seen

Major Page, for instance, is a young officer who has risen very rapidly. He is a graduat of the University of Chicago where he specialized in mathematics. He entered the service from the Illinois National Guard as a second lieutenant and because of his background has been promoted to a major in less than two years. He is eligible for reassignment with fighting troops.

Col. Pitts and Lt. Col. Lee are above combat age. They can be either transferred to the service of command, and administrative branch of the army, or they may be retained in the artillery service in charge of administrative work for two or more battalions. Both procedures have been used in placing older white officers.

What the fate of the two battalions under the command of Lt. Cols. Ray and Derricks will be depend upon what purpose the army high command intends using them.

They have been in training at Fort Custer for nearly two years. So long, in fact, that Congressman Shafer, Mich., made their stay there a subject of discussion in the House of Representatives last fall.

Used For Training

JAN 23 1943

It was pointed out at that time that the 184th had never completed its basic training because both officers and men were used as cadres for other units.

Groups of trained men from this regimen composed the nucleus for newly activized organizations. Raw recruits were sent to the 184th for training. Rather than preparing for overseas fighting duty, the War Department used the regiment as a basic training outfit.

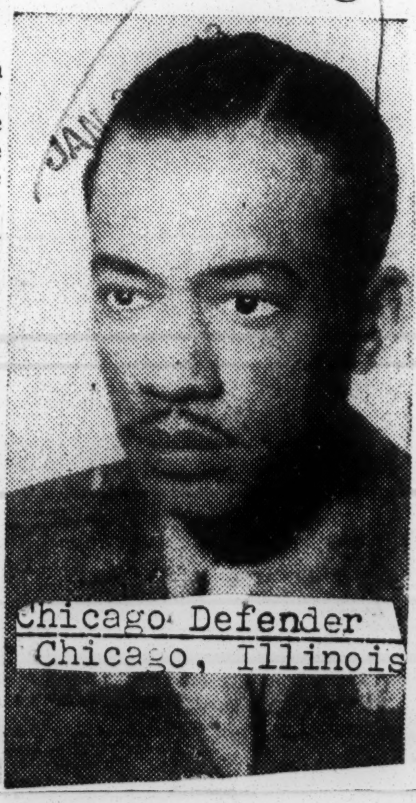
It will be necessary to watch developments in the immediate future to see whether this policy continues ,or since the reorganization on a combat basis, these battalions are to be considered fighting units.

Breaking up of the 184th marks the passing on a regimental basis of an Illinois organization, which has had a brilliant record in every conflict since the Spanish-American War. During this war it fought as the 8th Infantry.

JAN 23 1943

When General Pershing pursued Villa in 1916 it was on the Mexican border. As the 370th Infantry it was part of the famous French Blue Devil Division in the last World War. The entire regiment was cited for bravery.

First Photog



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Warrant Officer Robert A. Snead of Cleveland, Ohio, is the first Negro to successfully pass and receive an appointment as warrant officer in aviation photography in the army. Entering the armed forces February 26, 1942, at Camp Perry, Ohio, he received his basic training at Fort Harrison, Ind., and Fort Sill, Okla. On May 5, 1942, he was transferred to the Tuskegee Army flying school and later assigned to the base photographic section. Within three months he had advanced to the rank of staff sergeant. He is the first Negro to undertake the rigid mental examination and successfully complete each phase of the test for appointment as warrant officer. Before receiving his appointment as warrant officer, he was the chief photographer at the Tuskegee Army flying school. He was recently assigned to duty with the base photographic section. Warrant Officer Snead formerly lived with his mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knox of 1563 East boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAN 30 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negroes Have Special Service Unit At Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

JAN 31 1943

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Jan. 28—The 17th Special Service unit is unique, in that it is the only Negro unit of its type in the armed services of the United States. It was activated September 15, 1942, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the world's largest Negro military command, and home station of the famous 93rd infantry division, with 1st Lt. B. W. Lewis as the commanding officer of the unit.

One of the newest branches in the military service is the special service unit, which has been organized for the purpose of overseas service. Although its primary function is to provide athletic, recreational, exchange and informational services to troops on duty overseas, it is equipped and designated as infantry. All of its personnel are at all times prepared to serve in combat.

The cadre of 12 men was picked from various post detachments and immediately given basic training and the specialized training prescribed for special service units. The latter, specialized training, included instruction in the direction of major and minor athletic programs, organizing and directing singing groups, field entertainment, the techniques of movie projection the operation of sound equipment, the operation of field libraries, and the maintenance and operation of field post exchanges, mobile supply stores which provide personnel in zones of combat with such articles of personal use, wear, and consumption not furnished, as will

contribute to their health, comfort, and welfare.

JAN 31 1943

The recruits came in December, and training began immediately. The speed and facility with which these men are absorbing the highly specialized training of this unit does credit to the efficiency and interest of the company commander and his able staff. It is also just cause for the observation that the 17th Special Service unit will be upon completion of its training program, a credit to the United States army, and the race.

1st Lt. Burton W. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., is commander of the Unit. He is a graduate of the School for Special Service, and Howard university in Washington, D. C. He has been in active service since January, 1941, and had been a reserve officer for 6 years before that date. An "expert rifleman," he is stressing, among other things, the training in rifle marksmanship, which he considers of prime importance in the training of every soldier.

In charge of this training is 2nd Lt. Darwin E. Smith, who has been in the active service of the United States army for the past 27 years. Over a period of 20 years he has maintained a rating of "expert rifleman," and was instructor of rifle marksmanship at Howard university and ROTC summer camps. Lt. Smith has successfully trained rifle squads for competition in the Hearst Rifle matches, various corps area matches, and other important rifle matches throughout the United States. He is a graduate of the Army School for Special service.

The executive officer of the unit is Lt. Berry F. Powell, of Menerva, Ohio. He is a graduate of Wilberforce university, in Ohio, and the Army School for Special Service. In addition to his specific duties as executive officer of the unit, he is very active in the physical training program.

The cadre, 15 non-commissioned officers, is constituted of soldiers who excell in activities, such as athletics, dramatics, music, movie projection, radio, etc. Sgts. Lawrence Whisonant and Luis A. Wheatley have been particularly active in the music activities of the unit and the fort at large. Sgt. Whisonant is a graduate of Howard university in Washington, D. C. Before enlisting in the army, he had achieved an enviable reputation as an artist in radio and stage

He has appeared as baritone soloist with Leopold Stokowski, world-renowned conductor, and Erne Rapee, of the Radio City Music hall. In George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," he was understudy and alternate in the role of Porgy. Sgt. Wheatley was an instructor in the music department of Howard university. Until coming to the army, he was Todd Duncan's accompanist, and has accompanied such well-known artists as Ann Brown, Louise Burge, Louia Vaughn Jones and Ethyl Wise.

The officers and enlisted personnel of the 17th Special Service unit are hard at work, determined to make their organization the best of its kind, an outstanding example of the soldier's whole-hearted and distinguished service to his country.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES LEARN FIGHTING TRADE AT FORT CUSTER

MAR 14 1943

Soldiers Revel in Army Discipline.

MAR 14 1943

BY ROSCOE SIMMONS.

Fort Custer, Mich., March 13.—This historic place, dating freedom of the northwest and bearing the name of an epic American warrior, is rated the soldier's paradise.

If there is such a thing as democracy of arms, it is here. Color, race, creed, the boast or pride of antecedent, none cuts any ice at Custer. The four corners and all tribes and bloods which make up America converge here and friction is wholly unknown.

Tho but a fraction of the Custer command, the colored soldier is in his element at Custer. He is both something of the pride and particular charge of staff and line of the fort. Here his ease and enthusiasm are inescapable to the observant eye. His grievance, if any, is personal and of the moment's experience.

Praised by Colonel.

There are thousands of white soldiers at Custer, and less than a thousand colored troops now, but all—both white and colored—are as one on the war. And there is no doubt as to how the colored soldier stacks up at Custer.

"Whenever I see a colored boy in uniform," said Col. Joseph V. Dillon, "I feel that I am looking at a soldier." Col. Dillon, West Pointer and example of traditional West Point discipline, is commandant of the provost marshal general's school at Custer. "The millenium is not here," he said, "but we are making progress in the service." He didn't wish to overemphasize the work of the military police, but the colored boys divide tops, he added, in effectiveness and understanding with the best.

The pride of Custer seems to be the 795th tank destroyer battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Theophilus Mann, former Chicago lawyer, native of Illinois and a graduate of the University of Illinois. The post is unanimous in the prediction that the 795th will make military history when it moves into action. The enthusiasm and eagerness of the 795th are as marked as its intelligence. Its officers are all trained men, among them college graduates, while education, in one degree or another, distinguishes the entire outfit. It is a get-up-and-move unit and longs for combat.

Outfit Known for Industry.

Much of the popularity of the 795th is due to the industry and great military intelligence of Col. Mann, who is esteemed second to no officer at Custer and whose name is spoken by his superiors only to praise. The 795th seems to have completed all the training Custer has to offer and may soon move to a finishing school; thence, perhaps earlier than even its commander expects, to one of the theaters of battle.

That would please the boys, who harmonize a parody on Cohan:

"Over here, over here, over here,
We are tired of waiting, waiting over here."

Col. George L. Shank, commander of Fort Custer, spoke of Col. Mann as "in all respects a soldier, and his men seem to be of the same pattern."

Col. Mann assumed command of the 795th on Feb. 5, 1942. The order was precipitate, but between 4 in the afternoon and 2 a. m. he had whipped up his orders. From then on he has had the attention of war officials.

Proud of His Men.

There are only a few companies in the 795th, including the reconnaissance company and the medical company. The battalion is several hundred strong, and its personnel reads like a page from a country-wide census. "Of course I am proud of my men," said Col. Mann, "but my pride is a pardonable one when I tell you that we have had no trouble of any character, no friction, and only one or two cases of minor infraction of rules and regulations."

Lt. Col. John G. O'Brien, assistant in the provost marshal school, said that Col. Mann's statement was indeed a modest one. "The conduct of our colored boys," declared Col. O'Brien, "is in all ways and respects soldierly."

The executive officer of the 795th is Maj. Bennet G. Gray, member of one of Chicago's oldest families. There is no show about it, nothing of boast or brag, but there is the air of standard setting thruout the area of the 795th.

List of Officers.

In addition to Col. Mann and Maj. Gray, officers from Chicago include Capt. John W. Hughes, 6721 Champlain avenue; First Lieutenants James W. Parks, 4638 Michigan avenue; John T. Rose, 739 East 69th place; John D. Williams, 6016 Calumet avenue; James F. Brooks, 4720 Wabash avenue; Aldrich H. Wilson, 5040 Michigan avenue; John T. Hopkins, 6119 Loomis boulevard; Elyseo J. Taylor, 6121 Langley avenue.

Second lieutenants are Albert N. Logan, 6130 Evans avenue; John D. Pryor, 223 East 60th street; James R. Burgess Jr., 3718 South Park way; George A. White, 3554 Cottage Grove avenue; Frank Readour, 4456 Vincennes avenue; Edward Tyler, 1908 Walnut street.

MAR 14 1943

Once Home of 184th Artillery.

Until issuance of the orders of Jan. 16, 1943, disbanding the 184th field artillery, the old 8th, from which the 184th was formed, and which for 40 years was the pride of Chicago, of Illinois, and Michigan avenue at the grand parade, dominated the area which was the show place of Custer. Both the 184th and its famous band, to which Sousa himself often listened, were severed and dispatched to southern camps.

The first battalion of the 184th was sent to Camp Butner, North Carolina, and is now known as the 930th field artillery. It is commanded by Lt. Col. Wendell T. Derricks. Its majors are Raymond Watkins and Kenneth E. Campbell. The second battalion, now known as the 931st field artillery, with Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray commanding, and Majors Edward D. Wimp and Percy R. Turnley, was dispatched to Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Colonels and majors are Chicago men.

The former commander of the 184th, Col. Anderson Pitts and Lt. Col. Benote H. Lee, former officers of the 8th Illinois, are stationed at Custer, awaiting orders.

MAR 14 1943

Custer Historic Post.

Custer, an old and historic military center, is the democracy of training for war. Here the boys, white and colored, come and go at will without clash or friction. Competition in sports and recreation is keen and lively, and there is a post pride in the basketball team of the 795th, which is undisputed champion of these parts. Sound comradeship is in evidence, and the proprieties are respected without quarrel.

Capt. Richard L. Jones of Chicago, a former manager of a south side department store, is chief assistant special service officer at Custer. He is not the final authority in his department, but is usually the final word. His duties are not restricted and he shares office with his chief, Capt. George O. Kribs, a veteran of the first World war.

"I would not know what to do without Capt. Jones," declared Capt. Kribs. Col. Shank, commander of the post, went further. "I don't try doing without Capt. Jones," said Col. Shank, a soldier of a long, distinguished record.

"The Custer Atmosphere."

One of the crack sanitary companies at Custer is commanded by Capt. Adonis Patterson, a native of Battle Creek, who gave up a medical practice to rejoin the army. The work of his company has received high recognition.

The Custer atmosphere may be judged from the experience of a young Texan, a white lieutenant, who was assigned to Capt. Patterson's company. After two months at Custer, the Texas lieutenant was transferred. In attempting to say good-by to his colored comrades with whom he had been closely associated, words failed him. With tears streaming down his face, he pulled away with but a salute of affection.

Other military centers may be better and fairer ground, but Custer, altho claiming no perfection, is a bright spot for Uncle Sam's Negro soldiers.

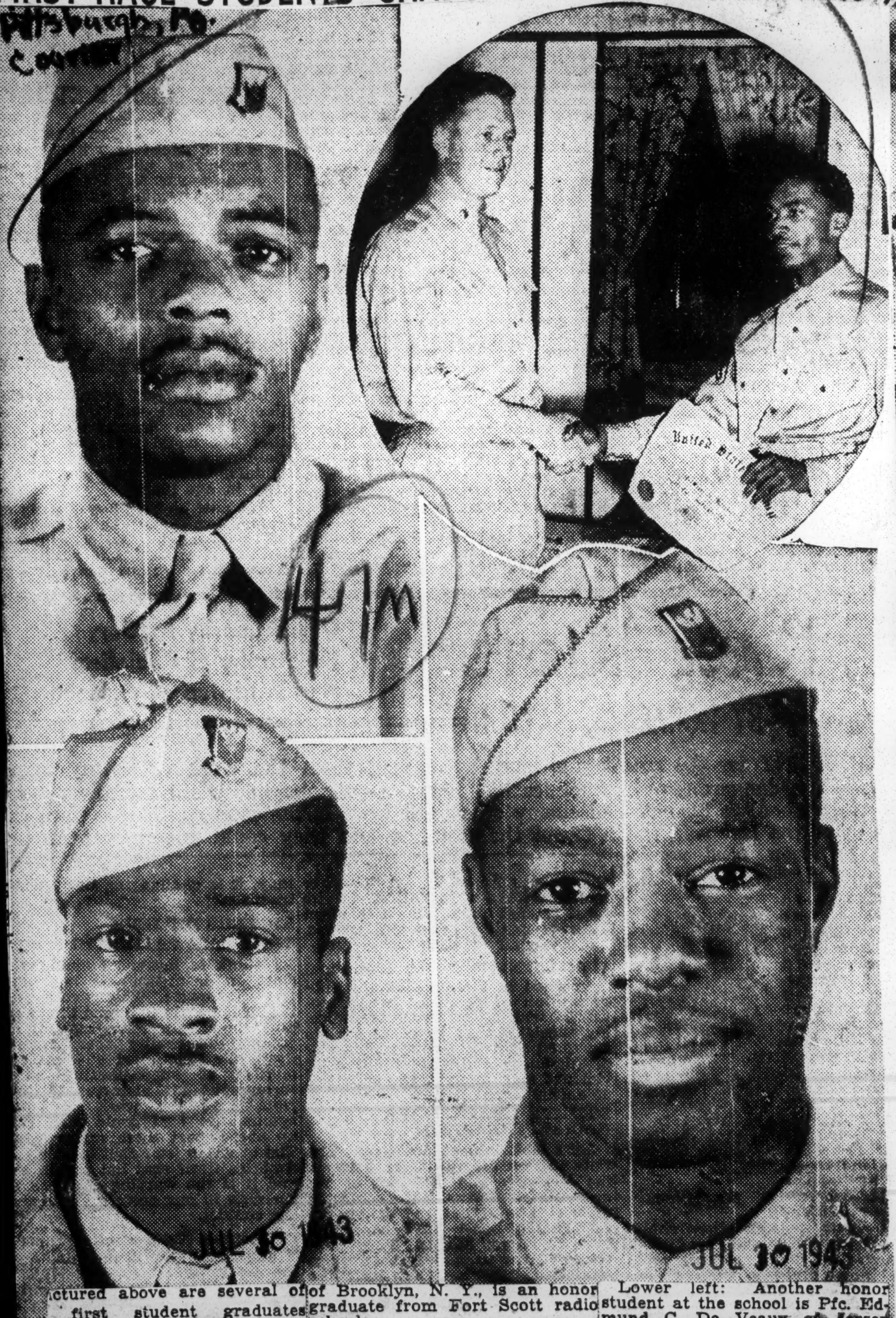
ARMY CAPTAIN

Capt. Christine Moody of the Royal Medical Corps, the only race woman doing active service as a physician in any of the United Nations forces. Dr. Moody, commissioned about 30 months ago, is a member of a distinguished London family, her father is Dr. Harold T. Moody, founder and president of the League of Colored Peoples. The entire family is engaged in His Majesty's war effort.

47n-1943

FIRST RACE STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM RADIO SCHOOL

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier



JUL 10 1943

[P]ictured above are several of first student graduates [of] Army Air Forces Technical Training Command at Fort Scott, Ill., as qualified radio operators and mechanics for American bombers.

Upper left: Pfc. John Mulsas of Brooklyn, N. Y., is an honor graduate from Fort Scott radio school.

Upper right: Pfc. William J. Samber of [illegible] congratulated by Major O. D. Loomis is upon receiving an average of 95 per cent, making him valedictorian of the class.

Lower left: Another honor student at the school is Pfc. Edmund C. De Veaux of Jersey City, N. J.

Lower right: Pfc. Clarence J. Gladden of Philadelphia is also an honor student, who will make his training tell against the enemy.—Official U. S. Army Photo.

BELGIAN CONGO TROOPS ARRIVE IN MIDDLE EAST

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUL 10 1943

Drilled to bayonet sharpness, Belgian Congo troops have arrived in the Middle East to give the Axis a dose of Congolese steel and courage. These men are all volunteers from the Congo, who have served five years with the Belgian Colonial Army. The troops arrived at Port Tewfik and settled down to intensive training in their first camp in the Middle East.—International News Photo.

FOUR NEGROES GRADUATE FROM MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa., July 8—The graduation last week of nine Negro physicians from the Army's Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, brought to a total of 137 the number of Negro medical, dental, and veterinary officers to receive diplomas from this national training center, the only military school for training Medical Department officers for field duty.

JUL 11 1943

In addition 31 Negroes had been commissioned as second lieutenants here, following their graduation from the Medical Administrative Corps Officer Candidate school which had functioned at this post until four months ago. They, with enlisted men who completed a Sanitary Technicians course, increased to 179 the total number of Negro graduates of the Medical Field Service school.

The nine Negro officers, three of them captains, and six first lieutenants, were part of the 28th Officers' class graduated at exercises in Tugo Hall after completing six weeks of rigorous training for duty as medical officers with troops in combat.

All experienced physicians, the nine Negro officers left immediately after the graduation for their respective units. The training courses in medical field work at this school prepared them to be efficient Medical Department officers, capable of carrying on their professional work under war conditions.

JUL 11 1943

The nine officers are Capt. Foster M. Brown, 40, of 824 Lombard St., Wilmington, Delaware; Capt. Stanley E. Brown, 10022 Westchester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. George W. W. Little, of 1400 Glenn Street, Homestead, Penna.; First Lt. John F. Evans, of 133 East 3rd Street, Pittsburg, Kans.; First Lt. Frederick F. Richards 34, of 70 Grove Street, Hempstead, Long Island, New York; First Lt. Andrew K. Roberts, 32, of 103 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y.; First Lt. Leon H. S. Thomas, of 631 E. 22nd Street, Paterson, N. J.; First Lt. Henry A. Washington, of 818 Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York; and 1st Lt. William H. Wilson, 29, of 136 Cambridge Street Abbeyville, South Carolina.

Captain Foster Brown, Captain Little, Lieutenant Richards, Lt. Roberts, Lt. Thomas and Lt. Washington received their M.D. degrees from Howard University. Lt. Evans and Lt. Wilson were graduated from Maharry Medical College and Captain Stanley Brown was awarded his degree from Western Reserve Medical College.

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ON THE FRONT IN SICILY

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 31 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 31 1943

4 In

Playing an important part in the invasion of Sicily are many colored troops of the American fighting forces, who have constantly driven the enemy from its highly touted fortresses on the frontiers. War brings about strange happenings as is shown in the photos above. Top photo shows Lieut. General George S. Patton, Commander of the American forces, pointing out something to Sgt. Nathan Pruitt, an old employee, whom he hadn't seen for ten years. They met on the battlefield in Sicily during the invasion.

Lower photo: Troops advancing on a beach about four miles from Gela after affecting a dawn landing. Perfect co-ordination of all. American armed forces was responsible for the tremendous success in this push.—International News Photo.

ACCURACY AGAINST THE AXIS

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Carrying transits and other surveying instruments at Camp Davis, N. [illegible] this class of anti-aircraft artillery marches to an outdoor assignment. Soldiers with a knowledge of surveying are necessary in anti-aircraft artillery where their skill plays an important part in directing the accuracy of fire.

JUN 1943

MOTHER OF TEN SERVICE MEN

GIVES BIRTH TO 15th SON

Daily World

CHICAGO, June 12 — (INS) — Mrs. Frances Evans Dyke, 43, the mother of 10 sons in the armed services, gave birth to her 15th son in the Chicago Memorial hospital last night.

JUN 17 1943

The eight-pound baby was delivered by Doctor Beatrice Tucker after a caesarian operation. The mothers' first words were:

Atlanta, Georgia

"Please send word to my boys who have gone to war."

Mrs. Dyke, whose great contribution to the war effort has been recognized by President Roosevelt, came to Chicago from Leadville, Colo., after the death of her first husband in an avalanche.

He was the father of her first 11 sons. The boys ranged in age from 18 to 28 and included triplets and three sets of twins. The youngest expects to be inducted soon into the army.

Mrs. Dyke's present husband, Peter, a 36-year-old steel worker, is the father of her last four sons.

The 12th, 13th and 14th Dyke boys range in age from 18 months to four years.

Mrs. Dykes recently received a letter from M. H. McIntyre, secretary to the President, who wrote:

"It has just come to the President's attention that you are a 10-star mother."

"Because he understands so thoroughly the feelings of parents who have sons in the armed services he asks me to send you this little note to express the profound hope that the knowledge that your boys are doing their part to preserve their country in time of need will be a great source of comfort to you always.

"The President sends his best wishes to you and your loved ones."

JUN 17 1943

Two more Dyke sons in the same army outfit would give the family a 100 percent majority in a squad.

New Dietician Is Named For Men At Fort Benning

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FORT BENNING, Ga. — (ANP) — Miss Louise Edna Harris, of Philadelphia, has just been appointed dietician at Service Club No. 5, for colored troops in the Harmony Church area, Fort Benning, by Lt. Col. Charles E. Finnegan, special service officer of the post announces.

For the past 10 months, Miss Harris has worked in the office of the chief of finance, war department, Washington, as a clerk, waiting assignment to a governmental position as dietician.

Educated in the public schools of Cheyney, Pa., Miss Harris is a graduate of the Cheyney State Teachers' college where she received the B. S. degree in home economics.

Serving on the teaching staff for two years at Berry O'Kelly High school at Method, N. C., Miss Harris returned to her home each summer to work in the Cherrydale camp, at Cheyney as camp dietician.

47n-1943

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 30, 1943

American Negro Unit in Pacific Wins Praise

By MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, [Delayed] [AP]—American Negro engineering troops, the first American soldiers to set foot on this embattled island of New Guinea, celebrated the first anniversary of their landing today and were praised by the commanding general as "one of the hardest working outfits in this man's army."

These soldiers, who under white officers have lived, worked and died—in constructing the Allies' most important base in the southwest Pacific, had their second day off in a year.

They celebrated with a smart parade where rifles replaced trucks, graders and shovels. They had a drum and bugle corps stepping smartly around the dusty field. They had games and singing.

"You have helped make possible the destruction of a convoy in Bismarck sea, the flying of infantry over the islands and a hundred actions against the enemy," said Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa.

"You have built causeways and docks and even unloaded ships so that we could eat and fight. Some of you have been to war with tanks. You know all about bombs from hanging them on planes to having them hung on you.

"All of us over here are proud of you. You have been good soldiers."

This engineering outfit unloaded tanks at Buna which played a decisive factor in the annihilation of the Japanese there. Eleven of their number have lost their lives in line of duty since their arrival in New Guinea. One was lost recently in the enemy bombing of the Milne bay area. Partly through their efforts this Allied base has been turned into an Army camp which the Japanese attempted to take three times. They failed in the battles of Coral Sea, Koko Track and Milne Bay.

Washington, Va., Eye-South
March 10, 1943

What Defense?

Rep. Rankin, of Mississippi, stood in the House Monday and said that he intended to "defend Elmer Davis, of the OWI, against the charge of attempting to elect President Roosevelt to a fourth term."

Then Mr. Rankin said: "It looks to me as if Mr. Davis might be trying to destroy the Democratic party . . .

"In my opinion, Elmer Davis is doing more to injure this administration with the white people of the southern states than any other man alive as you will see from a Communistic pamphlet published by the OWI and circulated among the Negroes of the South at the expense of the federal treasury."

Mr. Rankin then continued with his usual and antiquated mental meandering about "the South," "the Democratic party" and about "crackpots."

This outpouring is amusing because of the peculiar technique of Rep. Rankin's defense of Elmer Davis.

As for the booklet issued by the OWI, it simply showed how the United States was endeavoring to utilize the Negro manpower of the country—and it went to a great many white people as well as to Negroes in the South, a point which the Mississippi representative failed to mention.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MacArthur Lauds Supply Troops In Pacific Area

MAR 27 1943

WASHINGTON. — With many thousands of Negro combat and service troops stationed in the Far Pacific, American colored soldiers are playing an important part in the allied offensive now being directed by General Douglas MacArthur in that area.

Arriving with the first units of American soldiers in New Guinea, these Negro troops have not only assisted in maintaining vital supply lines to the various fronts, but have also taken part in the fighting.

According to reports received from the Office of War Information outposts, Negro quartermaster and engineer units helped repulse an attempted Japanese landing at Milne Bay in the early days of the war. Surprised by the landing parties while working on installations in the bay, the Negro soldiers quickly manned machine guns and helped army combat units repel the invaders. This encounter marked the first American offensive retaliation in the area.

Organized mainly into Engineer Quartermaster and Ordnance units, these American soldiers have made their greatest contribution in maintaining the vital supply lines of the united services of supply. Crack quartermaster port battalions, with proficient winch operators and army-devised unloading plans bring the supplies ashore. And transportation outfits, with well-trained maintenance units, "keep 'em rolling" to the interior as well as to the fighting fronts.

The Negro Engineer units, which helped to build many of the allied airdromes now playing an important part in the offensive, are composed mainly of men with structural designers in the Engineer Operations section, while enlisted men are working as draftsmen, surveyors, architects, photographers and electricians. They are constantly building and maintaining roads, runways and other engineer projects.

At present, Quartermaster and Ordnance outfits are guarding supplying and supervising ammunition dumps. Negro soldiers from the various outfits are also attending Officers' Candidate schools, and recent graduates have been assigned to administrative work at headquarters.

General MacArthur has lauded these Negro troops on various occasions and several letters from MacArthur's headquarters attest to their continuing contribution to the Allied offensive in that area.

Easley, S. C., Progress
March 25, 1943

WAR INFORMATION

We have received from the Office of War Information, in a big envelope which would have cost a mere citizen thirty cents to mail, a very elaborate book of photographs entitled "Negroes and the War." About the only white folks pictured in the book are President Roosevelt and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt is shown with the prominent negro educator, Mary McL. Bethune. We have been advised that these books cost 8 cents per copy and that the government—your government—has had thirty million printed—this would cost you $2,400,000. This is one reason your income tax was so high. Add on an average mailing cost of only ten cents and here we have $5,000,000 income tax money gone down the drain. The alleged purpose of the book is to convince the Negro that Hitler is his bitter enemy. Incidentally he is cleverly informed that in the United States his special friends are—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. The southern white man as the Negroes' friend is left completely out.

BIRMINGHAM SOLDIER DIES A HERO

Apr. 8, 1943

SAVES TWELVE FELLOW PASSENGERS FROM BOMB-WRECKED SHIP

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

By "Scoop" Jones
(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, April 2—(Censored)—Pvt. Geroge Watson of Birmingham heroically went to his watery grave, 20 miles out of Oro Bay, off the eastern coast of New Guinea, after having rescued 12 of his fellow passengers from a bomb-wrecked Dutch ship.

This was revealed in an interview with Robert Hawson, Australian civilian engineer attached to the U. S. Army, who was among survivors of the ship. He stated that a surprise aerial attack by Japanese bombers took place shortly after the noon hour early in the month of March. Three direct hits were believed to have been scored on the ship. Within 15 minutes after the bombing, the ship was entirely under water. Watson, according to Mr. Hawson, was seen pulling men from wreckage, placing them on debris and freight from the sinking vessel. He says that when the ship finally went down, Watson was seen to go down with it.

Among the survivors of the ill-fated ship were other Negro soldiers. Eyewitnesses claim that out of the casualties resulting from the bombing two were colored, Watson and Pvt. Ike Toliver. The latter was drowned when caught in a deluge of freight from the sinking vessel.

It was learned from Mr. Hawson that all the passengers conducted themselves orderly and were well under control. He stated that they had been alerted the previous night.

Pvt. Warren H. Phillips, Little Rock, Ark., in an interview, gives a vivid account of his experience in the sinking of the ship; "A bunch of us were down in the hole playing cards while others were on deck. When the bomb struck we didn't know what was wrong. We got our life jackets and came up top.

British Ack-Ack Guns Manned By Colored Troops

MAR 6 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON, Mar. 4—(Via Cable)—American Negro anti-aircraft units are manning the coastal guns of England so that terrific ack-ack barrages can be exploded in the face of the new-type German formations which have been causing havoc to defenseless civilians.

In a frank review of the situation this week, the British Air Ministry revealed for the first time that at certain low altitudes the German planes cannot be picked up with certainty.

This curious weakness, one of the greatest scientific wonders of the war, has led to new German bombing tactics of attacking in lightning-like forays beneath the level of effective radio location.

The only effective defense against this kind of raiding is intensive anti-aircraft fire.

This explains the decision to assign Afro-American units, specially trained to co-operate with British Tommies, to man the coastal guns.

One weakness of radio location is that planes flying low are able to escape detection of the magic eye apparatus. Consequently, Goering's sneak raiders have been able to race over British coastal areas in daylight to bomb and machine gun defenseless civilians and then get away.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Books—Authors

JUL 22 1943

Roi Ottley, Negro journalist, will leave soon on a trip around the world to gather material for a book that is planned as a first-hand account of the colored peoples who are fighting on the world's battle fronts. Mr. Ottley will visit Africa, India, China and Russia, and spend some time with Negro troops of the United States forces. The trip is being sponsored by Houghton Mifflin, the Rosenwald Foundation and the National Committee for American and Allied War Relief of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which Mr. Ottley is publicity director. Houghton Mifflin is publishing Mr. Ottley's first book, "New World A-Coming," on Aug. 10, as one of the Life-in-America series.

OWI ISSUES PUBLICATION— 'THE NEGRO AND THE WAR'

AN EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION MAKES BID FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR NEW DEAL

Pickens, S. C. Sentinel
June 24, 1943.

By SPECTATOR

The great war for a fourth term is being organized, with skirmishes along the several fronts. The real war we are fighting against Germany, Italy and Japan, is supposed to engage all our thoughts, but the real war has been used, and is being used, to strengthen the ties between the New Deal on one hand and Organized Labor and the Northern negroes on the other. Some weeks ago there was a flare-up in Congress over the printed stuff which the Government is circulating throughout Europe. It has been alleged that the United States is plastering Europe and Africa with pictures and eulogies of Mr. Roosevelt. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt is America. Some Congressmen think this an improper presentation in the name of our war program.

I have before me quite an expensive book or magazine with the heading "The Negroes And The War." It is a glorification of the negroes and their part in the war. It is full of pictures, and is, beyond a doubt, an expensive production. If it had been published by the colored people themselves, at their own expense, no one would question it, for the colored people have a right to rejoice in their progress and in their participation in the war. But it is the Government of the United States which glorifies the negroes and sends out the booklet. The O. W. I. (Office of War Information) gets this out and says of it: "Official Publication of the Office of War Information—U. S. Government Printing Office 1942." On the fly leaf appears this inscription: "This book has been prepared to celebrate the achievements of Negro-Americans in many fields and to recognize their important contributions, in all fields, to the fighting of the war . . . Hand this booklet to someone else when you have finished."

I quote some of the contents so you may see the subtle appeal pervading the book. Under a picture showing a colored house-maid at work appears this: "For many years WE have picked cotton, done the housework, carried on strong shoulders the work-day burdens. Beyond these limited opportunities there are new horizons.." "WE have done this"; "WE have done that," etc., runs through the book until you find what the Government has done. So 'WE' and 'THE GOVERNMENT' are together—and so they are.

I quote further: "Thousands of us were able to survive (the Depression), even to make progress, because a friendly Government . . took a hand."

Says this booklet: "Of the 121,500 homes contracted for in city areas, approximately 40,600 are, or will be, occupied by negro tenants. Although negroes are about one-tenth of the population, the Government assigning them about one-third of the new houses."

A housing project in Chicago costing $9,638,000 is shown, with colored families in the apartments.

The booklet is full of pictures and accounts of negro athletes, insurance men, professional men, merchants, articles, pugilists and baseball players. One of the pictures shows three boys—two white and one colored—at lunch in a New York school.

And they tell us that this is the Democratic Party? If it is, can you recognize it?

Of course the picture of the President appears, with a tribute, and Mrs. Roosevelt is shown addressing a colored audience.

Another illustration carries this: "On the land the negro farmer's life improves steadily with Government help." And then again we see a shanty and a neat house portrayed side by side with this inscription: "The old shanty and the new home built with a Government loan."

As I said, if the negroes had prepared and distributed this booklet at their own cost, it would be an expression of pride which no white man could quarrel with; but for the Government of the United States to do this is obviously an appeal to race consciousness — and race support. And the support isn't merely to support a war effort; it is unmistakably shot through with political appeal.

After reading all this, how does it show the negro and the war? What it shows is the negro and the New Deal.

(The Sentinel has a copy of this book which anyone may see by calling at The Sentinel office. The book cannot be loaned.—Ed).

Constitution

17 Killed, 51 Hurt In Florida Blast

EGLIN FIELD, Fla., July 13.—Seventeen men were killed and 51 persons injured in an accidental explosion yesterday, the Army Air Field public relations officer announced today.

Two officers and 15 enlisted men were killed. A mortuary at Pensacola, Fla., said the enlisted men were Negroes.

The Pensacola News-Journal said it was informed by reliable sources that the men were clearing stumps. The public relations office declined to amplify its announcement, except that a board of investigatino had been appointed and names of those killed would be announced after next-of-kin were notified.

Mixed QM Outfit Braved Tunisia Death Gauntlet

JUN 19 1943

A Negro quartermaster outfit with one company of white soldiers for a long time was doing all the trucking to and from fighting troops in Tunisia, according to the Stars and Stripes, weekly newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces published in the North African Theatre of Operations.

The article, appearing in the May 8 edition, and brought to PV by a member of the merchant marine just back from Oran, states:

"Hitler would have a hemorrhage if he could see these two races, this black and white color pattern of democracy fused into one American team doing the same job for the same reason and doing it together. For it's a Negro QM outfit with one company of white soldiers which or a long time was doing all the trucking to and from the fighting troops in Tunisia.

ALWAYS ON JOB

"They drive by day, by roads are slippery-slick or lost noon or by night; whether in fog; whether or not they've just put in several days and nights of solid nerve-shattering monotony behind the wheel. When Corps Headquarters calls for trucks, the trucks go out."

The article continues: "Even though they don't have guns in their hands, these trucking soldiers are as much a part of the front lines as the troops theye transport and supply. . . . There's the constant threat of dive-bombing Stukas, straffing ME-109's, land mines, spurts of machine-gun suddenly bursting thru windshields and the gauntlet of death they run with shellfire exploding all around them."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Battle Cry in Africa

WESTVILLE, N. J. (AP)—Corporal Robert Dunn of Westville writes from Africa that Negro artillerymen provided a battle cry for Americans on one sector in the Tunisian campaign. With each fire order the boys kissed the projectile as it went on its way chanting in rhythm "Rommel, count yo' men." With each subsequent fire order they sang out, "Rommel, count yo' men again."

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

450,000 NEGROES IN U. S. ARMY

More than 450,000 Negroes of all
ranks are now serving in the 60,000 are serving with United will be augmented when mo-
United States Army, says the War States forces outside the United Negroes graduate from various
Department, quoted by SAPA- Negro States. officer-training schools.
About 10,000 United States
officers now on dutyNegroes are stationed in North
Reuter. Of this number, more than number nearly 2,000. This numberAfrica.

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Crack Parachutist Sent To California

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

McCLELLAN FIELD, Cal. — Jack Parkhurst, a sturdy, stocky young man with a twinkle in his eye, who holds the title of "world's greatest Negro parachute man" —meaning jumper, rigger, packer, general instructor of paratroops, air shows favorite and a variety of other distinctions — is a new and welcome addition to the parachute department of Sacramento Air Depot, Army Air Forces base here.

FROM BOSTON

Parkhurst, native of Boston, started his 'chute career back in '22 with a jump in Brownsville, Texas, for the late Wiley Post, then barnstorming. His contribution to the cause of the United Nations came after war was declared in Europe, when he went to Canada to pack parachutes for the RCAF.

As a change from jumping, Parkhurst enjoyed the comparative serenity of his packing assignment he says.

But every once in awhile someone would ask him to "fly over with his load" and Parkhurst would be on his way across the Atlantic on a ferry job, with a cargo of 400 or more parachutes for the RAF.

Once there, he would be prevailed upon to remain, to instruct new pilots on the how and particularly the when of using the life-savers. After about half a dozen of such lengthy trans-Atlantic trips, he decided to try U. S. aviation again.

Stationed in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, then Pearl Harbor, he served as a civilian instructor for navy paratroops.

Jack is one of the few men who has watched two 'chutes fail to open above him—and live to tell about it.

"It was at Grand Central Air Show in Glendale, California," he explains. "I was waiting for a new 'chute, but in the meantime had to use a couple of old ones."

10,000 FEET JUMP

"I stepped out at 10,000 feet and delayed opening until I was at 1,500. The first 'chute opened with about 13 lines across the top and only about six feet of 'chute open out of 24 feet. I pulled the second one, and that didn't open at all—just strung out behind me.

"I lit on my toes and fingers and bounced into the air like a jack-rabbit. The crowd thought I was killed and by all the rules I should have been! These two parachutes, lashing around above me, had slowed me down some, but not enough. I was pretty well banged up!"

Parkhurst's "trickiest" jump was in 1935 at the Los Angeles county aero squadron's meet in Santa Barbara, California.

PLENTY OF NERVE

He stepped out of a plane at 700 feet altitude and didn't do anything about it until he was about 150 feet above the ground, which is just 350 feet closer than is recommended for general good health and longevity.

Parkhurst opines he is located at Sacramento Air Depot "for the duration" for two reasons: first, he is doing a very vital war work and, second, he likes California!

Parachutist

Holding the title of "world's greatest Negro parachute man," Jack Parkhurst, who got his start as a parachute jumper while barnstorming with the late Wiley Post back in '22, is now a parachute packer at Sacramento Air Depot, Army Air Forces base at McClellan Field, California. Although he realizes his present work is vital, he considers it comparatively "serene" to his former experiences of jumping, assisting in ferrying 'chutes to England for the RCAF, instructing RAF pilots in their use, and acting as a civilian instructor for U. S. Navy paratroops at Pearl Harbor.

Torpedo Victim Adrift 18 Days, in 2nd Disaster After Rescue

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Steward Says "Obliging" Italian Sub Commander Gave Faulty Directions to Survivors

(Passed by Navy Censor)

APR 24 1943

Torpedoed on his first voyage since the outbreak of war, rescued after eighteen days adrift in a lifeboat, only to have the rescue ship torpedoed, was the amazing experience related here this week by Seaman James F. (Jimmy) Miller, who arrived here last month at his home 1023 Myrtle Avenue, said after the second torpedoing he was adrift three more days before being picked up and brought to an American port. Undaunted by this almost unparalleled sea adventure, the 25-year-old steward, who is getting ready to ship out again, told his story with calmness that was disarming and hard to believe. Aboard a merchant marine vessel which made a run with a convoy to a Mediterranean port, Miller said he was homeward bound when the first torpedo found a target in his ship.

James Miller

"We were about six days from Gibraltar," he recounted, "when it caught us amidship. The engine crew was snuffed out without a chance."

According to Miller, the ship remained afloat for nearly an hour as he and his shipmates scrambled into lifeboats, before disappearing beneath the waves.

Meanwhile, their tormentor, an Italian submarine, surfaced. The commander, speaking almost perfect English, asked the survivors how much provisions they had.

Told that they had enough to last two days, the commander chartered a course, directed them to sail "true" and said they should reach land in a few days.

Directions Worthless

"We were (Miller and seven companions) either deliberately steered wrong," Miller commented, "or the submarine commander didn't know what he was talking about."

Then followed the eighteen days adrift, during which the eight survived on chocolate and hard tack. They were lucky enough, however, to catch plenty of rain water.

Sleep Interrupted

Rescued early in the morning by a Swedish ship, Miller said he was trying to get some sleep when the second torpedo struck.

"That one evidently hit us a little forward of the midship dechouse," he said, "because the ship went down by the head."

A British merchant vessel picked up the survivors of this torpedoing on the third day and brought them to an Eastern port.

8 Out of 64 Known Saved

Of the sixty-four crew members of his original ship, Miller said he is certain of only eight who survived. These include three of his eight colored shipmates.

Miller had a word of praise for the treatment accorded him by the Swelish and British sailors, adding that "there is no jim crow at sea."

He said that he was chafing to return to sea "because I have a brother who is in the service now and I feel that I should be doing something."

Before the war, Miller had worked on mercanticle and commercial liners for five years, sailing to many European and African ports.

He is married and has a small son. His mother, Mrs. Nora Miller, lives at the Myrtle Avenue Address. Miller also has two sisters and a second brother.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

B'HAM SOLDIER IS HERO; SAVES 12 FROM BOMBED SHIP

APR 23 1943

By "SCOOP" JONES
(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, April 8—(Censored)—Pvt. George Watson of Birmingham heroically went to his watery grave, 20 miles out of Oro bay, off the eastern coast of New Guinea, after having rescued 12 of his fellow passengers from a bomb-wrecked Dutch ship.

This was revealed in an interview with Robert Hawson, Australian civilian engineer attached to the U. S. army, who was among survivors of the ship. He stated that a surprise aerial attack by Japanese bombers took place shortly after the noon hour early in the month of March. Three direct hits were believed to have been scored on the ship. Within 15 minutes after the bombing, the ship was fastly sinking. Passengers hardly had time to untie life boats before the ship was entirely under water. Watson, according to Mr. Hawson, was seen pulling men from the wreckage, placing them on debris and freight from the sinking vessel. He says that when the ship finally went down, Watson was seen to go down with it.

Among the survivors of the ill-fated ship were other Negro soldiers. Eyewitnesses claim that out of the casualties resulting from the bombing, two were colored, Watson and one Pvt. Ike Tolliver. The latter was drowned when caught in a deluge of freight from the sinking vessel.

It was learned from Mr. Hawson that all the passengers conducted orderly and were well under control. He stated that they had been alerted the previous night.

Pvt. Warren H. Phillips, Little Rock, Ark., in an interview, gives a vivid account of his experience in the sinking ship: "A bunch of us were down in the hole playing cards while others were on deck. When the bomb struck we didn't know what was wrong. We got our life jackets and came up top. After we got up there we could see planes flying away. We started letting life rafts and boats down, but the captain told us to let them stay up. We had taken tarpaulins off the hatch hole to cover the rafts. Those were orders we had received earlier in case the ship sank. After the ship started sinking I believe everybody got off but the captain and Watson.

"Some of us were floating on rafts, freight boxes, that had been aboard the ship . . . Others were swimming."

When asked whether he was afraid, Pvt. Phillips replied, "I was more excited than frightened."

Fifteen Japanese bombers, escorted by fighter planes, were believed to have made the attack. American and allied planes arrived on the scene shortly after the bombing.

APR 23 1943

TEACHING MARINES ART OF JUDO

MAY 29 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cpl. Arvin L. Ghazlo demonstrates to a bayonet class the technique of disarming the enemy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nine French soldiers, natives of Martinique French West Indies, visited Philadelphia last Thursday and were snapped by the TRIBUNE photographer at the Christian Street Branch of the YMCA. They are members of a delegation assigned to Ft. Dix, N. J. and were chaperoned by Charles C. Beckett, local USO executive. Jan. 30, 1943

941st Guard Squadron At Tuskegee Is All-Negro

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — When the soldiers of a famous old regiment, such as the 369th and 366th, went to town on leave during the last World War, the civilian police made detours and politely evaded the thundering horde. These city police had little jurisdiction over the soldier in those 'good ole days.' Even the military police, who paraded the streets, usually avoided trouble by hiding their guns in their pockets and ramming their bayonets down their pant legs.

Today, the soldier is naturally more respectful of civilian police controls. His required necessary skill in the modern army demands a higher intelligence and consequently a lower misdemeanor rate.

In October, 1941, the first Negro provost marshal was assigned to the Tuskegee Army Flying School. This small, energetic teacher and soldier from Howard University is named George W. Webb. He was assigned to head the first all-Negro guard squadron in the country. His high school cadet class, at Armstrong High School in Washington, D. C., had won the city championship for the best cadet drill unit in that city.

COMMISSIONED IN 1936

While attending Howard University, his R. O. T. C. company won similar laurels, and he received his commission in the Officer's Reserve in the Infantry a year ahead of schedule, in 1936.

The 941st Guard Squadron was activated in August, 1941. This

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

squadron's eagle-like, protecting force of M. P.'s was developed from a group of five soldiers to more than 200.

Captain Webb was an experienced hand in handling men and boys while a civilian. For eight years, he was supervisor at the Industrial Holmes School(school of incorrigible boys) at Blue Plains, Washington. In 1936, he became one of the first three colored officers to be assigned to the CCC Camp at Gettysburg, Pa. After serving for three years as an officer, he was promoted to the commanding officer of the camp.

One can imagine the magnitude of jobs confronting this little Army who check the thousands of civilians and soldiers going to and fro on this post. Identification, fingerprinting, and keeping the law-breakers in their proper place, is but an indication of their innumerable duties. Standing watch over the powerhouses, water supply system, and various gates, in part of their duty. The railroad system bringing in supplies for this base is under their supervision.

ENTIRE COLORED PERSONNEL

Never before, has an entire guard squadron, completely manned by colored M. P.'s been assigned such a responsible job. The Negro has been highly recommended for his loyalty and patriotism in guarding vital bridges, mints and invaluable government enterprises. **Yet, the 941st Guard Squadron at this aviation cadet training base is the first group of Military police whose entire personnel is colored.**

To place in the hands of these guards the millions of dollars in property and Air Corps supplies, confined within the boundaries of this Army Air Base is an indication of complete trust. It has presented an opportunity for this squadron to prove to the nation that the Negro is an enemy of the saboteur and guards with his life, to protect us again that enemy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 12, 1943

Two Georgia Men Listed Wounded

Private First Class Carl W. Harris, son of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Harris, Pitts, Ga., and Corporal Ernest W. Johnson, son of Floyd E. Johnson, Bolingbroke, have been wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific area, the War Department announced Thursday.

In the same news release the War Department listed the following other casualties from the Southeastern area:

ALABAMA

JOHN H. SIDES, technician, fifth grade. Mother, Mrs. Pearl Sides, Wetumpka.

WILLIAM J. CANNON, private. Mother, Mrs. Pearl W. Cannon, Fayette.

DANIEL L. DESHAZO, private first class. Uncle, H. P. Cunningham, Leeds.

MANUEL R. RUSSO, private first class. Wife, Mrs. Juanita J. Russo, Andalusia.

NORTH CAROLINA

THEO A. FINLAYSON, private. Mother, Mrs. Bessie W. Finlayson, Charlotte.

CALVIN C. HENDERSON, private first class. Mother, Mrs. Ethel Henderson, Walnut.

HARRY L. WAUGH, sergeant. Father, James F. Waugh, Cleveland.

TENNESSEE

LEVI P. HESSON, private first class. Mother, Mrs. Ella M. Hesson, Carthage.

HERMAN A. SCHAEFFER, private first class. Father, Henry A. Schaeffer, Capleville.

ROBERT T. TATUM, corporal. Mother, Mrs. Kate Y. Tatum, Memphis.

MAY 29 1943

Once Taught Ga. Cops Judo; Now He's A Marine Teacher

NEW RIVER, N. C.—Negro marines at Montford Point, Camp Lejeune, N. C., are receiving expert instruction in judo from the man who formerly taught that phase of self-defense to the Georgia State Police.

This instructor is Cpl. Arvin L. Ghazlo, a member of all-Negro 51st Composite Defense Battalion now undergoing training at the large Marine Training Reservation at New River, N. C.

Born in Puerto Rico, Ghazlo was brought to this country in his youth.

While living in New York he developed an interest in ju jitsu and made a full study of it under a professional instructor in Manhattan's Chinatown. Employed as a physical training instructor in New York and Philadelphia, Ghazlo went to Atlanta after marrying a young woman from the Georgia city.

Within a short time there, his prowess in judo became so widely known that he was hired to each judo to the Georgia State police. A letter from Gov. Ellis G. Arnall, then attorney general of Georgia, compliments Ghazlo on the excellence of his instruction to the state police force. This letter is kept, together with one from Jack Dempsey whom Ghazlo also taught judo.

Recently Lt. Col. A. J. Drexel Biddle, one of the leading exponents of judo training for men in the armed forces, visited Camp Lejeune. He used Corporal Ghazlo as an opponent in demonstrating the art of disarming an enemy.

In addition to instructing recruits in judo and bayonet training, Corporal Ghazlo teaches judo to all military police in Camp Lejeune.